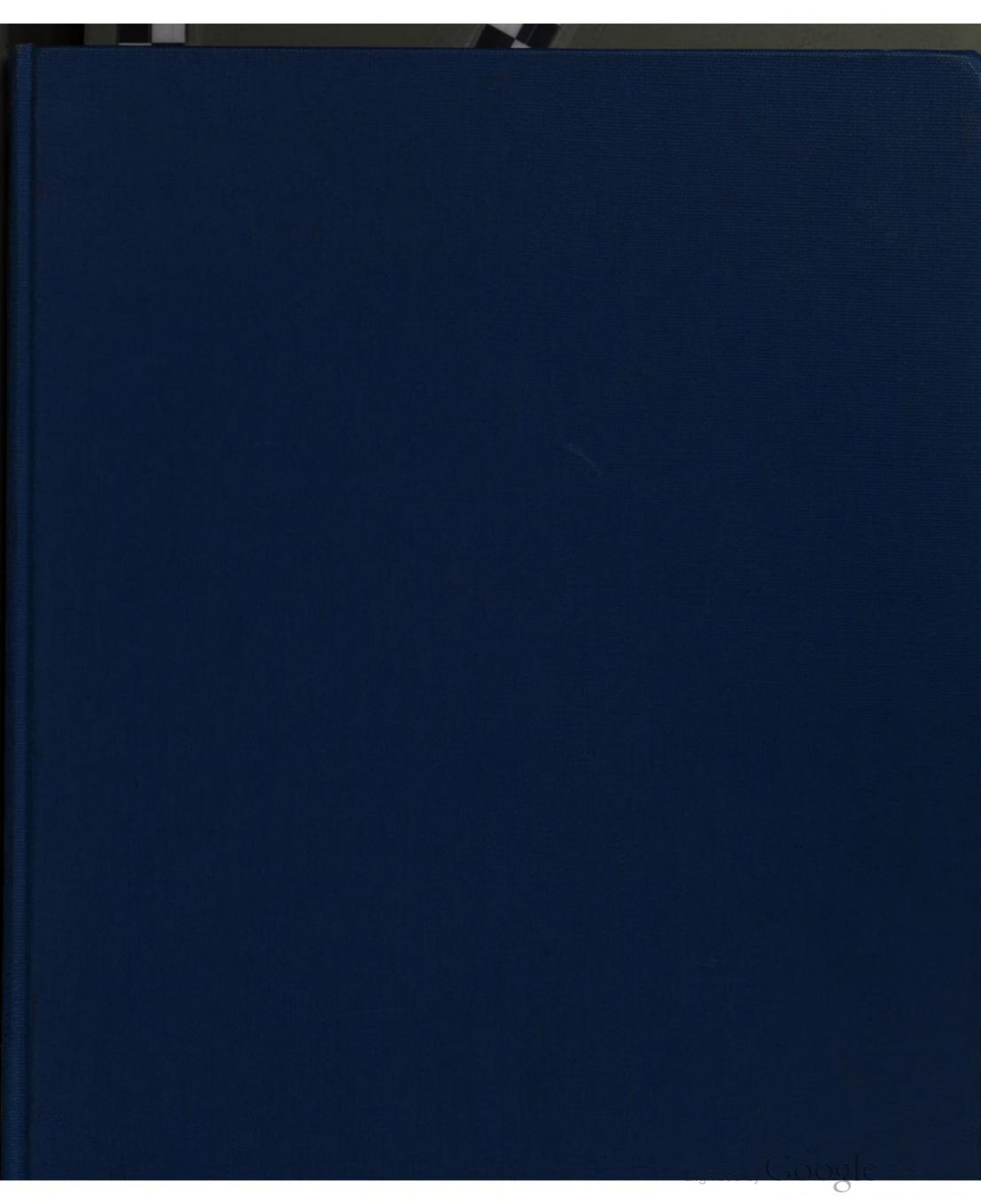
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HISTORICAL ATLAS

OF

FURD CUNTY

ILLINOIS,

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.; A COMPLETE SET OF PLATS OF THE TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; VIEWS OF RESIDENCES, ETC.; BIOGRAPHIES OF PIONEERS AND LEADING CITIZENS; VARIOUS GENERAL MAPS, STATISTICS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

N presenting the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ford County to our patrons, we desire to make mention as follows: The general history of the Northwest, State of Illinois, Ford County and Reminiscences were written by Merton Dunlap. The Ford Circuit Court was by Weaver White; Ford County Bar (biographical) by Alex McElroy; Ford County Newspapers, by Edgar N. Stevens. The articles, Piper City Advertises and Eastern Illinois Register, were contributed. Physicians of Ford County was taken from published records. History of the Schools and INSTITUTES WAS Written by F. G. Lohman, County Superintendent; article on the Parton High School by Edgar N. Stevens; Secret Societies was compiled from records; Fairs at Parton by George A. Hall; Fairs of Brenton and Pella by H. Allnutt; Fairs at Girson by C. H. Yeomans; The Swedes in Ford County was written by John F. G. Helmer.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Ford County, by Rev. W. H. Wilder; First Congregational Church, Paxton, was written from facts given by Rev. W. W. Blanchard; United Presbyterian Church, Paxton, written by Mrs. Alex McElroy; Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Paxton, written by A. J. Laurence; Swedish Lutheran Mission Church, Paxton, was written from facts furnished by the pastor; Presbyterian Church, Paxton, by Rev. J. Barbour; First Baptist Church, Paxton, written from facts gotten from former active members; Methodist Episcopal Church, Gibson, contributed; African Methodist Episcopal Church, Gibson, contributed; First Presbyterian Church, Gibson, contributed; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Gibson, contributed; United Brethren Church, Gibson, contributed; Methodist Episcopal Church, Piper City, contributed; Presbyterian Church, Piper City, by Mrs. Clara K. Culbertson; Catholic Church, Piper City, by Matthew Soran; Congregational Church, Roberts, by F. G. Lohman; Zion Methodist Episcopal Church (German), Roberts, by Rev. Peter Rech; Meth. odist Eniscopal Church, Roberts, by T. D. Thompson; Zion German Evangelical Church, Lyman Township, contributed; Union Methodist Protestant Church, Dix Township, by Rev. R. E. Fox: Norwegian Lutheran Church, Dix Township, contributed; Mt. Olivet Christian Church, Button Township, by William Walker, Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sibley, by Swen Anderson; Church of God, Rogers Township, by R. C. Breneisa; Kempton Methodist Episcopal Church, written by J. H. Sawyer, from data furnished by Mr. Thomas Heavisides; Methodist Episcopal Church, Melvin, by T. D. Thompson; the German Methodist Episcopal Society, Melvin, by T. D. Thompson; German Evangelical, Melvin, by Rev. H. Stachling.

The township and town histories for the most part were written by C. D. Stillson, from facts obtained. Municipal affairs of Paxton was written from data furnished by George A. Hall; Drummer Township, by C. H. Yeomans; data for Sullivan Township history was furnished by W. A. Bicket.

The historical part is more full and complete than was originally contemplated. The citizens of Ford County may therefore well congratulate themselves that Mr. Merton Dunlap was selected to represent their interests in the compilation and preparation of the work. He has labored faithfully and conscientiously, justly meriting the warm thanks of the public and the publishers. We take pleasure in publishing the following brief address from his own pen:

To the Pioneers of Ford County:

With this preface is presented the first history of our county. You are well acquainted with the difficulties which attended the labors of the first settlers. The first roadways were to be thrown up, the first tool, with its etabloom resistance to the plow, was to be broken; the first home, with its plain surroundings, to be erected with materials gathered under discouraging circumstances. To be first in an enterprise of this character, and to make certain of a reasonable degree of success, implies a diligent searching for plain facts, and then when these are discovered, at discreet selection of that portion most faithfully reflecting the early history of our peoples. To one in compiling such a record, the multiplicity of traditions, reminiscences and historical facts becomes so great that be finded in the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the considerably be wildered, and his work, when completed, is reduced to what might consistently be defined as a collection of reliable extracts. When the historian has an extensive field and a long period of time to be covered by his work, he can more completely measure up to the popular understanding of the term history. But when the writer is limited to the area of a county, his writings must necessarily become chiefly annals and biographical selection. More especially is this true when the birthday of the county is barely more than a decade away. Interwoven, however, with the doings of individuals as private divisors and as part of the county is barely more than a decade away. Interwoven, however, with the doings of individuals as private divisors and as prefated to the work, its preparation may appear simple and certain the proper individuals as private divisors and as a supplemental of the work, its preparation may appear simple and certain the proper individuals as private divisors and the county worthy of preservation. If you have not forced to favour the proper simple and certain the proper simple and certain the proper simple and c

The value of this history will become greater as the years cease to be classed among those to come, and are recorded among those of the past.

As we move farther from the "earlier times" of Ford County, as the first settlers one after another leave us, as the children of the present assume the cares and perplexities of the "brief drams of life," this little work will at least claim and be accorded a certain amount of value because it was the first.

Our task is completed, the result is in your hands for such commendations or objections as you are disposed to extend. "What is written is written." M. D.

J. C. Moore and C. D. Stillson extend thanks for favors shown them during their sojourn among the people of Ford County, and respectfully present their acknowledgments to all those who have in any way aided in the work, especially to those in charge of public documents pertaining to county affairs, which were unreservedly submitted for extracts and reference; also to those who interested themselves in the surveys and drafting of the maps and plats.

To the officials of the county, city officials, township officers, members of the bar, press, pulpit, bankers, merchants, and to all who have in any way sided in the work, we are indebted for favors and valuable assistance. THE PUBLISHERS.



HISTORY OF FORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

BY MERTON DUNLAP.

Man through all ages of revolving time, Unchanging man, in every varying clime, Deems his own land of every land the pride, Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside; His home the spot supremely blest, A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

INTRODUCTORY.

W HEN this sketch has been read, with more or less interest, no doubt some will think that it should have been far better than it is.

Such is our own reluctant conclusion, and yet it was the Such is our own reluctant conclusion, and yet it was the writer's intention, upon undertaking this task, to make an exact, full and complete record. It would have been comparatively easy to have filled these pages with the personal recollections of a few of the old settlers. This, however, would not have been satisfactory to the many interested in this history, as such a sketch would have comprehended a limited number of localities.

Because of the numerous persons to be mentioned, and various subjects to be treated, brevity has been the dictator of our lan-

guage.

And then we have fully learned just how uncertain is memory and how chaotic the days, months and years become, with regard to facts and incidents, as they drift away to the verge of memory's land where earth and sky "in dreamy distance meet."

As you read this book and discover that some important event

As you read this book and discover that some important event has not been recorded, you have a duty to perform. This duty is to note down in detail the facts worthy of preservation, and when it comes to your knowledge that some person has recklessly resolved to write a history of our county, do not fail to place before him your account of the affair.

Failing to follow these directions, you will again find that the book has been printed and that the incident which you deemed an important has been ornitted.

book has been printed and that the incident which you deemed so important has been omitted.

Remember that it will not be too late to correct errors and omissions after this book is published.

It is reasonable to suppose that in the course of a few years, when our people shall have become more well to do and our population considerably greater, that there will be a demand for another history of Ford County.

Should you desire to become a historian that will be your

Should you desire to become a historian, that will be your opportunity. One thing you can depend upon with the utmost confidence, the writer will not compete with you for the privilege,

Many of the pioneer settlers and others have aided us in this work. First, by manifesting their interest; second, by their encouraging words and advice; third, by giving substantial histor-

To them we make our grateful acknowledgments, with the assurance that these favors are fully appreciated.

assurance that these favors are fully appreciated.

There are others whom we were anxious to visit for the purpose of gathering information regarding themselves, their neighbors and their locality, but official duties have interfered.

The date of the arrival of many of the pioneers cannot be ascertained with certainty, and another serious difficulty has been to learn the names of all who deserve to be recorded among the

first settlers.

And now, having labored without partiality or prejudice, but with honesty of purpose and with the utmost good will to all, we give into your hands this story of our county's past and present.

THE PRAIRIES.

THE PRAIRIES.

Central Illinois was once a wilderness of prairie, with here and there a belt of timber fringing the streams. No Government surveyor had then, with unpoetical exactness, divided its surface into squares, nor had the unimpassioned boards of Highway Commissioners proclaimed the routes of travel for man and beast. The paths of wild animals, or the trails of roving Indians, led through tangled undergrowth and the tall grasses with full liberty to change the beaten way at pleasure.

When civilized man entered upon this wonderfully fertile, but undeveloped plain, he found it bewildering to travel without the assistance of an Indian guide. And then how frequently did helearn the lesson that his guide afforded but little or no protection to life or property. And thus may we readily comprehend why the lakes and rivers with their connecting portages should become the highways for the explorer and fur trader. There has been much speculation as to the origin of the prairies, and it seems proper to insert at this place the opinions of a few of our

own respected citizens which have been happily compiled in Beckwith's Historic Notes of the Northwest.

Gov. Reynolds came here in the year 1800, while a mere lad, and after spending over sixty years in our State, and becoming well acquainted with all portions of it, he makes the following statement in his autobiography: "Many learned essays are written on the origin of the prairies, but any attentive observer will come to the conclusion that it is fire burning the strong, high grass that caused the prairies. I have witnessed the growth of the forest in the southern counties of Illinois, and know there is more timber in them now than there was forty or fifty years before. The obvious reason is the fire is kept out. This is likewise the reason prairies are generally the most fertile soil. The vegetation in them was the strongest and the fires there burnt with the most power.

wise the reason prairies are generally in the fires there burnt with the most power.

"The timber was destroyed more rapidly in the fertile soil than in the barren lands. It will be seen that the timber in the north of the State, is found only on the margins of streams and other places where the prairie fires could not reach it."

Hon. John D. Caton, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, expresses himself as follows, in the matter of how the forests obtain a foothold in the prairies: "The cause of the absence of trees on the upland prairies is the problem most important to the agricultural interests of our State, and it is this inquiry which alone I propose to consider, but cannot resist the remark that wherever we do find timber throughout this broad field of prairie, it is always in or near the humid portions of it—as along the margins of streams, or upon or near the springy

remark that wherever we do and timeer throughout this broad field of prairie, it is always in or near the humid portions of it—as along the margins of streams, or upon or near the springy uplands. Many most luxuriant groves are found on the highest portions of the uplands, but always in the neighborhood of water. For a remarkable example, I may refer to that great chain of groves extending from and including the Au Sable Grove on the east and Holderman's Grove on the west, in Kendall County, occupying the high divide between the waters of the Illinois and the Fox Rivers.

"In and around all the groves, flowing springs abound, and some of them are separated by marshes, to the very borders of which the great trees approach, as if the forests were ready to seize upon each yard of ground as soon as it is elevated above the swamps. Indeed, all our groves seem to be located where water is so disposed as to protect them, to a greater or less extent, from the prairie fire, although not so situated as to irrigate them. If the head-waters of the streams on the prairies are most frequently without timber, so soon as they have attained sufficient volume to impede the progress of the fires, with very few exceptions we find forests on their borders, becoming broader and more vigorous as the magnitude of the streams increase. It few exceptions we find forests on their borders, becoming broader and more vigorous as the magnitude of the streams increase. It is manifest that land located on the borders of streams which the fire cannot pass are only exposed to one-half the fires to which they would be exposed but for protection. This tends to show, at least, that if but one half the fires that have occurred had been kindled, the arboraceous growth could have withstood their destructive influences, and the whole surface of what is now prairie would be forest. Another confirmatory fact, patent to all observers, is, that the prevailing winds upon the prairies, especially in the autumn, are from the west, and these give direction to the prairie fires. Consequently, the lands on the westerly sides of the streams are most exposed to the fire, and, as might be expected, we find much the most timber on the casterly sides of the streams."

Another theory is that the prairies were formed by the action of water instead of fire. This position was taken and very ably discussed by that able and learned writer, Judge James Hall, as early as 1836. More recently, Prof. Lesquereux prepared an article on the origin and formation of the prairies, published at length in Vol. I, Geological Survey of Illinois, pp. 288 to 254, inclusive; and Dr. Worthen, the head of the Illinois Geological Department at that time, referring to this article and its author, gives to both a most flattering indorsement.

Declining to discuss the comparative merits of the various theories as to the formation of the prairies, the doctor "refers the reader to the very able chapter on the subject by Prof. Lesquereux, whose thorough acquaintance, both with fossil and recent botany, and the general laws which govern the distribution of the ancient as well as the recent flora, entitles his opinion to our most profound consideration."

or the ancient as well as the recent flora, entitles his opinion to our most profound consideration."

Prof. Lesquereux's article is exhaustive, and his conclusions are summed up in the declaration "that all the prairies of the Mississippi Valley have been formed by the slow recessions of waters of various extent; first transformed into swamps, and in the process of time drained and dried; and that the high

rolling prairies and those of these bottoms along the rivers as well, are all the result of the same cause, and form one whole, indivisible system."

In speaking of the scarcity of timber in the eastern part of our State, Beckwith says: "Taking the line of the Wabash Railway, which crosses Illinois in its greatest breadth, and beginning in Indiana, where the railway leaves the timber, west of the Wabash near Marshfield, the prairie extends to Quincy, a distance of more than 250 miles, and its continuity the entire way is only broken by four strips of timber along four streams warning. more than 250 miles, and its continuity the entire way is only broken by four strips of timber along four streams running at right angles with the route of the railway, and all of the timber at the crossing of these streams, if put together, would not aggregate fifteen miles against the 250 miles of prairie. Taking a north and south direction and parallel with the drainage of the rivers, one could start near Ashley, on the Illinois Central Railway, in Washington County, and going northward nearly on an air line, keeping on the divide between the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash, the Sangamon and the Vermillion, the Iroquois and the Vermillion of the Illinois, crossing the latter stream between the mouths of the Fox and Du Page, and travel through to the State of Wisconsin, a distance of nearly 800 miles, without encountering five miles of timber during the whole journey.

stream between the mouths of the Fox and Du Fage, and thever through to the State of Wisconsin, a distance of nearly 800 miles, without encountering five miles of timber during the whole journey.

Thus we may in a measure realize the extent of this vast meadow, generally termed the "Grand Prairie," but mere figures of distances fail to give an adequate idea of its magnitude.

Many an old settler with this picture of Central Illinois in his memory, as he once viewed it with only occasional cabins along the timber lines, can well remark the amasing rapidity with which this great tract of country has been peopled and improved.

In those days of the past, extravagant stories of men and animals wildly fleeing before the devouring prairie fires were told, and since then have been woven in frontier tales with great effect. These stories are generally overstated, for a frontiersman well knew that when the fire was advancing more or less rapidly, according as the wind was strong or light, he had only to start a fire in the prairie grass at the lee side of his position, and as the newly started fire burned its way along the ground he had only to pass out upon the "burnt district" in safety. As the settlers began to carve out their new homes, the great danger from these fires was to their fences where the tall grass grew, or to their stacks of hay and grain where protection had failed to be provided by plowing a few furrows about these gatherings from the harvest fields. Still there was something grand and even terrible in a prairie fire, and especially at night, when the writer has seen the landscape made brilliant by these great illuminations. Before the "grand prairies" of Illinois were upturned by the steel clipper and the white man's coming was yet unannounced did the Indian have full sway, and wild game in abundance furnished his table with decidedly rich fare.

Prairie is a French word meaning a meadow, and was the name applied by the early French explorers to the great fertile, treeless plains of North America whi

THE ABORIGINES.

It is clearly demonstrated by the numerous and well-authenticated accounts of antiquities found in various parts of this county that a people civilised, and considerably cultivated, at least as compared with the Indian, occupied this great land before its possession by the red man of later history, but their "day and generation" lie buried in the deepest obscurity.

Nature, at the time of the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, had ascerted her original dominion over the land; the forests were in their full luxuriance, the growth of many centuries; and nothing remained to point out who and what they were who once lived and loved, labored and died on the continent of America.

America.

This race with an unwritten history is known as the Mound-Builders. The remains of the works of this people form the most interesting class of antiquities discovered in the United States.

These mounds consist of what once apparently were villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifica-

tions, pleasure grounds, etc.

Were the Mound Builders the ancestors of the Indians or who were they? What were their customs? Whence came they?

What is their history? The oblivion which has closed over them is complete, and only conjecture can be given in answer to these

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the West ern country in 1817, says: "The great number and extremely Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the Western country in 1817, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi to the Illinois River, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

To describe these Mound-Builders is now impossible. We

To describe these Mound-Builders is now impossible. We only know that the red men, who occupied this country when the French, English and Spanish came to visit the land and trade for peltries, had not even a tradition of them.

It is generally conceded that whatever the uses of these mounds—whether for homes for the living or burial places for the dead—these voiceless landmarks of the silent past were built, and the race who built them disappeared from the face of the earth, ages before the Indians occupied the land, but their date must ages before the Indians occupied the land, but their date must probably remain as a scaled volume of history. The names of their mighty chieftains, their deeds of valor, their marches with faith-ful followers to a

—"Gory bed, Or to glorious victory,"

have not been preserved by the historian and tradition is silent.

THE INDIANS.

The opinion prevails that the inhabitants of North America The opinion prevails that the inhabitants of North America who followed the Mound-Builders were those who reared the great cities, the ruins of which are found in Central America. It is undoubtedly true that this people was far more civilized and advanced in arts than were the Mound-Builders. If we are to judge of these cities by their ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, they must have been cities of great extent, magnificent and very populous. Then to consider the time required to bring them to their present ruined condition we must conclude that the date of their building was far in the past.

ruined condition we must conclude that the date of their building was far in the past.

The Indians, believed to be the third race inhabiting North America, are distinct in every particular from the former two. Their origin is also enveloped in mystery. Neither had they any traditions respecting their predecessors. They knew absolutely nothing about them consequently they must have been successors of a race which had entirely passed away before the Indian made his appearance on this continent. There are several widely different opinions expressed at length in the various histories of the North American Indian as to their origin, but as already stated, mystery surrounds their beginning as a race, and the opinions expressed are largely a matter of speculation. A quite common supposition well expressed in Chapman's History is that "they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. peoples of Asia.

peoples of Asia.

In the absence of all authentic history, and when even tradition is wanting, any attempt to point out the particular location of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. Though the exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidence of physical organization between the Oriental type of mankind and the Indians point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated, which was originally peopled to a and the Indians point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated, which was originally peopled to a great extent by the Children of Shem. In this connection, it has been claimed that a meeting of the Europeans, Indians and Africans on the continent of America, is the fulfillment of a prophesy as recorded in Genesis, ix, 27: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and as recorded in Genesis, ix, 2: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant." Assuming the theory to be true that the Indian tribes are of Shemitic origin, they were met on this continent in the fifteenth century by the Japhethic race, after the two stocks had passed around the globe by directly different routes. A few years afterward the Hamatic branch of the human family were brought from the coast of Africa.

brought from the coast of Africa.

During the occupancy of the continent by the three distinct races, the children of Japheth have grown and prospered, while the called and not voluntary sons of Ham have endured a servitude in the wider stretching valleys of the tents of Shem."

Ridpath, in his History of the United States, says: "The origin of the North American Indian is involved in complete obscurity. That they are one of the older races of mankind can not be doubted. But at what date or by what route they came to the Western Continent is an unsolved problem. The notion to the Western Continent is an unsolved problem. The that the Indians are the descendants of the Israelites is

That half-civilized tribes wandering from beyond the Euphrates, should reach North America, surpasses human credulity."

No doubt all of us, having in our school days read the stories of Indian wars, were under the impression that the various tribes peopled this country quite densely, so that wherever the pioneer might travel in this newly discovered land, the red man with bow and arrow, tomahawk and scalping knife, glared upon him from every thicket and stealthily glided through the tall grasses of the

prairie watching the white man's course.

But it is the opinion of the best authorities that when Amer-

ica was discovered in 1492, the whole continent was thinly populated, as compared with the present time, by roving bands or tribes of Indians.

tribes of Indians.

In some few regions, a considerable degree of civilization and skill in agriculture had been attained as in Mexico and Peru.

The number of Indians in this country, when permanent settlements began to be made, is not known, but probably amounted in all the vast territory, as estimated by well informed writers, to only a few millions—perhaps two or three.

As almost every one knows, these were called Indians by the Europeans from the erroneous idea of Columbus, and the men of that age, that there was only one continent; and that they had reached the eastern shore of Asia when America was discovered.

The whole region comprising our country was in the possession

The whole region comprising our country was in the possession of a great number of these tribes. They divided the country between them in an indefinite way, war and hunting being their chief occupations. They, generally speaking, attempted a very little cultivation of the soil.

The settlements of the Indians were as indefinite and movable as their boundaries, and they attached very little value to land. Territory was acquired from them partly by force and partly by

These last were usually made for a nominal sum and with little comprehension, on their part, of the importance and future effects of its alienation. Historians have classified the Indian families or nations as follows:

1. The Esquimaux, inhabiting the country from Labrador to

Alaska. The name means the eaters of raw meat.

2. The Algonquins, who occupied the country extending from Nova Scotia south to the James River, thence west to the mouth of the Ohio, and from thence northward along the east side of the Mississippi and on to Lake Winnipeg, excepting that portion which was occupied by the Huron-Iroquois, as hereer described. 8. The Hui

after described.

8. The Huron-Iroquois, a powerful nation, occupied a tract of country within that of the Algonquina. Their borders extended over the country reaching from Georgian Bay and Lake Huron to Lakes Erie and Ontario, south of those lakes to the valley of the Upper Ohio, and eastward to the River Sorel.

4. The Appalachians inhabited that portion of the country south of the Algonquins, and east of the Missispipi.

5. The Dakotas, called by the French Sioux, occupied a district of country west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri and Platte Rivers.

6. The Shoshonees, occupying the country south and west of the Dakotas. It will be understood that these nations were again

6. The Shoshonees, occupying the country south and west of the Dakotas. It will be understood that these nations were again divided into many tribes each, speaking different dialects of the uivided into many tribes each, speaking different dialects of the common language, by which the main group was distinguished. As a general rule, Indians, when asked their name, gave the term Men or Real Men. Each tribe had a name, generally that of the animal or object which was the totem of the tribe. By referring to the foregoing description of the territory occupied by the Algonquins, it will be observed that our State was, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, under the jurisdiction of that nation. The Algonquin tribes occupying the western part of the country thus allotted to this nation, were the several tribes of the Illinois and Miami confederacies, the Pottawatomies, the Kickapoos and scattered bands of Shawnees and Delawares.

THE ILLINOIS.

From the accounts, the Illinois seems to have laid claim to quite an extensive tract of country, the eastern boundary thereof being the ridge that divides the waters that flow into the Wabash above the head-waters of Saline Creek, from those flowing into the Illinois River, the northern limit being a line from the mouth of the Des Plaines River westward beyond the Mississippi. On the north, the Illinois for a long time contested their boundary line with the Chippeways, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes. Afterward, the Sacs, Foxes and Kickapoos, assisted by the Pottawatomies, became the successful invaders of the land of the Illinois. On the east came the Miamis, who in language and manners much resembled the Illinois, with whom they originally bore a close affinity. From the accounts, the Illinois seems to have laid claim to

Gen. Harrison stated that "the Illinois confederacy was composed of five tribes—the Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Peorians, Michiganians and the Temarois."

posed of five tribes—the Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Peorians, Michiganians and the Temarois."

It is authoritatively stated that the Algonquin language, as spoken by the Ojibways, was regarded as the court language, so that when a person fell among a strange tribe, whose language he did not understand, if he spoke this language, they were bound, as a general rule, to furnish some one who could communicate with him in that language. It was through this language that Marquette spoke with all the tribes, and so it was with all the early French travelers. Of the thirty-eight States of the Union, eighteen have Indian names, viz.: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, the most of these being derived from great rivers or other waters.

The first accounts we have of the Illinois are given by the Jesuit missionaries. In the "Relations" for the year 1655, it is stated that the Illinois are neighbors of the Winnebagoes; and again, the following year it was reported "that the Illinois nation dwell more than sixty leagues from here, and beyond a great river, which, as near as can be conjectured, flows into the sea toward Virginia. These people are warlike. They use the bow, rarely the gun, and never the canoe." At this time, the Illinois and Miamis were living west of the Mississippi, the reference be-

ing to this river. While the Illinois were, like their brethren, of a roving nature, yet not so much as other tribes.

Their favorite portions of the State seemed to be along the Illinois River, and on the Mississippi from the Kaskaskia to Illinois River, and on the Mississippi from the Kaskaskia to where Cairo now stands. Beckwith, in describing them, says: In form they were tall and lithe. They were noted for their swiftness of foot. They wore moccasins prepared from buffalo hides, and a small covering extending from the waist to the knee. The rest of the body was entirely nude.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction.

The male children were early taught the use of bow and arrow. They were as carefully trained in hunting and Indian warfare as are the boys and girls of our time in the clements of reading, writing and arithmetic.

reading, writing and arithmetic.

The dwellings were simple and rude in character. A pleasant spot was selected by the river or near a spring, and here they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed chiefly of the bark of trees. The skins of animals served for beds and wearing apof trees. The skins of animals served for beds and wearing apparel. Depending principally on the chase for subsistence, yet this being necessarily somewhat uncertain, they were led to cultivate small patches of corn.

Commerce or an interchange of articles being most unknown, every family did everything necessary within itself to provide

When disputes or dissensions arose, each Indian relied upon himself to adjust the difficulty. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relations of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge. The result of this was bitter feuds and wars of extermi-

war was the Indian's glory and delight—not war after the civilised rule, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were the prime requisites. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes.

and in the manufacture of his arms and of cances.

The main drudgery and labor of Indian communities fell upon the women. They planted, tended and gathered the crops, made mats and baskets, carried the burdens on the march—in fact they were but little better than slaves to the "braves."

The area of the country originally claimed by the Illinois was reduced by wars with their neighbors. The Sioux forced them eastward, and the four tribes already named encroached upon them from the north, and war parties from the Iroquois from the east rapidly lessened their numbers.

The Illinois confederacy was in a decline when they first came in contact with the French, of which mention is hereafter made.

The misfortunes of the Illinois drew them so kindly to the the priests, the coureurs des bois and soldiers, that the friendship

between the two races never abated.

The fatal dissolution of the Illinois rapidly proceeded, and their territory was largely appropriated by the Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos and Pottawatomies

By successive treaties, their remaining lands in this State were ceded to the United States, and they were removed west of the Mississippi. In 1872, there remained of them but forty souls—men, women and children all told.

the Mississippi. In 1872, there remained of them but forty souls—men, women and children all told.

Thus has disappeared the people who at one time occupied the larger part of Illinois and portions of Iowa and Missouri. In the year 1.84 their single village at La Salle's colony could muster 1,200 fighting men. When they were prosperous, at one time they nearly exterminated the Winnebagoes, and their war parties penetrated the country of the Huron-Iroquois as far as the Mohawk and Genesee.

The country of the Miamis, as has already been stated, extended west to the water-shed between the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, forming the eastern boundary of the Illinois tribes. To the north of the Miamis were the Pottawatomies, who were

steadily encroaching upon the territory of the Miamis.

The Miamis held their own until they had obtained of firearms, but the Illinois could not withstand their foes so

long.

In regard to the Pottawatomies, it is stated in an official letter to the Secretary of War, March 22, 1814: "So long ago as 1795, at the treaty of Greenville, the Pottawatomies notified the 1795, at the treaty of Greenville, the Pottawatomies notified the Miamis that they intended to settle upon the Wabash. They made no pretensions to the country, and the only excuse for the intended aggression was that they were tired of eating fish and wanted meat." And they did come. They established villages upon the north and west bank of the Wabash and its tributaries flowing in from that side of the stream above the Vermilion.

They, with the Sacs, Foxes and Kickspoos, drove the Illinois into the villages about Kaskaskia and divided the conquered territory among themselves the Sacs and Foxes choosing that part

into the villages about Kaskaskia and divided the conquered territory among themselves, the Sacs and Foxes choosing that part to the north and west of the Illinois River. It is said that by the other tribes they were called squatters, who justly claimed that the Pottswatomies never had any land of ther own and were only intruders. They were, however, foremost at all treaties and were clamorous for the lion's share of presents and annuities, particularly where the price given was for other's lands rather than their own. They also had villages upon the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers.

After the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies had established themselves in the Valley of the Wabash, it was mutually agreed be-tween them and the Miamis that the river should be the dividing line, the two first named tribes to occupy the west side of the

The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos were among the last to The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos were among the last to leave their possessions in Illinois and Indiana, and it was the people of these tribes with whom the settlers of this section of the country came principally in contact. They ceased hostilities at the close of the war of 1812. The Pottawatomies owned extensive tracts of land on the Wabash, also on the Tippecanoe and other western tributaries of the Wabash, and elsewhere in Northwestern Indiana, Eastern Illinois and Southern Michigan. The greater part of these reservations were retroceded to the United States, in exchange either for annuities or lands west of the Mississippi. As has already been noted, the Indians became greatly attached to the French. The writer well remembers, when a boy, of several times visiting an Indian reservation on the greatly attached to the French. The writer well remembers, when a boy, of several times visiting an Indian reservation on the Des Plaines River, in Cook County, three miles from his father's house. This was occupied by a band of Pottawatomies, whose chief was Alexander Robinson, the son of a Canadian voyageur

chief was Alexander Robinson, the son of a Cauautan voyagou-and a Pottawatomie woman.

His place was generally lively with Indians in the declining glories of their latter days. Groups of blanketed squaws, with their papooses slung on their backs, and an equal number of braves, bedaubed with paint and ornamented with feathers, hung around his home in listless dalliance. During the summer season their numbers were increased by visiting braves and their families from

Being half Indian and having a wife of the sam being national nation average a wife of the same lace, as was shut out from civilized society generally, but his character for integrity and his reputation for excellence in those qualifications which make up the model citizen were widely published. When his tribe was removed, after carefully weighing the matter, he chose civilized life, considering this for his children's best good. He continued to live on the reservation and became a far The continued to have on the reservation and became a farmer, esteemed by all who knew him.

The final emigration of the Pottawatomies from the Wabash

took place in the summer of 1838, and in 1846 the various bands for place in the summer of 1830, and in 1840 the various bands of this great tribe were united west of the Mississippi, except a few scattered bands like the one mentioned, who remained long after the departure of their brethren.

In 1863, the tribe numbered 2,274 men, women and children,

In 1863, the tribe numbered 2,274 men, women and children, which was an alarming decrease from the census of 1854, owing no doubt largely to two reasons—the return of many to their former home east of the Mississippi, and many of the younger men going west to the buffalo grounds.

The Pottawatomies attested their fidelity to the Government by the volunteering of seventy-five of their young men in the war of 1861.

THE KICKAPOOS

THE KICKAPOOS.

The Kickapoos, when first met by the whites, inhabited the State of Wisconsin, but with the Sacs and Foxes gradually moved southward until they came in contact with the Illinois. Then uniting with the Pottawatomies in a warfare upon the Miamis and Illinois, they steadily drove these two tribes from a great portion of the territory occupied by them.

The Kickapoos early incurred the displeasure of the French by committing depredations upon the missionaries and others. It is said of this tribe that they were not inclined to receive religious impressions from the early missionaries.

Prior to 1718, the Kickapoos had villages upon the banks of Rock River and the Illinois. They are described as a clever people and brave warriors. Their language and manners strongly resembled those of the Foxes. "They catch deer by chasing them, and even at this day (1718) make considerable use of bows and arrows."

Their progress south and east was no doubt largely owing to the fierce attacks of the Sioux, who were pressing on them from the northwest. The Kickapoos and the Foxes, meditating a migration to the Wabash as a place of security from the Sioux, the French became alarmed lest these tribes should effect a junction French became slarmed lest these tribes should effect a junction with the Iroquois and English. The matter was adjusted by the French conciliating the Sioux, and for a number of years the Foxes and Kickapoos remained upon their old hunting grounds in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. The theory has been advanced that the Mascoutins and Kickapoos were bands of one tribe, first known to the French by the former name, and subsequently to the English by the latter, under which name alone they figure in our later annals. This theory has been adopted for the purposes of this sketch. Another noticeable fact is that, with one exception, the Mascoutins were never known as such in any treaty with the United States, while the Kickapoos were parties to many. In warfare, the Kickapoos were inferior to the other tribes in movements requiring large were inferior to the other tribes in movements requiring large were inferior to the other tribes in movements requiring large numbers of men, but in predatory warfare they were pre-eminent. Their war parties usually numbered from five to twenty-five persons. The boldness and daring of these small parties were very great. They would sometimes push out hundreds of miles from their villages and attack a feeble settlement or an isolated cabin, burn the buildings, steal the live stock, capture the women and children, and then escape before a general alarm could be given. The Kickapoos were noted for their fondness for horses. They exhibited great skill and daring in stealing them.

Their principal enemies seemed to be the Illinois, and after driving the latter into the southwestern part of the State, it is related that as late as 1786 to 1795, their war parties kept the white settlements and the Illinois tribes in the vicinity of Kaskaskia in a state of continual alarm. During the time stated, they killed and captured many of that tribe, as well as a number of the whites.

After the close of the Pontiac war, the Kickapoos and Potta-

After the close of the Pontiac war, the Kickapoos and Potta-comies almost annihilated the Kaskaskias, a band of the Illi-

nois, at a place called Battle Ground Creek, between Kaskaskia and Shawneetown. The principal towns of the Kickapoos were on the left bank of the Illinois, near Peoria, and on the Vermilion on the left bank of the Illinois, near Peoria, and on the Vermilion of the Wabash, and at several points on the west bank of the Wabash. On the prairies they also had villages, west of Charleston, Ill., and in many of the groves scattered over the prairies in the section of country bounded on the north by the Kankakee River, on the east by the Wabash, and on the west by the Illinois, extending south to the Kaskaskia. The most notable were their towns at Elkhart Grove, twelve miles north from Bloomington, and at Oliver's Grove, in Livingston County, Ill. Consequently that tract of country of which Ford County is a part, must have been the hunting-grounds of the Kickapoos after the removal of the Illinois tribes. the Illinois tribe

These people became greatly attached to the country drained by the Vermilion of the Wabash and its tributaries, and Gen. Harrison had much difficulty in securing their consent to cede it to the General Government.

to the General Government.

The Kickapoos were at the battle of Tippecanoe in considerable numbers, and fought with frenzied courage. During the war of 1812, they sided with the English, and sent out numerous war parties that kept the settlements in Illinois and Indiana Territories in constant danger.

When the latter war closed, the Kickapoos ceased active the settlements where the settlements and settlements.

hostilities upon the whites, and within a few years afterward they disposed of their lands in this State and Indiana, and excepting a

hostilities upon the whites, and within a few years afterward they disposed of their lands in this State and Indiana, and excepting a few bands, removed west of the Mississippi.

Beckwith, an excellent authority, says of them: "As compared with other Indians, the Kickapoos were industrious, intelligent, and cleanly in their habits, and were better armed and clothed than the other tribes. The men, as a rule, were tall, sinewy and active; the women were lithe, and many of them by no means lacking in beauty. Their dialect was soft and liquid, as compared with the rough and gutteral language of the Pottawatomies. They kept aloof from the white people as a rule, and in this way preserved their characteristics, and contracted fewer of the vices of the white man than other tribes. Their numbers were never great, as compared with the Mismis or Pottawatomies; however, they made up for the deficiency in this respect by the energy of their movements." Thus we have attempted to briefly sketch the red man as he once lived upon these prairies and in the groves, but the space for this subject in a work of this character is necessarily quite limited.

To summarise: We first find the Illinois and Miamis occupying this section of country, with their dividing line running north and south, nearly identical with the range nine of our county. Following them came the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, the former taking the place of the Illinois tribes, except that the Kickapoo villages and hunting grounds extended further east, including the Vermilion of the Wabash and its tributaries.

The Indian came to this country, and now he has left it to return no more. He left the country no better so far as we can judge for having been here.

We find the arrow-heads and spear-heads, saws, flesh scrapers, hammers and spades made from stone, and all demanding great patience in their manufacture, because of the lack of suitable im-

hammers and spades made from stone, and all demanding great patience in their manufacture, because of the lack of suitable im-

plements or machinery to produce them.

If the writer is not mistaken, the maize or Indian corn which they cultivated to a limited extent, and tobacco are the only contributions made by them to us in the way of products of the soil.

A noble race, but they are gone; And we have built our homes upon Fields where their generations sleep."

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

In October, 1665, Father Claude Allouez landed on the outhwestern shore of Lake Superior, at a place called by the Indians Chegoimegon.

Here he found a number of the Algonquin tribes assembled

Here he found a number of the Algonquin tribes assembled preparatory to an incursion into the territory of the Sioux. The good father persuaded them to abandon their preparations for war. He then erected the chapel which he named the "Mission of the Holy Ghost," at the place since called "Lapointe du Saint Esperit," and began his work as missionary.

To this spot came the roving Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, the Kickapoos, the Illinois and Miamis, prompted by curiosity, and here they first heard the preaching of Christianity.

In Father Alloues, they beheld a champion of human rights, and to him they narrated their griefs by first speaking of their former grandeur, and then of their diminished numbers from hostile visitations from the Sioux on the west and the Iroquois on the east. The gentle and pious Marquette three years

or neuri normer grandeur, and then of their diminished numbers from hostile visitations from the Sioux on the west and the Iroquois on the east. The gentle and pious Marquette three years later took the place of Allouez.

Just previous to this time, however, possession of the country was taken in the name of the French Government. For this event Allouez and Joliet summoned the chiefs of no less than fourteen tribes and bands at St. Mary's.

It was well known that a great river crossed sonthward through the ountry. The first white man who set foot on the soil of this State was Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman. He was sent to Chicago in the year 1671, for the purpose of inviting the Western Indians to a peace convention at Green Bay. One object of this meeting was to form a plan for the discovery of the Mississippi River. This river had been discovered by De Soto nearly 130 years before, but his nation left it without further explorations.

Father Marquette and Joliet obtained leave to start on an expedition for the purpose of bringing to light the mysteries of this river.

These two distinguished men started from St. Ignace, a small sionary station on the north shore of the straits of Macki-

naw.

Two birch bark cances, five men, a bag of corn meal, some dried beef and a blanket for each constituted their outfit.

Their route lay along the north shore of Lake Michigan, and the west bank of Green Bay. They passed through the waters of Lake Winnebago and thence accompanied by Indian guides, continued up the Fox River to the carrying place across to the Wisconsin. Here their Indian guides refused to go further, and returned whence they came. Down this stream they passed amid the silent grandeur of its forests, and under the cedar-crested precipices of solid rock. No mark of human life was apparent along its shores.

On the 17th of June, 1678, they found themselves on the broad surface of the Mississippi. The banks were less precipitous than the bold head lands of the Wisconsin, and as they passed down the stream, the country looked more promising. Herds of

down the stream, the country looked more promising. Herds of Buffalo were seen grazing on the open prairies.

Not until they neared the mouth of the Des Moines did they discover any evidence of human beings. Noticing foot prints on the river's bank they left the cances in charge of the five men. Marquette and Joliet fearlessly took the Indian path, and after two leagues' travel, came in sight of their villages. The meeting proved a friendly one. The Indians were of the Illinois tribe. They gave the missionaries a dinner of fish, roast Buffalo and hominy. They resumed their journey but did not meet with any more Indians until reaching what is now the State of Kentucky. Landing on the left bank of the river, just below the mouth of the Ohio, they met with what was evidently a roving band of warriors from the far distant borders of civilization on the Atlantic coast. They were armed with guns, but were peaceably diswarriors from the far distant borders of civilization on the Atlantic coast. They were armed with guns, but were peaceably disposed, and received the voyagers kindly. The adventurers passed down the river till the mouth of the Arkansas was reached. Here again they met Indians, savage as nature could make them. The young men showed a disposition to take the lives of our little party of travelers at once, but were restrained by the older men of the tribe. Finally a friendly meeting was had. From their new hosts, they ascertained that the mouth of the Mississippi was but ten days' travel distant. The intense heat of the month of July and fears of being picked up by Spanish adventurers caused them to conclude their explorations at this point. They had passed below where De Soto had discovered and crossed the Mississippi in 1541, which was 132 years previous. No trace, not even a tradition of De Soto's work remained. The object of Marquette and Joliet's expedition had been fulfilled. They had discovered the great river and determined whether it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico or Atlantic Ocean.

On the 17th of July, they took leave of their doubtful friends and turned their canoes up stream. It is difficult for any person at familiar with the average of the familiar with

on the 11th of July, they cook leave of their content relates and turned their cances up stream. It is difficult for any person not familiar with the current of a great river to comprehend the task before them. Patient toiling at the oar finally brought them to the mouth of the Illinois River. Here they met with the Kaskaskias, who offered to conduct them by a more convenient route, which proved to be by the Illinois, the Des Plaines, and the Chicago Rivers.

ient route, which proved to be by the Illinois, the Des Plaines, and the Chicago Rivers.

On the Illinois River, especially along the shores of Peoria Lake, were the principal villages of the Illinois. There were also bands of the same tribe in the vicinity of Starved Rock, near the present site of Utica.

Marquette preached to these warriors, who manifested a commendable interest in what he had to say to them. When the little company of adventurers passed on to Chicago, a large delegation of the Indians accompanied them, where they arrived in September. The Indians attached much importance to the little inlet stream called Chicago, and these French voyagers were eager to see the river, and still more eager to look upon the lake whose waters would afford a new route to their friends in Northern Wisconsin. Wisconsin.

On the marshy banks of the little stream where non the city of Chicago these two bands bade each other adieu.

The Frenchmen took their course along the western shore of the lake and soon arrived at the Mission of Green Bay.

The Frenchmen took their course along the western shore of the lake and soon arrived at the Mission of Green Bay.

On the 25th of October, of the following year, Marquette, with two companions, Perre and Jacques, and a band of Indians, started on their mission to preach the Gospel to the Illinois. Accomplishing his mission, he started on his return to Canada in the spring of 1675, his health having failed because of exposure to the winter storms. Arriving at Sleeping Bear Point on the eastern shore of the lake, he had become too much prostrated to proceed farther. His two companions built a hut of bark and did all they could to make him comfortable. Here he died and was buried, a large wooden cross marking his resting place.

In 1679, La Salle, a French explorer, sailed to Green Bay and from there his party proceeded in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Here he established a trading post with the Minmis. He then ascended the St. Joseph, crossed to the Kankakee and sailed down until he reached an Illinois village.

He formed an alliance with the tribe, and early in 1680 began near the present Peoria a post which he called Fort Crevecoeur.

He formed an alliance with the tribe, and early in 1680 began near the present Peoria a post which he called Fort Crevecoeur. His chief object was the trade in furs. Accompanying him were several priests, and among them was Father Hennepin, who, with two companions, started to explore the Upper Mississippi, and were taken prisoners by the Sioux. After an extended experience with the Indians, he was permitted to return to Green Bay. La Salle was finally assassinated after his second visit to Illinois, while exploring the Lower Mississippi. The first mission in Illinois, as we have already seen, was established by Marquette, The first military occupation of the State was at Fort Crevecoeur

by La Salle. There is, however, no evidence that a settlement was commenced at those early dates.

The first settlement of which there is any authentic account

The first settlement of which there is any authentic account was commenced with the building of Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois River, in 1682, but this was soon abandoned. The oldest permanent settlement, not only in Illinois, but in the valley of the Mississippi, is at Kaskaskia, situated six miles above the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. This was settled in 1690, by the removal of the mission from Old Kaskaskia, or Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois River. Cahokia was settled about the same time. Illinois came into full possession of the French in 1682, and was a dependency of Canada and a part of Louisiana. During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded 10,000.

exceeded 10.000.

never exceeded 10,000.

To the year 1730, the following five distinct settlements were made in the Territory of Illinois, numbering in population 140 French families, about six hundred "converted" Indians, and many traders: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles below the present city of St. Kalokia; Kalokia; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles below the present city of St. Kalokia; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below the present ci above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. Fort Chartres was built in 1718, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois, and the most impregnable fortress in North America. For about eighty years the French retained peaceable possession of Illinois. For more than a hundred years peace between the white man and the red man was unbroken, and peace between the white man and the red man was unbroken, and when at last this reign of harmony terminated, it was not caused by the conciliatory Frenchman, but by the blunt and sturdy Anglo-Saxon. During the century now under consideration, no regular court was held by the French occupants. In 1765, the country passed into the hands of the English. As early as 1750, there could be perceived the first throes of the Revolution, which gave a new master and new institutions to Illinois.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Carefully turning the brown leaves of the old family history of our country's ancestors, we find that the Northwestern Territory was the link of civil rule between our State and the General Gov-

with the close of the long struggle for independence began the work of more thoroughly organizing the civil machinery of

the work of more thoroughly organizing the civil machinery of the new Republic.

On the second Monday in May, 1787, the delegates repre-senting twelve States, the representatives of Rhode Island failing to respond, assembled at Philadelphia for the purpose of prepar-ing a constitution.

At this time the last Colonial Congress was sitting in New

It was plainly evident that the old confederation was nearing its end, as only eight States were represented in this last session.

The principal interest centered in the Constitutional Conven-

tion, which had convened "to form a more perfect Union."

But before the adjournment of Congress, a measure was adopted which was only second in importance to the formation of

Constitution.
This was the organization of the Northwestern Territory. As a preliminary measure, this wast domain was ceded to the United States by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Con-

United States by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connectiout.

For the government of the Territory, an ordinance was adopted on the 13th day of July, 1787.

As early as 1784, Thomas Jefferson then a member of Congress, submitted a plan of government for all the territory from the southern to the northern boundary of the United States, all of which was expected to be ceded by the States claiming the same. By this plan seventeen States were to be formed from this territory.

One of its provisions was, "that after the year 1800 there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said States, other than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This provision was rejected, not having seven States in its favor.

This rejected provision was again proposed by Rufus King

not having seven States in its favor.

This rejected provision was again proposed by Rufus King the following year. The proposition again failed. The ordinance of 1787 embracing in part the plan submitted by Mr. Jefferson, in 1784, was reported by Nathan Dane.

The legislative, executive and judicial powers were vested in a Governor and three Judges, who with the Secretary were to be appointed by Congress—the Governor for three years, the Judges during good behavior

The laws of the Territory were to be such laws of the original States as the Governor and Judges should think proper to adopt. These laws were to be in force until disapproved by Congress. When the Territory should contain 5,000 free male inhabitants of fullage, there was to be a Legislature, to consist of two branches— When the Territory should contain 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age, there was to be a Legislature, to consist of two branches—a House of Representatives, the members to be chosen from the several counties or townships, for the term of two years, and a Legislative Council of five persons, who were to hold their offices for five years and to be appointed by Congress out of ten persons previously nominated by the House of Representatives of the Territory. All laws were required to be consistent with the ordinance, and to have the assent of the Governor.

dinance, and to have the assent of the Governor.

The ordinance concludes with six articles of compact between the original States and the people of the Territory, to be unalter-

able except by common consent.

The first secured entire religious freedom; the second, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, and the other fundamental

rights usually inserted in bills of rights; the third provided for the encouragement and support of schools and enjoined good faith toward the Indians; the fourth placed the new States to be faith toward the Indians; the fourth placed the new States to be formed out of the territory upon an equal footing with the old ones, both in respect to their privileges and their burdens, and reserved to the United States the right to dispose of the soil; the fifth authorized the future division of the territory into not less than three nor more than five States, each State to be admitted into the Union, when it should contain 60,000 inhabitants; the sixth was the anti-slavery proviso introduced by Thomas Jefferson in 1784, so modified as to take effect immediately.

This ordinance, which left the territory south of the Ohio (then not yet ceded) subject to future regulation, received the

(then not yet ceded), subject to future regulation, received the unanimous vote of the eight States present.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who was President of Congress, was appointed Military Governor, and in the following summer began his duties at Marietta. In the year 1800, a line was drawn through the Northwestern Territory from the mouth of the Great Miami River to Fort Recovery, and thence to Canada.

Two years afterward, the country east of this line was erected into the State of Ohio and admitted into the Union.

into the State of Ohio and admitted into the Union.

The portion west of this line was organized under the name of the Indiana Territory. Vincennes was made the capital, and Gen. William Henry Harrison received the appointment of Governor. Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816, near the close of Madison's troubled administration.

The Illinois Territory was established February 3, 1809, and it included "all that part of the Indiana Territory which lies west of the Wabash River, and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash River and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada."

Kaskaskia was made the seat of Government.

Kaskaskia was made the seat of Government.

John Boyle was appointed Governor, but declined to serve.

Ninian Edwards was then appointed. He served from April 24,
1809, to December 6, 1818, when he was made United States Senator for the new State of Illinois.

ILLINOIS.

Monroe's administration was noted for the great number of new members which were added to the Union. In 1818, Illinois, the twenty-first State, embracing an area of more than 55,000 square miles, and extending through more than five degrees of latitude, was organized and admitted. Two years later, when the general census was taken, Illinois ranked as twenty-fourth as to population. From that time to 1880, her advancement has been rapid, and we now find only three States which outrank Illinois in population and wealth.* Under the Constitution of 1818, the elective officers were the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, who held office for four years. The other State officers were appointed by the Governor or chosen by the General Assembly.

By the Constitution of 1848, all of the State officers were made elective.

elective.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Name.	When Inaugurated.
Shadrack Bond	October 6, 1818
Edward Coles	December 5, 1822
Ninian Edwards	December 6, 1826
John Reynolds	
William L. D. Ewing	
Joseph Duncan	
Thomas Carlin	
Thomas Ford	
Augustus C. French	
Augustus C. French	
Joel A. Matteson	
William H. Bissell	
John Wood	
Richard Yates	
Richard J. Oglesby	
John M. Palmer	
Richard J. Ogelsby	
John L. Beveridge	
Shelby M. Cullom	
Shelby M. Cullom	
John L. Hamilton	

FORD COUNTY.

Within a short time after the organisation of Illinois Territory, two counties, St. Clair and Randolph, were formed. These two counties have been gradually subdivided until now there are 102 counties within the boundaries of this State. Ford was the last county organized. To show from whence we came as a county, the following letter is inserted:

County, the following letter is inserted:

SPRINGFIELD, February 11, 1881.

Medical Durlar, Eeq., County Clerk, Ford County, Paxyon, Ill.:

Drar Sir—Your communication of the 8th inst. at hand, and in response thereto, have to say that the following named counties comprised the State of Illinois in the year 1818, to wit:

St. Clair, organized April 28, 1809.

Randolph, organized April 28, 1809.

Randolph, organized September 14, 1812.

Gallatin, organized September 14, 1812.

Johnson, organized September 14, 1812.

Edwards, organized December 9, 1816.

Jackson, organized January 10, 1816.

Pope, organized April 21, 1816.

Monroe, organized June 1, 1816.

Crawford, organized June 1, 1816.

Bond, organized January 2, 1818.

Washington, organized January 2, 1818.

Vermilion County was organized by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 18, 1826, and embraced all that tract of country within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the State line between Illinois and In
*Population of Illinois Territory, 1810, 12,282; population of Illinois State, 1820, 56,162;

Population of Illinois Territory, 1810, 12,282; population of Illinois State, 1820, 56,162; population of Illinois State, 1880, 3,078,686.

diana, at the northeast corner of Edgar County; thence west with the line dividing Townships 16 and 17, to the southwest corner of Township 17 north, Range 10, east of third principal meridian; thence north to the northwest corner of Township 22 north; thence east to the State line; thence south with the State line to the place of beginning.

Vermilion County was formed out of territory attached to Edgar County for county purposes.

Edgar County was organized January 3, 1823, and at that date the territory now embraced in Vermilion County was attached to the county of Edgar.

Edgar County was organized Sanuary of Action and County of Edgar.

Clark County was organized March 22, 1819, and at that date the territory now comprising the county of Vermilion formed part of Clark.

Crawford County was organized December 81, 1816, and at that date the territory now embraced in Vermilion County formed part of Crawford.

Edwards County was organized November 28, 1814, and at that date the territory now embraced in Vermilion County formed part of Elwards.

St. Clair County was organized April 28, 1809, and at that date the territory now embraced in Vermilion County formed part of St. Clair.

The territory attached to Vermilion County formed part of St. Clair.

The territory attached to Vermilion County embraced all the country now occupied by Champaign, Iroquois and Ford Counties; two tiers of towaships on the east side of Livingaton; two-thirds of the width of Grundy County south of the Kankakee, and nearly one and one-half Congressional Townships in the southwest corner of Will.

Iroquois County was formed February 20, 1833.

Living-ton County was formed February 20, 1833.

Living-ton County was formed February 27, 1837.

Grundy County one formed February 27, 1841.

Will County was formed February 17, 1849.

Very Respectfully yours,

Secretary of State.

Although Ford was the last county of the State organized,

Although Ford was the last county of the State organized, she is not the least, as many suppose.

In population, Ford County numbered as follows: 1860, 1,979; 1870, 9,103; 1880, 15,105. At the date of the last census there were twenty-six counties in this State containing a less number of inhabitants than Ford.

Forty-five counties have a smaller acreage than this county, as shown by the reports of the State Board of Equalization.

THE NAME FORD.

This county received its name in honor of Thomas Ford, the eighth Governor of Illinois (if the administration of W. L. D.

eighth Governor of Illinois (if the administration of W. L. D. Ewing, covering sixteen days, is to be counted as a term, otherwise Gov. Ford's would be the seventh).

Thomas Ford was born at Uniontown, Penn., in the year 1800. His father was killed by the Indians when Thomas was but two years old. In 1804, his mother, with her large family of children, removed to St. Louis, Mo., and two years later settled in Monroe County, Ill.

This mother was a good manager, energetic, and determined that her sons should become good citizens. Gov. Ford's boyhood was mostly spent in earning something for the family support, attending an occasional session of the county school, and one term at the Transylvania University. He then studied law with Daniel P. Cook, a Congressman, and soon thereafter commanded a remunerative class of clients.

In 1829, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and was re-appointed in 1831.

Afterward he served two terms as Circuit Judge, one term as Judge of the Circuit Court at Chicago, and one term as Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1837, the financial panic then sweeping over the country visited Illinois with the most destructive effect. The State had become embarrassed as a consequence of loaning her credit to various projects of internal improvements, notably that of building railroads, and for the purpose of establishing a State bank and branches. The panic came, the internal improvement plans collapsed, the banks failed, the State bonds experienced a heavy decline, public confidence was lost, credit disappeared, and business of every kind was completely prostrated. This unfortunate condition of affairs continued for a period of several years. In 1842, Thomas Ford was chosen Governor; the State debt then amounted to \$14,000,000. It was during his able administration, and chiefly upon his recommendation, that a series of wise financial measures were brought forward in the Legislature. The fallen credit of the commonwealth was restored, confidence re-established, and a fresh impetus given to trade and agricultural enterprise.

In his first message, he says: "We must convince our creditors and the world that the disgrace of repudiation is not countenanced among us, that we are honest and mean to pay as soon as we are able."

When Gov. Ford delivered the reins of government to his Afterward he served two terms as Circuit Judge, one term as

We are able."

When Gov. Ford delivered the reins of government to his successor, instead of a domestic debt for the ordinary expenses of the State amounting to almost one-third of a million dollars, we find it reduced to \$31,212, with \$9,260 in the treasury.

Gov. Ford in his personality is described as "short in stature, slender, dark complexioned, heavy dark hair, deep set eyes, sharp nose and small mouth."

He says in his valedictory message: "Without having in-

He says in his valedictory message: "Without having in-He says in his valedictory message: "Without having indulged in wasteful or extravagant habits of living, I retire from office poorer than I came in, and go to private life with the full determination not to seek again any place in the Government."

He died at Peoria November 2, 1850, in very indigent cir-

FORD COUNTY ORGANIZED.

FORD COUNTY ORGANIZED.

An Act to Create the County of Ford and you Other Purposes:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Propts of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that portion of Vermilion County lying and being within the following boundaries, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Coanpaign County, running thence north to the south line of Iroquois County, thence west to the southwest corner of Iroquois County, thence north to the northwest corner of Iroquois County, thence west to McLean County, thence south to the northwest corner of Champaign County, thence east to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created into a new county, to be called the county of Ford; Provided that a majority of all the legal voters of said county of Vermilion

FORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

voting on the question shall vote for said new county, at an election to be held in manner hereinafter provided.

voting on the question shall vote for said new county, at an election to be held in manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The qualified voters of said county of Vermilion may at a special election to be held in the several towns in said county on the first Tuesday in April next, vote for or against the creation of said new county of Ford by ballot upon which shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed the words, "For the new county," or "Against the new county," Sec. 3. The Clerk of the County Court of said county of Vermilion shall give notice of said election in the several election districts of said county in the same manner as notice of general or especial elections are given in counties which have not adopted township organization as nearly as may be, and the Judges and Clerks of Election in the several election, and conduct the same in all respects and make return thereof to the Clerk of the County Court in the same manner as in provided by law for general elections. All vacancies in the board of election shall be filled in the same manner as in growided by law in other cases. The Clerk of said 'dounty Court shall within seven days after said election, or as soon thereafter as said returns shall be received, proceed to canvase the returns of said election in the same manner as in general elections, and shall within five days thereafter make return of said vote to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. If it shall appear that a majority of all the votes in said county of Vermilion voting upon the question, have voted in favor of the creation of said new county of Ford, then there shall be held a special election in the several towns and precincts within the limits of this sot described for said new county of Ford, on the first Monday in June next for county officers. In case of fractional towns or precincts within the limits of this sot described for said new county the voters thereof may at the first election for county officers of twe within such town or precincts which said county of Verm

next general election for such officers and until their successors are elected and qualified, and who shall have all the jurisdiction and perform all the duties which are or may be conferred upon such officers in other counties of this State.

Sec. 5. All the Justices of the Peace, Constables or other town or precinct officers who have been herotofore elected and qualified in said county of Vermilion whose term of office shall not have expired at the time of said election and whose residence shall be embraced within the limits of anid county of Ford shall continue in office until their term of office shall expire, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of fixing the permanent location of the county seat of said county of Ford, the voters of said county shall at said election for county officers rote for some place to be designated upon their ballots for a county seat, upon which ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, "For county seat — "after which words shall be written or printed the name of the place intended for the county seat. The place receiving a majority of all the votes cast upon the question shall be the county seat of said county of Ford, but if no one place shall receive a majority of all the votes cast upon the question, then it shall be the duty of the County Court of said county to call another election within thirty days thereafter at the several places of holding elections in said county, at which election the voters of said county shall proceed to vote as before, but shall choose from the two places having the greater number of votes at the former election, and the place having the majority of all the votes cast at the second election shall be the permanent county seat of said county of Ford.

Sec. 7. The notice of said election for county officers shall be given by the Clerk of the County Court of Vermilion county in the same manner as in cases of general elections; said notice shall specify that a vote will be

obtained in said county of Vermilton before the organization of said county of Ford, shall have the same lien upon all property within the limits of said county.

Sec. 9. As soon as the county officers shall have been elected and qualified as aforesaid, the said county of Ford shall be considered organized. The oath of office may be administered to the several county officers by any person within the limits of the new county authorized by law to administer oaths, and as soon as said county is organized, the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall give notice thereof to the Judge of the circuit in which said county may be embraced, who shall thereupon hold court at such place in said county of Ford as the County Court thereof shall designate until the county seat of said county shall become permanently located as heretofore provided, which court shall be holden at such times as the Judge of said circuit shall appoint until otherwise provided by law, the said county of Ford shall be taken and considered as a part of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

Sec. 10. The school funds, if any, in the hands of the School Commissioners of Vermilion County belonging to the several towns or parts of towns embraced within the limits of said county of Ford, shall be hy said Commissioners of Vermilion County County Court of said county of Ford, shall be he said Commissioner of said county of Ford, so soon as he shall have given bond and been qualified on demand made.

Sec. 11. The County Court of said county of Ford shall at some term of said count, by an order to be entered upon their records, appoint some competent person a Commissioner for the purpose hereinafter expressed, who shall take an oath of office before some officer of said commissioner, who shall receipt the same to the Clerk of said court, and as soon as the same shall be delivered to said Commissioner, who shall receipt the same to the Clerk of said county, in the Recorder's office, and shall interest and county of Ford, which have been recorded, to fine county freasury. Sai

lying within the boundaries of said county of Ford, and the share of said county of Vermillion to said lauds and proceeds of sales thereof as aforesaid, shall be in proportion to the number of Congressional townships and parts of townships remaining within the limits of said county of Vermilion after said county of Ford shall have been organized.

Sec. 13. The Secretary of State shall forthwith furnish to the Clerk of the County Court of Vermilion County a certified copy of this act.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAN R. MORRISON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN WOOD, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 17, 1859, WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

United States of America, State of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

Agreeably to the fourth section of the foregoing act, an election was held on the first Monday in June, 1859, in the new county of Ford, for county officers. At the same time, in accordance with the sixth section, the location of the county seat was determined by the selection of Paxton, the name of the town at

that time being Prospect City.

The following is a list of the county officers, from the first election, until the present time.

COUNTY JUDGE.

David Patton, from June 1859 to December 1873. Hugh P. Beach, 1873-86.*

COUNTY CLERK.

Nathan Simons, 1859, until his death, August 29, 1865. John J. Simons, August 31, 1865, to December, 1865. James S. Frederick, 1865-73. Merton Dunlap, 1873-86.*

COUNTY TREASURER.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Daniel C. Stoner, June, 1859, to November, 1859.
John P. Day, November, 1859-65.
James P. Button, 1865, to March 22, 1866.
John P. Day, March, 1866-69.
Leonard Pierpont, 1869-73.
James D. Kilgore, 1873, to September, 1874.
John B. Shaw, September, 1874-86.*

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel L. Day, 1859-64.
James F. Hall, 1864-68.
Levi A. Dodd, 1868-72.
Weaver White, 1872-76.
Augustus M. Daggett, 1876-80.
Weaver White, 1880-84.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Previous to 1872, the district of the States Attorney, was co-extensive with that of the Circuit Judge, but by an act passed in 1872, each county, elected a State's Attorney.

The names of the gentlemen who served as State's Attorneys at the various sessions of our Circuit Courts up to 1872, are:

Ward II. Lamon, Vermilion County.

J. G. Cannon, of Douglas County, and M. B. Thompson, of Champaign County.

Under the election by counties, the list for Ford is as follows:

Alfred Sample, 1872-80.

France L. Cook, 1880-84.

Howard Case, 1859-60.

James D. Hall, 1860-62.

Edward L. Gill, 1862-64.

William Snyder, 1864-66.

Mark Parsons, April 9, 1866, to November 14, 1866.

Thomas E. Barnhouse, 1866-68.

S. L. Edgar, 1868-70.

Edward L. Gill, 1870-74.

Samuel B. Lyman, 1874-82.

James W. Ramsay, 1882-86.*

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

William W. Blanchard, 1859-63.
Robert McCracken, 1863-65.
J. B. Randolph, 1865-67.
W. C. M. LeFerre, 1867-69.
James Brown, 1869-71.
William L. Conrow, 1871-78.
Robert N. Gorsuch, 1878-77.
Decid M. Gorsuch, 1878-77. Robert N. Gorsuch, 1873-77.

Daniel H. Armstrong, 1877, to February, 1879.

Samuel A. Armstrong, March 1879, to September, 188

John M. Hanley, Septembor 1882, to December 1882.

Franz G. Lohman, 1882-86.*

SURVEYOR

James W. Campbell, 1859-61. Jonathan Covalt, 1861-63. John F. Stoner, 1863-69. Henry J. Howe, 1869-75. Henry McCulloch, 1875-79. Charles B. Ellis, 1879-83.

CORONER.

CORONI
Wheeler Bently, 1859-62.
John H. Evans, 1862-66.
Wheeler Bentley, 1866-67.
D. R. Francis, 1867-68.
F. F. Fuller, 1868-70.
George B. Walker, 1870-72.
John S. Bodwell, 1872-74.
John F. G. Helmer, 1874-78.
John C. Culver, 1878-80.
Charles Bradley, 1880-82.
Hiram W. Barney, 1882-86.*

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

This officer is appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court. The list of those serving in this capacity is as follows: R. S. Buckland S. L. Day, Levi A. Dodd, John R. Kinnear, John C. Patton, F. L. Cook, and Milton H. Cloud, the present incumbent.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

STATE BOARD OF RQUALIZATION.

The State Board of Equalization was organized by act of the General Assembly, approved March 7, 1867. As at first composed, the board consisted of twenty-five members, one elected from each Senatorial District. In 1872, the law was so amended as to reduce the number of members to nineteen, one being elected for each Congressional District. The first board was appointed by the Governor, and held office for a term of two years. Subsequent to the first board the term has been four years. The duties of this board are to equalize the assessments between counties, by increasing or decreasing the total amount of the assessment on lands, lots or personal property or on all in each county, provided the aggregate assessment in the State must not be decreased; and any increase of the same must not exceed one per cent. The board also assesses the capital stock of incorporated companies, and also railroad property. The members who have represented the district which includes Ford County are as follows: Ira C. Mosier, Kankakee County, 1868 to 1876; Clinton C. Campbell, Kankakee County, 1876 to 1880; Orville D. Sackett, Ford County, 1880 to 1884.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

By the act of January 31, 1861, the representation was fixed at twenty-five Senators and eighty-five Representatives. Ford County was placed in the Ninth Senatorial District and the Forty-second Representative District. This being the first apportionment since the organization of Ford, the county was represented for the two preceding years in the State Senate by Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles, and in the House of Representatives for the same time by Samuel G. Craig, of Vermilion. The Ninth Senatorial District included the counties of Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, Vermilion.

STATE SENATORS.

Joseph Peters, of Vermilion, 1862-66.
John L. Tincher, of Vermilion, 1866-70.
The Forty-second Representative District included the counties of Ford and Iroquois.

Addison Goodell, of Iroquois, 1862-64.
Charles II. Wood, of Iroquois, 1864-66.
Charles E. King, of Iroquois, 1866-68.
Calvin H. Frew, of Ford, 1868-70.
Under the apportionment of 1870, Ford retained her former position in the Senatorlal District, but in the Legislature was united with Kankakee instead of Iroquois, and the number changed to seventy-nice, and two members allotted to our district.

During this town, we were represented as follows: During this term, we were represented as follows

STATE SENATOR

James W. Langley, of Champaign, 1870-72.

Calvin II. Frew, Ford, 1870-72.
Warren R. Hickox, Kankakee, 1870-72.
By the act of March 1, 1872, the State was divided into Senatorial Districts as provided by the constitution of 1870, each district being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives.
Ford and Livingston Counties were united in the Eighteenth

STATE SENATORS.

James G. Strong, Livingston, 1872-76. Samuel T. Fosdick, Livingston, 1876-80. George Torrance, Livingston, 1880-84.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE
Jonathan P. Middlecoff, Ford, 1872-74.
John Pollock, Ford, 1872-74.
Lucian Bullard, Livingston, 1872-74.
Joseph I. Robinson, Ford, 1874-76.
Albert M. Haling, Ford, 1874-76.
David McIntosh, Livingston, 1874-76.
John H. Collier, Ford, 1876-78.
George B. Gray, Livingston, 1876-78.
Eben C. Allen, Livingston, 1876-78.
Norman E. Stevens, Ford, 1878-80.
George B. Gray, Livingston, 1878-80.
George B. Gray, Livingston, 1878-80. George B. Gray, Livingston, 1878-80. John H. Collier, Ford, 1880-82.

FORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Albert G. Goodspeed, Livingston, 1880-82. John II. Collier, Ford, 1882–84.

Albert G. Goodspeed, Livingston, 1882–84.

Albert G. Goodspeed, Livingston, 1882–84.

Michael Cleary, Livingston, 1882–84.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

An act for establishing county courts, approved February 12, 1849, and in force at the time of the organization of Ford County, provided for the election of a County Judge. Also, that at the same time "there shall be elected two Justices of the Peace, whose jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the county, and who shall hold their offices for four years." They were to give bond, and have the same powers as township justices and "moreover, sit with the County Judge, as members of the court for the transaction of the county business, and none other, and while sitting as members of the court shall have an equal vote with the County Judge on all questions and matters legally and properly before said court. The said Judge with said two Justices shall in all cases whatever, have, exercise and possess all the power, jurisdiction and authority heretofore conferred on the County Commissioners Court." To distinguish these county justices from those of the several townships they these county justices from those of the several townships they were termed Associate Justices. In probate and certain other matters, the County Judge acted alone.

It is our purpose to give a list of the members of this court followed by a list of the Township Supervisors, dating from the adoption of township organization by this county. These Supervisors, when met for county business, compose what is termed the Board of Supervisors, which takes the place of the County Court consisting of the County Index and Associate Justices.

the Board of Supervisors, which takes the place of the County Court, consisting of the County Judge and Associate Justices.

The records of Vermilion County show that that portion which now comprises Ford County was organized as a township February 16, 1856, from Middlefork Township and named Prairie City Township. Its name was changed to "Patton" September 15, 1857, on account of there being another Prairie City Township in the State.

September 15, 1857, on account of there being another Prairie City Township in the State.

Drummer Grove Township was organized from Patton September 14, 1858, and included the present Townships of Drummer, Dix, Peach Orchard and Sullivant. Stockton Township was organized from Patton March 15, 1859, and included the present townships of Lyman, Brenton, Pella, Mona and Rogers. Therefore, at the time of the organization of Ford County, it consisted of three townships, viz.: Patton, Drummer Grove and Stockton—the former at that time including the present townships of Patton, Button and Wall. The first court after the election in June, 1859, for the transaction of county business, was held by David Patton, County Judge; William Swinford and Andrew J. Bartlett, Associate Justices.

April 3, 1860, Edmund F. Havens was elected Associate

April 3, 1860, Edmund F. Havens was elected Associate Justice in place of Andrew J. Bartlett, removed from the county.

November 6, 1860, township organization was adopted by the following vote: For, 265; against, 76.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

1861—James P. Button, Patton Township; Andrew Jordan, Drummer's Grove; and George B. Winter, Stockton.

1862—James P. Button, Patton; Andrew Jordan, Drummer's Grove; Mark Parsons, Stockton.

1863—William Noel, Patton; William Snider, Drummer's Grove; Mark Parsons, Stockton.

September 14, 1863—The township of Grant was organized which comprised the present townships of Mona and Rogers.

March 7, 1864—The name of Grant was changed to Rogers, and Stockton at this time, comprising the present townships of Lyman, Brenton and Pella, was changed to Brenton.

1864—William Noel, Patton, William Snider, Drummer's Grove; Mark Parsons, Brenton; J. W. Rogers, Rogers.

September 12, 1864, name of Drummer's Grove Township changed to Dix.

changed to Dix.

December 13, 1864, E. M. Blackford took his seat as Supervisor in place of William Snider, elected Sheriff.

At this meeting the present township of Button was organ-

1865—James P. Button, Button; William Noel, Patton; J. W. Rogers, Rogers; George B. Winter, Brenton; J. E. Davis,

August 31, 1865—John J. Simons appointed County Clerk, pro tempore, vice Nathan Simons, deceased.

December 4, 1865—William Walker took his seat as Super-

visor in place of James P. Button, elected County Treasurer.
March 12, 1866—John R. Lewis took his seat as Supervisor
in place of Mark Parsons, appointed Sheriff.

1866—J. E. Davis, Dix; William Walker, Button; J. P.

Middlecoff, Patton; John R. Lewis, Brenton; J. E. Eldridge Rogers.

Rogers.
January 22, 1867—James II. Flagg took his seat as Supervisor, in place of William Walker, elected County Treasurer.
1867—J. P. Middlecoff, Patton; J. H. Kendall, Dix; J. H. Flagg, Button; D. B. Case, Rogers; S. E. Burt, Brenton.
June 12, 1867—The present township of Wall was organized.

September 9, 1867-The present township of Lyman was

September 10, 1867—The present township of Sullivant was

organized.
1867.—W. H. H. Wood, Patton; J. H. Flagg, Button; M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant; Samuel Woodward, Lyman; J. E. Davis, Dix; Edward Clayton, Rogers; William Liggett, Wall; Davis, Dix; Edward C L. T. Bishop, Brenton.

September 15, 1868-The present township of Peach Orchard

was organized.
March 1, 1869—The present township of Drummer was

March 1, 1869—The present township of Drummer was organized and called Drummer's Grove.

1869—M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant; J. H. Flagg, Button; L. T. Bishop, Brenton; D. B. Case, Rogers; Caleb McKeever, Drummer's Grove; R. S. Chamberlin, Dix; A. M. Haling, Lyman; John Kelley, Patton; William Nocl, Wall; James Dixon, Peach Orchard.

March 2, 1870.—The present township of Pella was organ ized and called Ciyde.

d and carred Ciyde.

Also present township of Mona organized and called Delhi.

The name of Drummer's Grove Township was changed to

The name of Drummer's Grove Township was changed to that of Drummer.

1870—David Keighin, Delhi; J. D. Kilgore, Wall; C. E. Henderson, Patton; B. H. McClure, Drummer; R. S. Chamberlin, Dix; P. S. Gose, Lyman; L. T. Bishop, Brenton; J. H. Flagg, Button; D. B. Case, Rogers; W. B. Holmes, Peach Orchard; J. S. Ruff, Clyde; M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant.

June 16, 1870—Name of Delhi Township changed to Mona, and name of Clyde Township changed to Pells.

1871—W. L. Conrow, Brenton; P. S. Gose, Lyman; D. B. Case, Rogers; David Keighin, Mona; R. S. Chamberlin, Dix; B. H. McClure, Drummer; William Noel, Wall; C. E. Henderson, Patton; J. H. Flagg, Button; M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant; J. S. Ruff, Pella; T. D. Thompson, Peach Orchard.

December 12, 1871—M. M. Pulver, took his seat as Supervisor in place of W. L. Conrow, appointed County Superintendent of Schools.

1872—J. P. Middlecoff, Patton; William Walker, Button;

1872-J. P. Middlecoff, Patton: William Walker, Button: 1872—J. P. Middlecoff, Patton; William Walker, Button;
James Sheldon, Pella; David Keighin, Mona; Thomas Winstanley, Rogers; M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant; M. M. Pulver,
Brenton; O. D. Sackett, Lyman; Levi Miller, Wall; R. S.
Chamberlain, Dix; J. M. Sudduth, Drummer; Thomas F.
Kingsley, Peach Orchard.

March 11, 1873—Albert Keith took his seat as Supervisor
in place of J. P. Middlecoff, elected to the General Assembly.

in place of J. P. Middlecon, elected to the General Assembly.

1878—O. D. Sackett, Chairman, Lyman; Samuel Clayton, Rogers; David Keighin, Mona; Robert Wells, Pella; Hugh P. Beach, Brenton; Thomas F. Kingsley, Peach Orchard; John H. Collier, Drummer; Edward Babcock, Wall; Benjamin Ferris, Patton; R. N. Gorsuch, Button; M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant; J. I. Robinson, Dix.

December 16, 1873—W. T. Morrison took his seat in place R. N. Gorsuch, elected County Superintendent of Schools. N. M. Ward took his seat in place of II. P. Beach, elected County

Judge.

1874—J. I. Robinson, Chairman, Dix; Samuel Clayton, Rogers; Monroe Bute, Mona; L. T. Bishop, Brenton; II. B. Ferguson, Lyman; Thomas F. Kingsley, Peach Orchard; M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant; William Noel, Wall; John H. Collier, Drummer; John M. Hall, Patton; J. C. Kirkpatrick, Button; James Sheldon, Pella.

Lohn Kossay was elected Assistant Supervisor for Patton

James Sheldon, Pella.

John Keesey was elected Assistant Supervisor for Patton Township, it being the opinion that this township had the population entitling it to two Supervisors.

March 9, 1875—J. M. Thompson took his seat, in place of

March 9, 1875—J. M. Thompson took his seat, in place of T. F. Kingsley, resigned.

1875—John H. Collier, Chairman, Drummer; John Richardson, Dix; J. C. Kirkpatrick, Button; William Kenward, Wall; J. A. Montelius, Brenton; James Sheldon, Pella; A. V. Burcham, Lyman; J. M. Hall and J. T. Miller, Patton; Samuel Clayton, Rogers; Monroe Bute, Mona; W. B. Holmes, Peach Clayton, Rogers; Monroe Bute, Mon Orchard; M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant.

Clayton, Rogers; Monroe Bute, Mona; W. B. Holmes, Peach Orchard; M. L. Sullivant, Sullivant.

1876—John H. Collier, Chairman, Drummer; Joseph Burger, Brenton; Alonso Burr, Sullivant; John M. Hall and John W. Swanson, Patton; John S. Hewins, Button; W. B. Holmes, Peach Orchard; William Kenward, Wall; James Ogilvie, Rogers; John Richardson, Dix; James Sheldon, Pella; Joseph Hurst, Lyman; Monroe Bute, Mona.

March 13, 1877—Samuel J. Le Fevre took his scat as Supervisor, in place of J. H. Collier, elected to the General Assembly. James Sheldon was elected Chairman.

1877—J. P. Middlecoff, Chairman, Patton; Joseph Burger, Brenton; C. M. Blowers, Pella; W. B. Flora, Lyman; W. B. Holmes, Peach Orchard; J. C. Kirkpatrick, Button; David Keighin, Mona; J. F. Kenney, Wall; S. J. Le Fevre, Drummer; James Ogilvie, Rogers; John Richardson, Dix; M. L. Sullivant; Sullivant; J. W. Swanson, Patton.

1878—J. P. Middlecoff, Chairman, Patton; Joseph Burger, Brenton; C. M. Blowers, Pella; W. A. Bicket, Sullivant; W. B. Flora, Lyman; J. A. Froyd, Patton; John S. Hunt, Peach Orchard; David Keighin, Mona; J. F. Kenney, Wall; J. C. Kirkpatrick, Button; S. J. Le Fevre, Drummer; James Ogilvie, Rogers; S. W. Wade, Dix.

1879—S. J. Le Fevre, Chairman, Drummer; Edward Babcock, Wall; Joseph Burger, Brenton; C. M. Blowers, Pella; W. A. Bicket, Sullivant; J. Y. Campbell, Patton; J. A. Froyd, Patton; Joseph Hurst, Lyman; John S. Hunt, Peach Orchard; David Keighin, Mona; James Ogilvie, Rogers; W. T. Patton; Button; John Richardson, Dix.

July 14, 1879—The board decided that under the census of 1870, as provided by law, Patton Township was entitled to but one Supervisor. Accordingly Mr. Froyd withdrew.

July 14, 1879—The board decided that under the census of 1870, as provided by law, Patton Township was entitled to but one Supervisor. Accordingly Mr. Froyd withdrew.

1880—S. J. Le Fevre, Chairman, Drummer; W. A. Bicket, Sullivant; J. Y. Campbell, Patton; Joseph Hurst, Lyman; J. F. Kenney, Wall; Hugh McCormick, Button; J. Mathis, Peach Orchard; J. S. McElhiney, Brenton; James Ogilvie, Rogers; John Richardson, Dix; John A. Scott, Mona; T. J. Sowers, Pella.

1881-W. A. Bicket, Chairman, Sullivant; C. M. Blowers, Pella; Joseph Burger, Brenton; Abraham Croft, Patton; Joseph Hurst, Lyman; John Iehl, Peach Orchard; H. McCormick, Button; John Richardson, Dix; John A. Scott, Mona; J. H. Snelling, Wall; W. B. Sargeant, Rogers: C. II. Yeo-Drummer

mans, Drummer.

1882—Joseph Burger, Chairman, Brenton; W. A. Bicket,
Sullivant; A. C. Bullington, Dix; L. Burns, Lyman; Abraham
Croft, Patton; George Eastwood, Pella; John Iehl, Peach Orchard; William Kenney, Wall; Hugh McCormick, Button; W.
B. Sargeant, Rogers; John A. Scott, Mona; Charles H. Yeomans, Drummer.

March, 1883—Thomas Correll took his seat, in place of
George Eastwood, removed from the county.

March, 1883—Thomas Correll took his seat, in place of George Eastwood, removed from the county.

1883—Charles H. Yeomans, Chairman, Drummer; W. A. Bicket, Sullivant; A. C. Bullington, Dix: Joseph Burger, Brenton; L. Burns, Lyman; N. B. Day, Patton; John Iehl, Peach Orchard; William Kenney, Wall; Thomas McDermott, Pella; Hugh McCornick, Button; W. B. Sargeant, Rogers; John A. Scott Mona. John A. Scott, Mona.

John A. Scott, Mona.

1884—W. A. Bicket, Sullivant; A. C. Bullington, Dix; Joseph Burger, Brenton; N. B. Day, Patton; John Iehl, Peach Orchard; James C. Kirkpatrick, Button; William Kenney, Wall; Byron Lisk, Lyman; Thomas McDermott, Pella; W. B. Sargeant, Rogers; John A. Scott, Mona; W. H. Simms, Drummer.

THE COURT HOUSE.

When the new county of Ford was organized, a great and pressing want was a suitable place for holding court, rooms for county offices and a jail. There had been considerable discussion as to the proper site for the county buildings, and some propositions were presented to the County Court in regard thereto. However, on the 16th day of January, 1860, the question was definitely settled by an order entered in the County Court providing for the location of the court house and jail on the block where they now stand.

In June of the same year, an agreement was entered in the form

In June of the same year, an agreement was entered into for the erection of the present court house; the County Judge and Associate Justices representing the county, and James F. Hall being the contractor.

The original cost as provided in the contract was fixed at \$11,000, but the plans being afterward somewhat changed and 11,000, but the plans being afterward somewhat changed and enlarged, permission was granted by a vote of the people April, 1861, to add \$4,000 to the first amount. December, 1861, an additional contract was made with Mr. Hall, and the total price increased to \$16,000, the additional cost being for excavation of the basement, grading the yard and construction of outbuildings. February 13, 1862, the building was accepted by the Board of Supervisors, and a county order issued to Mr. Hall for \$2,890. The records are not very clear as to this sum, the writer being under the impression that this was the balance still unpaid on the \$16,000, until assured by parties conversant with the facts that this last payment was for additional improvements not named in the contracts. This would bring the total cost of the court house, as it then stood, up to \$18,890. The explanation for these additions to the original contract price is made "that the original plan was found to be unsatisfactory, and that it was thought best to make the change at that time rather than after the work was completed under the first contract." Nothing appears to the contrary but that the Supervisors and others representing the county acted wisely in this regard. Bonds were issued for the \$16,000, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum. Of these bonds, there still remain unpaid \$6,000 due November, 1884, and \$6,000 due November, 1884, and \$6,000 due November, 1885. 1884, and \$6,000 due November, 1885.

1884, and \$6,000 due November, 1885.

The court house as first built, contained on the first or ground floor offices for the County Clerk, Circuit Clerk, and Sheriff, rooms for the jailer and family and cells for the prisoners. The second floor contained court and jury rooms as at present.

After completion of the present jail, the cells in the court house were removed, and in their stead the present Circuit Clerk's office was fitted up. The County Clerk occupies the room formerly used by the jailer. March, 1875, a contract was entered into with William Daniels for building the fire-proof vaults at the west end of the court house, and other improvements. vaults at the west end of the court house, and other improvements, including the fitting up of the Clerk's offices as already mentioned. The total cost of the same was \$2,969.80. As our court house now stands, it is a substantial building, and is of ample size to meet the wants of our county for many years to

SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL.

At a session of the Board of Supervisors May, 1871, a committee, consisting of Supervisors C. E. Henderson, William Noel and James H. Flagg, was appointed, with instructions "to examine into the matter of building a new jail or to repair the old one so as to be capable of holding prisoners, and for that purpose they are hereby authorized to go abroad and examine such jails as in their judgment will be suitable."

At the meeting of the Board in June, the committee reported, as the result of their labors, a plan for a county jail. The board accepted the report, and decided in favor of creeting a Sheriff's residence and a jail. The plan presented by the committee was followed.

board again met in July of the same year, and appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the buildings named, and dire the County Clerk to issue county orders from time to time as directed by the building committee, but not to exceed the sum of \$15,000. The orders were to bear interest at ten per cent per

Six-tenths of the county tax collected each year was set apart

to meet the payment of these county orders. Messrs. Henderson. Noel and Flagg were placed in charge of the work on behalf of the county.

In September, 1871, the board made an additional appropri-

In September, 1871, the board made an additional appropriation of \$12,000, "for the completion of the Sheriff's residence and jail, said orders to bear interest at ten per cent per annum, \$6,000 to be paid in five years, and \$6,000 in ten years." The total cost of these buildings, not including discounts on county orders, was something more than \$28,000. This is ascertained by the orders issued and estimating discounts on the saine, there being no finds in the county treasury at the time. being no funds in the county treasury at the time.

The indebtedness thus incurred has been fully paid.

L. B. & M. RAILROAD BONDS.

November 6, 1867, an election was held to determine "whether said county of Ford shall subscribe to the capital stock of the La Fayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway to the amount of \$4,000 per mile, for the distance which said road shall traverse said Ford County to aid in the construction of said railway."

This subscription amounted to \$112,000 dec.

scription amounted to \$112,000, the distance being

This subscription amounted to \$112,000, the distance being twenty-eight miles.

A majority of votes were east for the project.

January 17, 1868, an election was held "to determine whether said county shall subscribe to the capital stock of the La Fayctte, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway to the amount of \$30,000, in addition to what has already been subscribed."

This proposition was also adopted. In December, 1871, a committee representing the Board of Supervisors reported that the railroad company had complied with all requirements of the board. The question arising upon issuing the bonds as voted to the amount of \$142,000, David Keighin, then a Supervisor from Mona, introduced a resolution fixing the rate of interest at six Mona, introduced a resolution fixing the rate of interest at six per cent, which was defeated by a vote of six to five.

January 2, 1872, the board ordered the bonds issued for the

full amount, payable in ten years, with interest at ten per cent per annum. The certificate of stock was thereupon issued at the

per annum. The certificate of stock was thereupon issued at the county by the railroad authorities.

Similar certificates were issued to other counties and several townships which had voted aid to this railroad. It was afterward claimed by these counties and townships that this was the only bona fide stock in this railroad, notwithstanding that certificates of stock had been issued to individuals by the Directors of said road in sufficient amounts to control the elections in selecting Directors; and thus control the railroad.

In the latter part of 1873, the board directed Alfred Sample, State's Attorney, to investigate the management and records of

In the latter part of 1873, the board directed Alfred Sample, State's Attorney, to investigate the management and records of said railroad. Mr. Sample did so, and made an exhaustive and satisfactory report to the board of the results of his labors, he having carefully examined the company's books at Toledo, Ohio. At the next annual meeting for the election of Directors of the L. B. & M. Railway, held at Bloomington, Ill., January 20, 1874, representatives of the several townships and counties appeared and presented their claims to be heard, etc.

A warm, interesting and somewhat noisy meeting was held.

peared and presented their claims to be heard, etc.

A warm, interesting and somewhat noisy meeting was held, which resulted in those representing the railroad company withdrawing and holding their meeting elsewhere.

The representatives of the people remained at the appointed place and proceeded to elect a board of twelve Directors, those from Ford County being O. D. Sackett, Alfred Sample, John H. Collier and Merton Dunlap, who had been authorized by the Board of Supervisors to represent the interests of this county at said meeting.

said meeting.

The following officers were then elected: F. Henderson, President; O. D. Sackett, Vice President; N. S. Sunderland, Treasurer; A. Sample, Attorney; Merton Dunlap, Secretary.

The contest for the control of the railroad continued for about

two years in the courts, when the whole matter was suddenly brought to an end by the sale of the railroad under the mortgage which was given by the directors of the road at an early period

While this relieved Ford County from any further responsibility in the management of the railroad, the indebtedness of \$142,000 still remained.

\$142,000 still remained.

January 22, 1880, a contract was entered into between the Board of Supervisors and a firm in New York City by which these bonds were funded into six per cent bonds, due in twenty years, with the privilege to the county of paying the same any time after five years.

This indebtedness, together with the amount remaining unpaid on the court house, includes all of the outstanding obligations of Ford County.

paid on the court nouse, includes and tions of Ford County.

It seems proper in this connection to make a brief mention of the contest between the people and the railroad companies, beginning in 1873. It was claimed that the latter were charging ning in 1873. It was claimed that the latter were charging illegal and unjust rates for passenger fare and freights. This question assumed such a magnitude in Ford County that in the election for county officers in that year the voters united without regard to party, and the "Farmers' ticket" was elected by a large majority.

The State Legislature passed a stringent law against unjust discriminations, and prescribed that three cents per mile for roads of the Illinois Central should be the maximum charge for prescripts were all latter for transportation of freights were

of the class of the filmost Central should be the maximum charge for passenger travel. Rates for transportation of freights were also fixed. A Board of Railroad Commissioners was appointed whose duty it was to see this law enforced.

whose duty it was to see this law enforced.

The contest continued in the courts for several years with but little success for the people. December, 1879, a public meeting was held at the court house in Paxton, at which a resolution was adopted requesting A. Sample, State's Attorney, to prosecute

all infractions of the railroad law in Ford County. Soon after all infractions of the railroad law in Ford County. Soon after this, the Commissioners met the business men and farmers of this locality in this city. Mr. Sample presented an extended list of extertionate rates imposed by the railroads in violation of law. Of the Commissioners, Hon. William Smith, Chairman, and Mr. Oberly earnestly favored the enforcement of the law.

This meeting, through which was manifested the determination of the people to push matters, provoked considerable interest among the railway officials. Some of them came to this place to investigate as to how far the people were disposed to go and if matters could not be compromised.

matters could not be compromised.

Briefly stated—after considerable agitation and correspondence

Briefly stated—after considerable agitation and correspondence between the railway managers, Chairman Smith and Mr. Sample, the leading roads concluded to comply with the law as to passenger and freight rates. Subsequently another serious question arose regarding freights from within and without the State, the companies claiming this to be a matter to be regulated by Congress. East and west lines charged, for example, more on freight from Gilman to New York City than from Peoria, a distance of eighty-five miles further.

Gilman to New York City than from Peoria, a distance of eighty-five miles further.

The matter was finally determined in favor of the State law by a suit brought in the Ford County Circuit Court by Mr. Sample in 1882. The case was strongly contested by the railroads, but the Supreme Court decided adversely to them, setting forth the reasons in one of the most elaborate opinions filed for years.

WAR OF THE REBELLION-G. A. R. POSTS-HOME MILITARY.

Ford County, at the breaking-out of the war of 1861, being so recently formed and having a population of less than 2,000, did not organize any company of soldiers. However, many of our patriotic citizens enlisted in commands organized in adjoining counties and elsewhere in the State. It would give us pleasure to publish their names in this work, but the difficulty of obtaining a complete list is insurmountable, and a partial list would be very unsatisfactory. In addition to the soldiers who enlisted from Ford, a great number of those who have since the war settled among us were members of the "great army of Freedom." Desiring to have these "soldier boys" recorded where their names can be referred to by the future historian, the writer has arranged with the Board of Supervisors for a suitable book to be kept in the County Clerk's office, where the name, company, regiment, and other matters of interest can be entered.

Already a number of soldiers have furnished the necessary data regarding themselves, and it is hoped that before long a complete list will be made. Ford County, at the breaking-out of the war of 1861, being

Plete list will be made.

BOUNTIES.

At a meeting of the Supervisors, August, 1862, a resolution was introduced by Supervisor Button, and duly adopted, providing for a county tax of five mills on the dollar, for the purpose of paying each volunteer \$60, and to create a fund for the support of soldiers' families during their absence.

The following committees were appointed to disburse the funds for soldiers' families: Patton Township—William Walker, J. H. Flagg, J. F. Hall; Drummer's Grove—J. H. Kendall, J. E. Davis, Leonard Pierpont; Stockton—S. K. Marston, T. W. Pope, G. B. Winter. December, 1863, the bounty was increased to \$300 to each volunteer.

April, 1864, a draft having been ordered to fill the quota of this county for seventy-eight men, an order was adopted by the Supervisors offering a bounty of \$1,000 to each man drafted, and who should be accepted by the Government.

However, it transpired that bounties by counties exceeding the sum of \$300 were illegal, and efforts were made to legalize this \$1,000 bounty by a special act of the General Assembly. It did not succeed, and consequently but \$300 could be paid to each man. February, 1865, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated by the Supervisors to procure volunteers to fill the county quota, the amount for each volunteer not to exceed \$300.

The Adjutant General's report, Vol. I, page 194, makes the following showing for this county:

PRIOR TO DECRMBER 31, 1864.	
Total quotas	300
Deficit of men	78
DECEMBER 31, 1865.	
Total quota	27:
Total credit	271
Delicit	

On page 276 of said report is the following, showing "expenditures and liabilities incurred by Ford County in aid of the suppression of the late rebellion, as reported to the Adjutant General's office:

Bounties ..
 Transportation
 10,000 00

 Soldiers' families
 3,801 91

There are in this county three Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, as follows:

LOTT POST, NO. 70, G. A. R.

This post was organized and mustered at Gibson November 3, 1879. The following persons have served as Commanders: John II. Collier, J. S. Moore and O. H. Damon. The present officers are O. H. Damon, Commander; J. R. Lott, S. V. C.; George Preston, J. V. C.; D. S. Hall, Surgeon; J. J. McCor-

mack, O. D.; Samuel Johnston, O. G.; J. M. Mitchall, Chaplain; F. P. Wood, Q. M.; W. E. McMullen, Adj.; J. S. Moore, S. M.; E. Ashby, Q. M. S.

The following is the meinbership to February 28, 1884: Captains, J. H. Collier, Austin Crabbs, Willard Proctor. First Lieutenants, J. N. McVicker, Samuel, Johnston, J. J. McCormack, Russel Puntney. Second Lieutenant, S. A. Armstrong. Sergeants, R. M. Smith, J. T. McClure, H. J. Ring, A. J. Ham, J. E. Collier, F. P. Wood, Fred Potts, George W. Preston, James Grant, Frank Du Close, J. S. Frederick. Corporals, S. J. Le Fevre, W. H. Vreeland, W. B. Aaron, J. L. Mitchell, Mark Anthony, W. E. McMullen, S. S. Barnes, L. L. Garrett, F. M. Anderson, T. M. Bunch. Musicians, R. A. McClure, John Grove. Privates, H. M. Blacker, J. S. Moore, J. D. Bell, G. W. Haupt, S. A. Plank, Daniel Crummy, Charles Phillips, J. N. Vaughn, James Allen, J. D. Corbin, P. W. Dale, C. C. Houdyshell, O. O. Perrin, S. Emmons, H. E. Shearer, J. R. Lott, Ralph Mulvane, C. Ashby, W. T. Estes, William Day, J. M. Phillips, W. P. Jones, E. Barnabee, J. M. Burner, W. H. Simms, M. K. McDowell, J. M. Mitchell, F. C. McDowell, O. H. Damon, T. B. Strauss, J. W. Rinchart, P. H. Faught, A. Stratton, W. Bowen, J. G. Barker, M. W. Scott, W. Gilchrist, D. Baylor, L. L. Flora, J. S. Sawyer, Charles B. Payner (sadder), Elmer Ashby, J. W. Moore, D. S. Hall, V. G. Way, W. Ramey, J. H. Stathem, J. H. Arrowsmith, Nelson Smith, H. A. Grove, J. R. Gilchrist, John Joos, A. J. Cooper, S. Ross.

PIPER CITY POST, NO. 361, G. A. R.

List of members to February 28, 1884; Officers 1884, F. O. Walrich, Commander; H. P. Beach, S. V. C.; T. J. Sowers, J. V. C.; S. D. Culbertson, Surgeon; G. M. Williams, Adjt.; Ira W. Hand, Chaplain; W. Dick, O. D.; J. R. Rezner, O. G.; J. A. Montelius, Q. M.; D. W. Turney, S. M.; C. R. Jackson, Q. M. S. Members, Robert Hevener, James Healey, J. G. T. Luther, B. G. Church, J. S. Campbell, T. W. Eaton, Robert R. Farris, J. C. Moore, C. C. Crandell, Charles Litsy, D. Ritchie, W. P. Moore, D. H. Rodgers, B. H. Morrow, W. B. Miller, W. W. Coburn, W. T. Riggs, James Feeley, A. J. Long, J. McBride, J. Wagner, E. B. Beighle, C. Fable.

PANTON POST, NO. 387, G. A. R.

Organized January 12, 1884. Membership to March 6, 1884: Officers, Col. Charles Bogardus, Commander; M. II. Cloud, S. V. C.; W. C. Hutchison, J. V. C.; T. M. King, Q. M.; C. M. Taylor, Chaplain; B. F. Mason, O. D.; John Swanson, O. G.; J. W. Ramsay, Adjutant; W. M. Wilson, S. M.; William Cramer, Q. M. S. Membership, G. L. Atkinson, A. II. Bridgeman, Charles Bogardus, J. M. Briney, G. W. Berdine, M. H. Cloud, William Cramer, M. Cramer, M. V. Davis, Stacey Daniels, W. C. Hutchison, Frederick Johnson, Theodore M. King, B. F. Mason, F. McFarland, Taylor Pyle, John A. Peterson, T. S. Peacock, J. W. Ramsay, John Swanson, Alfred Sample, C. M. Taylor, J. D. Wilson, Thomas Wier, W. M. Wilson, W. T. Westbrook, Henry Weaver.

PIPER CITY GUARDS.

Company C, Ninth Battalion Illinois National Guards, was organized March 27, 1876. The list of original members has been furnished, and is us follows, viz.:

Captain, H. C. Baughman; First Lieutenant, F. O. Walrich; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Walden; Orderly Sergeant, J. P. Madden; Sergeants, John Neinmier, J. D. Parsons, E. F. Pulver, J. T. Wilson; J. R. Rezner, Color Sergeant Ninth Battalion; Corporals, J. W. Ramsay, J. R. Bagly, S. Kiblinger, Frank Kiblinger; Musician, H. S. Randell; privates, Henry Allnutt, Watson Bishop, John Hobbis, E. A. Kice, G. M. Bagley, N. G. Plank, J. S. Telfer, J. B. Telfer, W. M. Thompson, Joseph C. Kirk, M. Johnson, William Hartley, James Liston, Alex Liston, J. Netterville, John C. Zea.

The company was re-organized September 1, 1877, in accordance with the new military code, and under the consolidation of

ance with the new military code, and under the consolidation of the different regiments and battalions May 4, 1882, was assigned to the Fourth Regiment, and is now known as Company II.

The present commissioned officers are Frank O. Walrich, Captain; John Rohrbach, First Licutenant; J. R. Rezner,

cond Lieutenant.

REMINISCENCES.

"We will revive these times, and in our memories preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in water, those happier days." - Richter.

"Memory seizes the passing moment, fixes it upon the cauras, and hangs the picture in the soul's inner chambers for her to look upon when she will."—

"Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart."—Longfellow.

There are recollections as pleasant as they are sacred. There are words and faces and places that never lose their hold upon the heart. These words, faces and places have had a controlling influence in training our aspirations and in shaping our destinies, and they can never be forgotten. They remain invested with a fadeless beauty, sacred in their exemptions from oblivion and

decay.

The heart of the early settler in a community renews its youth and the whole man is cheered and invigorated by the contemplation of those earlier days. As you talk with him, you recognize the facts of his gray hairs; his shoulders are bent, and you realize that he is on the sunset slope or life.



Years ago, when in the prime of life, he said "good-by" to the family at home and came to "Little Ford." Hope, a pleasant acquaintance, an enjoyable traveling companion, but an unsafe guide, was chiefly in charge of his affairs. Her picture of a new country usually shows only the pleasant days, the gentle showers, warm sunshine, bountiful harvests, maximum prices and general prosperity. As a consequence, an unusual buoyancy of spirit, neighborly feeling and general good-will manifested themselves in the disposition of our "oldest inhabitant." It is quite possible that Hope has this panorama still on exhibition, and at this time beyond the great rivers to the West, and rumor says that the crowds of "early settlers" still follow her, thus endeavoring to reach the still undiscovered land of "milk and honey."

There is scarcely a man, his years having reached threescore

There is scarcely a man, his years having reached threescore and ten, whose life, if written in detail, would not be of great interest. But in this chapter, we shall only mention a few happenings as related to us by the early comers to this county.

The line of travel, at the earliest date of which we have any account, was from Danville, Vermilion County, of which Forderes formed a part it thence to Sugar Grove on the south line of

account, was from Danville, Vermilion County, of which Ford once formed a part; thence to Sugar Grove, on the south line of the present Button Township; thence to Trickel Grove, in the same township; thence to Ten Mile Grove, in Patton Township, crossing the present line of the Illinois Central Railroad in the southern limits of Paxton, a short distance south of Ottawa street, and over the handsome knoll, the present site of A. C. Thompson's residence; thence from Ten Mile Grove, passing south of where Henderson Station now stands; afterward this part of the route was changed when D. C. Stoner settled on the present Stoner farm, passing by his residence; thence in a northerly direction past the home of Mr. Wall in the present Wall Township; thence to Oliver's Grove, Livingston County; thence to Pontiac and Ottawa. From the latter place communication was had with Chicago. Latterly the route to Chicago from Ford County was more direct, crossing the Kankakee River near the present city of the same name. of the same name.

At one time the nearest post office to the settlers at Trickel

Afterward, a mail route was cetablished, and the mail was carried, generally on horseback, over the above-described route. Henry Tuttle was one of the first mail carriers. William Harris carried the mail from Danville to Pontiac, making the round

ris carried the mail from Danville to Pontiac, making the round trip once each week.

This was a very responsible position, as large sums of money were constantly passing through the mails in those days.

About 1850, as near as can be ascertained, a post office was provided for on the William Walker farm, Button Township, then occupied by John Dops, who became the Postmaster. This post office was called Point Pleasant.

About 1852, Thomas Lyon, afterward a resident of Paxton, was appointed Postmaster, and continued to discharge the duties of the office for seven years. This line of travel was the great route for Westerly-bound emigrants, at least as far as Ten Mile Grove, where the lines diverged. A reliable citizen informs us that he has seen as many as forty emigrant wagons settled for the night in Sugar Grove. This was a favorite camping place, having an abundant supply of fuel and good water. It is said that in 1855 the number of emigrants far exceeded those of preceding or subsequent years. The accounts given are related by the persons whose name

The accounts given are related by the persons whose names appear at the beginning of each incident or statement, viz.:

William R. Trickel, came to Trickel Grove with his father's family about 1836, and settled on the present Button homestead in the township of the same name. The house was built of logs, the family camping in the grove during its construction. A portion of the logs were cut into lumber with a "whip" saw at an expense of \$1.25 per 1,000 feet, by men who made this their business. This was considered good wages, as laborers without trades received but 50 cents per day. The best horses brought but \$50, and ordinary ones \$40. The very best cows sold for \$10, the usual price being \$8. Land was \$1.25 per acre, and could be had in abundance. When living at Trickel Grove, they traded at Danville, thirty-one miles distant, and overy autumn they hauled a load of wheat to Chicago, and exchanged it for a barrel of salt, a side of sole leather, a side of upper leather, bolt of sheeting, twenty-five pounds of coffee, and other necessaries. The father made the shoes for the family. The price of wheat was then 60 to 75 cents per bushel.

Game was abundant in those days. Wild deer could be readily obtained, and prairie chickens were so numerous that there was no market for them. "Saddle" venison was taken by the load.

obtained, and prairie chickens were so numerous that there was no market for them. "Saddle" venison was taken by the load to Danville, and was slow sale at 50 cents each. Prairie wolves made night ring with their yells. On one occasion, in a two weeks' hunt, two of the Trickel boys killed twenty-two wild turkeys in addition to other game secured. Wild turkeys came in flocks or droves only occasionally, being far more numerous nearer Danville.

nearer Danville.

Harmon Strayer came to Ford County in 1851 and settled near Sugar Grove, afterward removing a few miles north to his present residence. His early neighbors were Thomas Lyon, John Dops, Simeon Alkire, Matthew Elliott, James P. Button. Their trading points were Danville, Hugginsville and Myersville. Their custom was to feed out their grain to live stock, and the latter was bought up by buyers from La Fayette and other cities. In 1857, the schoolhouse in Range 11

was built. First directors were Harmon Strayer, T. B. Strayer and Charles Mullen. First teacher was James Edgar.

Previous to this, Simon Mitchell taught school in the cabin of Jacob Tanners. W. Jesse Button, when but sixteen years of age, taught in this schoolhouse; and the old settlers still say, "it was the best school we have ever had."

A society of the Christian Church was organized at an early day, and held their services in the Range 11 or Strayer Schoolhouse until the present brick church was erected. The names of some of the ministers were Rev. Elisha Scott, Rev. Holloway, Rev. Rolla Martin.

After the Illinois Control P. 1

After the Illinois Central Railroad was built, the farmers in

After the Illinois Central Railroad was built, the farmers in the Strayer neighborhood dealt principally at Loda, Iroquois County, until a station was provided where Paxton now stands.

Harmon Strayer assessed Patton Township in 1858, which at that time comprised what is now Ford County. After the new county of Ford was formed, D. C. Stoner was the first Assessor. Mr. Strayer received \$60 for his services as Assessor.

Mr. Straver relates that when he first came to this county,

deer were frequently seen on the prairies; one of their watering places was at a slough on the Strayer farm.

Thomas Lyon settled at Sugar Grove in 1850, and his son, now a resident of Paxton, states that their early neighbors were Elihu Daniels, Samuel Kerr, William Chenoweth, Daniel Allhands, Hiram Driscol, John Wilson and others, whose names are

hands, Hiram Driscol, John Wilson and others, whose names are already mentioned.

When John Dops lived in the log cabin on the William Walker farm, his home was the gathering place of the people, and here were held spelling, singing and writing schools and church services. This time was as early as 1851. Singing schools were carried on without regular teacher. "We would meet and have a general sing and practice new pieces." When Elim Bales moved into the settlement, he, being an excellent

Elim Bales moved into the settlement, he, being an excellent singer, took charge of the singing class.

Rev. Henry Gunn was one of the early preachers (1853), and was of the Christian Church. Rev. John Emily came in 1855, and organized the New-Light society at John Bales'.

About 1852, Thomas Lyon was made Postmaster, and held the office seven years, as previously mentioned. Some eighteen years after he had given up the office, the post office department at Washington sent Mr. Lyon \$96 balance due him on account.

years after he had given up the office, the post office department at Washington sent Mr. Lyon \$96 balance due him on account.

During their early settlement at Sugar Grove, the farmers found it necessary to have persons care for the growing crops to prevent depredation from the herds of deer.

Dr. J. E. Davis located at Drummer Grove in 1854, and at that time there was no house to be seen as far as the eye could reach across the prairie. Wild ducks and geese were numerons. Prairie wolves infested this locality in great numbers. This part of the county being sparsely timbered was settled slowly, and remained as a herding ground for many years. Dr. Davis says: "I have with the aid of my field-glass counted herds which aggregated 17,000 head of cattle." The winter he came to this locality, he could count herds of deer of from twenty to seventy-five quite often. His first crop of sixty acres was eaten by them, assisted by the ducks, brants and geese. A choice fat saddle of venison, weighing thirty to thirty-five pounds, would sell for 75 cents. In the winter of 1865, there came a heavy sleet. A hunting party was organized, and secured fourteen deer the first day and seven the day following.

The spring of 1858 opened beautifully, and thus remained until April 16, when it began raining, and rained, more or less, every day until June 10. This was known as the "wet year." The year 1860 was remarkably favorable from early spring until winter. The winter of 1862–63 was remarkably warm and open. There were only four days during the winter when the ground was frozen hard enough to bear up a team. Frost killed the corn on the 28th of August, 1863, and the next winter many logs died from starvation. On New Year's Day, 1864, we had a notable snow storm and blizzard, which caused great suffering to the people of Central Illinois and to the live stock. Railroad trains were snow blockaded for many days.

The only remarkable seasons since then were those of 1869

people of Central Illinois and to the live stock. Railroad trains were snow blockaded for many days.

The only remarkable seasons since then were those of 1869 and 1875, which were very wet.

Stacy Daniels, who settled here in 1856, assisted in building the Stites House or City Hotel, R. Clark's, A. C. Thomson's, George Wright's, the Sheriff's residence and jail, besides many other residences and business houses. He states that in many other residences and business houses. He states that in 1856 there were in what is now the original town of Paxton, the following buildings: On Ottawa street, just west of the railroad, the residence of William Goodrich, where elections were held at an early day; the Stites homestead, east of the railroad; Shilling's boarding house, next east of Stites', which was afterward moved up town; the Thomas Daniels' residence adjoining Shilling's on the east, now used by the Stiteses for carriage house; on the north side of Ottawa street opposite the Stites residence, was the general store building of Dryden Donnelly, and next east was Mr. Donnelly's residence. Then came a small octagon building built and used as a meeting place for the "Spiritual Circle." The latter building now stands just west of the southwest corner of the old cemetery. The Goodrich residence has since been destroyed by fire. The Donnelly store and residence have been moved north into the business part of the town.

since been destroyed by fire. The Donnelly store and residence have been moved north into the business part of the town.

At an early day, the meetings of the Spiritualists gave to this locality the name of "Spiritual Hollow." Mr. Goodrich conducted a small store at his residence. The first business house in Paxton, west of the railroad, was the Cloyes Bros. store, now owned and occupied by S. D. Cooper.

Remembrance Clark erected the first building west of the railroad and on the east side of Market street, Paxton, which he occupied as a residence and store. This is now his large and commodious home. This building was completed in 1859, Mr. Clark removing his family here the year following. Cloyes Bros. and Mr. Barnhouse were conducting general stores in Paxton when Mr. Clark began his very successful business career in our city. At the deep cut, where Orleans street crosses the rail-

road, was once a bridge over the railroad for public travel. The money paid by Mr. Clark for his lots was applied in the construction of this bridge.

John Hanley came to Illinois in 1855, and at an early date opened a lumber yard and grain office west of the I. C. R. R. depot, Paxton. As there was no side track here then, he redepot, Paxton. As there was no side track here then, he received permission from the railway company to put in a short
siding with old irons and ties to be gathered from along the railroad track. This was accordingly done by the citizens, and
Paxton was provided with the necessary side track for freight
cars. Previous to this the unloading of freight was done at Loda,
four miles north, or on special occasions the train was halted
long enough on the main track at Paxton to hurriedly unload
heavy freights.

long enough on the main track at reaction to heavy freights.

B. F. Stites, now of Hoopeston, says, in regard to the pioneers of Prairie City, then Prospect City, now Paxton, that B. F. and J. N. Stites arrived at that place December, 1853. In the summer of 1854, they improved the forty acres on College Hill, known as the Hasselquist place, and now occupied by the Glen Cemetery. The same autumn they built the Donnelly House on the north side of Ottawa street, previously mentioned. Stites homestead, on Ottawa street, and William Goodrich's house were avacted in 1854. The winter of 1854-55 occurred the "snow blockade,

The winter of 1854-55 occurred the "snow blockade," when B. F. Stites hauled passengers from the train (which had become snowbound in the "cut" just north of Ottowa street) to his house on the Hasselquist place. The house stood in the northwest corner of the cemetery near the potter's field. Mr. Stites says he transported the passengers with sled and ox team. At one time he had sixty persons in his house, a building 18x22 feet. There were probably upper rooms. The supply of bread was exhausted, and he went to Loda for provisions. He says seven locomotive engines were at this time "snowed up" in the cut as stated.

James Sheldon, of Pella, who came to Ford County in 1865, relates that, February 14, 1866, there was a very severe storm of snow. Sheep and hogs were smothered and frozen to death in great numbers. On the day after the storm, Mr. Sheldon, assisted by Mr. Conrow and Mr. Hobbis, took 200 head of live

assisted by Mr. Conrow and Mr. Hobbis, took 200 head of live sheep from under the snow and thirty-six dead ones. He also states that Mr. Bennett, just over the line in Livingston County, lost 900 sheep during this storm.

George H. Thompson, formerly of Lyman and now a resident of Kansas, writes: "The years of 1857-58-59 were hard times for the new settlers on the Illinois Central Railroad lands. Crops were short, and the people all pretty poor. They often received relief from their 'wives' relatives in the East, but the yearly interest on the lands purchased from the railroad company could not be met, and many fearing they would lose their little homes were troubled. S. K. Marston, the only man who had a respectable suit of clothes to wear to Chicago, was sent to intercould not be met, and many fearing they would lose their little homes were troubled. S. K. Marston, the only man who had a respectable suit of clothes to wear to Chicago, was sent to interview the land officials of the company. Arrangements were made to get the payments extended, and some seed wheat was forwarded and loaned to those who needed, and by economizing in all things, using peas and rye for coffee, red root for tea, sorghum for sweetening, and then patching up the old clothes, they bridged over these bad years. July 4, 1859, the settlers of the township collected their best garments for use on the great Independence day, and held a picnic at 'School Section' Grove, near Roberts'. Although shy of each other at first, the ice was broken and the foundation laid for many happy, social times in the years that followed, which will ever be remembered by your correspondent from the grasshopper State."

Henry R. Daggett, one of the early settlers of Paxton, now of Petoskey, Mich., favors us with the following: "In 1859, R. Clark and myself arrived in Prospect City. The day following our arrival, I bought a farm just west of town, and during the summer built a house and small barn. The house is the present residence of A. Croft, Esq. I take the following from my journal: April 8, 1859—This morning the ground is covered with snow. A cannon arrived in town and was fired a few times. April 9, we had a celebration for the new county. The cannon was fired and the few people there were rejoiced—this same old cannon van now have in Paxton. The first Sabhath I spent in

nal: April 8, 1859—This morning the ground is covered with snow. A cannon arrived in town and was fired a few times. April 9, we had a celebration for the new county. The cannon was fired and the few people there were rejoiced—this same old cannon you now have in Paxton. The first Sabbath I spent in Paxton, a number of us started for Sabbath school. We were stopping at the Shilling House (now Occidental), and our route was across the railroad by footpath in a straight line to the Barnhouse corner (southeast corner Vermilion and Orleans streets), thence to the little building on the southeast corner of Franklin and Union streets. Since then this house has had a small addition built on the east side of it. This was the public school house and church. Miss Lyon, now Mrs. S. L. Day, was the teacher. We entered the Sabbath school and joined the Bible class, of which Mr. Edgar was teacher. Following the session of the Sabbath school came preaching services by Rev. E. Dunham. The building was too small to accommodate all who came, so the men stood outside. Rev. Charles Granger, Congregationalist, and Rev. Edwards, Baptist, also held services at the same place at stated times. Rev. Brown, Baptist, also officiated in Paxton at a later date. Following the services at the little schoolhouse as mentioned, came Sabbath school and preaching in the upper story of the Rice warehouse, which was recently destroyed by fire Mr. Hurd was Supering which was recently destroyed by fire Mr. Hurd was Supering the services at the super story of the Rice warehouse, which was recently destroyed by fire Mr. Hurd was Supering services at the little schoolhouse as mentioned, came Saddan school and preaching in the upper story of the Rice warehouse, which was recently destroyed by fire. Mr. Hurd was Superintendent. Then we went to the new schoolhouse, which afterward became the Swedish Lutheran Church, and now the Baptist waru occame the Swedish Lutheran Church, and now the Baptist Church. This schoolhouse stood on Block D, 'original town, east.' Here I became Superintendent of the Union Sabbath School.

"Rev. George Schlosser was called by the Congregational Church which was organized. From the second schoolhouse we

went to the present public school building. Here Mr. Schlosser commenced his preaching. From here we went to the court house, and about this time (1865) the Methodists and Congrega-tionalists built their churches, and then each held its own Sabbath

"While I was Superintendent, I missed but three Subbaths for three years, and many times I had to provide wood or coal, build fires and sweep the room. But this has to be done in a

"While living in the Croft house, John Hendrickson was "While living in the Croft house, John Hendrickson was assisting me in improving the farm. Just before the 4th of July, 1859, he proposed to make a flag if I would provide the material. This was done, and on the morning of Independence Day, the flag was flying from a fine flag-staff just in front of the house. When Fort Sumter was fired on, this flag was run up and there it remained until it was worn out."

Samuel L. Day came with his father's family to Ford County, then Vermilion, in 1853. His recollection is that the voting place for all of Ford and part of Vermilion was then at Marysville. His father went there to vote. At the time of their ar-

ville. Ills father went there to vote. At the time of their rival, there were no houses between Trickel Grove and Ten Grove, and none between the latter and Oliver's Grove. At one time (1854) he joined a party of neighbors to search for a man who had set out to drive some cattle from Ten Mile to Oliver's Grove. He was found some two weeks afterward about midway between the two groves frozen to death. The wind at that time had full sweep, and came sharp end foremost over the prairies. Mr. Day relates that he has had many an exciting deer and wolf chase. He has seen as many as one hundred deer in one herd in this vicinity. He assisted in putting the roof on the first building erected in Paxton. This was the William Goodrich house previously mentioned.

When Ford County was organized, Mr. Day became the first Circuit Clerk, and was again elected for a full term. Grove, and none between the latter and Oliver's Grove. At one

When Ford County was organized, Mr. Day became the first Circuit Clerk, and was again elected for a full term.

N. B. Day relates that while out on the search for the man mentioned by his brother Samuel, that an eagle of great size was discovered. It had been injured in some manner, and after a spirited chase was captured. One of the company riding a young horse proposed to take charge of the bird and convey it home. Accordingly, placing it upon the saddle before him, the company pursued their search. Very soon a wail of anguish from the rider with the eagle in charge startled every one. The flapping of the eagle's wings frightened the horse and away he went over the prairie. The secret of the trouble was that the eagle with wonderful strength and precision had fixed his talons in his keeper's thigh. The result was that before his grip could be loosened the eagle's life had to be taken. This incident created much merriment, although a very painful affair to the chief actor, and for years afterward was related with much spirit to the new comers. In the autumn of 1853, while Mr. Day, Mr. Hock and Mr. Newlin were driving about 300 head of cattle to the Chicago market, they took the more direct route by way of Kankakee. The old trail was by way of Ottawa. Arriving at the Kankakee River, they undertook to ford it. A mile up the river was a bridge, but the owners of the cattle, with an eye to business, had directed these young men to avoid crossing at the bridge, thus saving the toll. The cattle plunged into the river and soon the entire drove was swimming in a circle in the middle of the river. In a short time they would certainly have drowned, horns being the principal things in sight. Dashing in on horseback, they separated a large ox from the drove and swimming their horses In a short time they would certainly have drowned, horns being the principal things in sight. Dashing in on horseback, they separated a large ox from the drove and swimming their horses they directed this leader of the herd across the river. Looking back, they discovered the rest swimming after them, and soon the entire lot were grazing on the north bank of the river.

Arriving in the city of Chicago, they found they had overstocked the market by such a large drove, and they were obliged to bring 100 head back again.

Benjamin II. McClure has lived in Illinois since 1824. He came to Ford from McLean County in 1867, and settled near Drummer Grove.

Mr. McClure resided for forty-one years on one farm, ten miles west of Bloomington. He states, that in the spring of 1868 the neighbors organized two Sabbath schools in Drummer Township.

neighbors organized two Sabbath schools in Drummer Township.
Mr. McClure was chosen Superintendent of the school which
met at the Drummer Grove Schoolhouse, and Thomas Crigler of
the Sabbath school two miles farther west. In June of the same
year was held the first Sabbath school picnic at Drummer Grove.
Mr. McClure is now an honored citizen of Gibson. It is large
family of sons and daughters have grown up to do himself and
wife great credit. We question if anywhere can be found a
family more uniformly respected than this one. The writer has
often noted their attention to their parents, and the brotherly and
sisterly feeling toward each other. May the same kindly regard
extend to the succeeding generations.

sisterly feeling toward each other. May the same kindly regard extend to the succeeding generations.

George P. Lyman, of Lyman Township, says that his father built the first permanent house in that township on Section No. 2.

This house was raised July 4, 1856. There were several temporary or pre-emption shanties built the year previous. He thinks his father's was the only house at that time between Spring Creek and Oliver's Grove, the only road or trail running through his farm. Land seekers and travelers came in great numbers, stopping over night at the Lyman homestead. This same year, a colony from Connecticut took up several thousands of acres in a colony from Connecticut took up several thousands of acres in this immediate vicinity. This event was hailed with great joy by the Lyman family. Among these colonists were S. K. Mars ton, who afterward taught the first singing school, and his estimable wife was the first public school teacher in that township; E. L. Havens, Capt. A. C. Maxon, S. C. Burt, John T. Forbes, Lyman Peck, J. M. Wyman; later came G. H. Thompson, G. B. Winter, H. J. Gamble and others. The first Sunday school

s held at the house of Mr. Peck. First preaching was by Rev. bishop Hall, Methodist, and Rev. Lemuel Foster, Congregationalist, and then Rev. Mr. Needham. These services were held at the various homes of the farmers. A series of meetings were ist, and then Rev. Mr. Needham. These services were held at the various homes of the farmers. A serios of meetings were held a year or two later, by Revs. Foster and Needham, and many, including nearly all the young people, united with the church. A Union Church was organized and continued several years, but finally merged into a Congregational Church.

The principal crops in those early days were corn and oats. Wheat raising proved a failure on the new soil.

Dr. L. B. Farrar came to the vicinity of Paxton in 1858, and settled on a farm, afterward becoming a resident of Payton.

Wheat raising proved a failure on the new soil.

Dr. L. B. Farrar came to the vicinity of Paxton in 1858, and settled on a farm, afterward becoming a resident of Paxton. The first physician he remembers was Dr. John Mills. His office was in the Stites House, or City Hotel, as it was subsequently called. There was another physician here before Dr. Farrar's arrival. His name was Spencer, and he was the leader of the "Spiritual Circle." Shortly after that came Dr. S. H. Birney, now a prominent physician at Urbana, Ill. In 1859, Dr. Philip Myers settled at Paxton, and remained several years. Dr. Mills staid here but a few months. Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Way are also named as early physicians in this vicinity. Dr. J. B. Randolph came about 1862, and built up quite an extensive practice. He died in December, 1867. Dr. H. A. Kelso became a partner of Dr. Randolph. Their office was in a small building on the lot where now stands Egnell's cabinet shop. After Dr. Randolph's death, came Dr. J. D. Wylie, who entered into partnership with Dr. Kelso. The firm of Kelso & Wylie became extensively known as successful physicians. Dr. Wylie died, March, 1876. Dr. S. M. Wylie, one of the leading physicians of Paxton, is his son. Dr. J. Y. Campbell, who settled in the South after the close of the war, returned to Paxton, where he is favored with a good practice.

The Emery brothers were here for a time, about 1872 and

the South after the close of the war, returned to Lazron, the is favored with a good practice.

The Emery brothers were here for a time, about 1872 and 1873, but remained but a brief period. Among the other physicians of Paxton, who have come and gone may be mentioned Drs.

J. E. Morrison, J. F. Heritage and M. Cranc. An early physician and dringgist was Dr. Glasner, who died at an early period of his usefulne A list of the physicians of the county will be usefulness. A list of the physicians of the county will be nd elsewhere in this work. John R. Lewis, in his "History of the Pan-Handle" of Ford

County, has recorded much of interest, and we make room for several extracts:

or about the 1st of September, 1856, a prairie fire was On or about the 1st of September, 1856, a prairie fire was started in the south part of what is now known as Ford County, and the wind being from the south drove the fire over the country at a frightful speed, burning all the prairie lying west of the Illinois Central Railroad track to what was known as Indian Timber, and as far north as the Kankakee River before it could be stopped. As I said, the season was very dry, and the low sloughs that grew a very fair quality of grass that year, continued to burn for fully three months, or until the ground froze up in the fall. The lands that were so badly burnt still show the effects of the fire. Some of these places came directly under the effects of the fire. Some of these places came directly under the writer's observation, and were he in the northern part of the county now, he could show places in swamps on the north half of Section 7, south half of Section 6, in Township 25 north, Range 9 east, and in a small slough in the south half of southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 26 north, also in sloughs, that lie south and west of Oliver's Grove, and near what was west quarter of Section 21, 10 wiship 20 libral, also in stoughs, that lie south and west of Oliver's Grove, and near what was called Corn Grove, which before the fire were smooth, even sloughs, but are now ponds and lakes of water. The cause of this is that the tall grass, that at that time grew in the sloughs, took fire, and having so much body, burnt into the ground in such a manner that it settled into basins. Among these may be mentioned Turtle Pond, lying south of Oliver's Grove, and Corn Grove Pond, lying west of Turtle Pond. The timber in Oliver's Grove, especially the down timber, was nearly all destroyed, and it was considered that the loss in wood that Mr. Oliver sustained must have run into the thousands of cords. Going further north to what is now known as the Vermilion Swamp, the effects of the fire may still be found. Before the fire, all that country from the county line of Ford and Iroquois Counties, in Township 28 north, Ranges 9 and 10 east, was a large slough, which grew coarse but good grass, not canebrake as it does now. In this place the fire burnt holes in the ground fully three feet deep and for several years after no grass or anything green grew there.

place the fire burnt holes in the ground fully three feet deep and for several years after no grass or anything green grew there.

Before the fire, large herds of deer could be seen grazing quietly on the prairies, but these beautiful animals were now driven to other localities, and deer meat was scarce.

The Presidential election in the fall of 1856 caused very little excitement in our settlement. The voting place was full twenty-five miles distant at Prairie City, now Paxton, and the few settlers who were eligible to vote did not take the trouble to go to the polls. At that time the only voters in the Pan Handle were M. Parsons, Dr. Marshall, John R. Lewis, T. W. Pope, M. Faddling, Dr. DeNormandy.

This spring was noted for the large influx of new settlers, and carpenters who came on to build their houses for them, among the latter I remember Elisha and Nathaniel Sherman, of Onarga, and Mr. Needham. These three had others helping them, and

the latter I remember Elisha and Nathaniel Sherman, of Onarga, and Mr. Needham. These three had others helping them, and it was with difficulty that they found boarding places. Among the first of the new settlers who came were Messrs. Samuel and Michael Cross. These began putting up a house on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 26, Mr. Needham superintending the work. They boarded with John R. Lewis and traveled four miles morning and evening to and from their work. Soon after these came, which was in April, it was discovered that a house was being built on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 20, for a family from Philadelphia, Penn., named McKinney. The next

house to be built was for Mr. Ira Z. Congdon on the northeast corner of Section 32. Mr. Congdon came from near New London, Conn., along with what was known as the "Connecticut settlers," mention of whom will be made hereafter. A little to the west of Mr. Congdon, on the same section, Mr. Wallace W. Wicks commenced improving a farm, but did not build on it Mr. Aaron Scofield built on the west half of the southwest quarter Aaron Scoted built on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, and at the same time Mr. Conrad Volp put up a house on the southeast quarter of Section 10. He came from near Albany, N. Y., and brought with him his three youngest sons, George, Henry and Christopher, the oldest son, Charles, having come out the summer before and taken up his abode with A. J. Bartlett.

All there sattlers were near such other but a few horn to

All these settlers were near each other, but a few began to All these settlers were near each other, but a few began to arrive and take up land in the northern townships, which seemed to us at that time quite a long way off. The first of these was Mr. Robert Hall, who came from New York State. He had purchased a large tract of land from the I. C. Railroad Company, and built his house on the southwest corner of Section 28, Township 27, and soon after a young man from near Boston, Mass., put in an appearance, and commenced to build a small house on Section 22. He had no family and "kept bach." His name was Henry Atwood. A little later in the summer Mr. Joseph Davis Section 22. He had no family and "kept bach." His name was Henry Atwood. A little later in the summer, Mr. Joseph Davis, from Ohio, settled on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 6, in Township 26. Most of these settlers arrived in time to break up some land and put it into corn.

I will now go back to the time the Connecticut settlement, of which I have spoken, was organized.

During the winter of 1855-56, an organization was effected by a few citizens in and around New London in the State of Concessions, which is the name of the Westling May. Settlement As

During the winter of 1855-56, an organization was effected by a few citizens in and around New London in the State of Connecticut, under the name of the Working Man's Settlement Association, with the following-named persons as members:

W. A. Babcock, President; R. A. Hungerford, Secretary; S. K. Marston, Treasurer; M. E. Morgan, E. Marston, B. F. Field, Urbane Havens, Ira Z. Congdon, R. R. Piersons, Rev. P. J. Williams, George B. Clark, J. H. Lester, S. P. Avery, W. H. Bently, Sidney A. Morgan, Theophilus Morgan, B. N. Marston, William Applery, James S. Maxon, C. A. Marston, E. F. Havens, W. S. Larkin, Gil R. Laplace, D. T. Hutchinson, James Miller, Robert Eccelston, U. S. Bossie, H. C. Dennis, E. C. Morgan, John Isham.

In September, 1856, the first permanent settlers belonging to the colony arrived, among them being S. K. Marston, E. F. Havens, George Clark, M. E. Morgan, S. P. Avery, T. and A. Morgan, D. T. Hutchinson, R. Eccleston and R. R. Pearsons, While passing through Chicago, they purchased 100,000 feet of lumber for building purposes, and had it shipped to Onarga, to which place they were all bound.

In April and May, 1857, all these settlers moved onto their lands in the Pan Handle, and began making improvements.

Some time in June, it was suggested by E. F. Havens that we all take baskets on the Fourth of July, go to School Section Grove, have a good time, and properly celebrate the birthday of our national liberty. All were pleased with the idea, and each one did his or her best to make it a success.

The eventful day at last arrived, and we all assembled at the grove. When the baskets were opened, Mrs. M. F. Chenney created quite a sensation by producing an immense pan of bakel pork and beans. Others brought roast turkey, chickens, frosted cakes and other delicacies, but all these fine dishes were given the cold shoulder, each one longing for a dish of the dear old familiar, homely, baked beans.

cold shoulder, each one longing for a dish of the dear old familiar, homely, baked beans.

There were 110 persons present, men women and children.

There were 110 persons present, men women and children, and every one seemed surprised that there were so many people near them, and rejoiced in the feeling that they were not alone in the boundless wilderness.

In the summer of this year, the T. P. & W. railroad was built through the Pan Handle, the line being located near the north edge of Township 26, running almost due east and west, and a long side track was laid on the north half of Section 2. At this time, there were no settlers near the railroad, and a little to the west of the side track there was a big slough that completely cut off all communication from the west. East of the side track, there were no settlers within the boundary of the Pan Handle. The motive of the railway company in building the side track in such a place was beyond the comprehension of any of the settlers, but it was soon learned that there was to be a town there called Brenton—now Piper City.

but it was soon learned that there was to be a town there called Brenton—now Piper City.

There were regular meetings and Sabbath schools at the residence of some one of the settlers in Town 26, during the summer and fall of this year. These meetings were principally conducted by Mr. A. McKinney, Robert Hall and Henry Atwood. Mr. Hall was Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and was a faithful worker. The houses where services were held were A. McKinney's, R. Hall's, J. E. Davis', Dr. Elias T. Hahn's and A. J. Bartlett's. The singing was led by Mr. M. Cross, with a flute. The meetings were well attended, and I believe much good was done by them.

In Township 25, meetings were held at the homes of F. M. Wyman, S. K. Marston and Mr. Lyman, until the new schoolhouse was built, of which I shall speak hereafter. These meetings were noted for the excellent singing, in which Mr. and Mrs. Marston took an active interest, both being fine musicians.

At these meetings no sect or ism was recognized. The po-

At these meetings no sect or ism was recognized. The peo-assembled to worship God, and few cared what particular de-

nomination his neighbor belonged to.

At this time, the early settlers were much concerned about money matters. The money in circulation was in the shape of bank bills, or notes, as they were called. Many of the banks had no money with which to redeem their notes, and when this fact

became known, of course the notes depreciated in value, and many persons lost considerable sums of money from this cause. In fact, no one knew whether the notes he held were good for

many persons lost considerable sums of money from this cause. In fact, no one knew whether the notes he held were good for anything or not.

The winter of 1857-58 was rather unsteady. There was not much frost, and the snow that occasionally fell in great quantities soon thawed off. The roads were about half frozen, which made hauling wood for fuel an impossibility, and many of the settlers got badly discouraged.

At this time tea and coffee were almost unknown among the settlers. In fact the only coffee used was made out of browned corn, sweetened with a kind of rough molasses made from sorghum. This was first introduced by Mark Parsons in the spring of 1857, at which time he received from Mr. J. O. Norton, of Washington, D. C., two or three packages of the seed. This he sowed, carefully harvesting the seeds produced from it, and making the juice from the stalk into molasses.

The Pan Handle was at this time infested with wolves and badgers. They abounded mostly in Township 27, where they seemed to make their headquarters. The badgers were most frequently found on Section 11, where there is a long sand ridge known as "Mount Thunder," and to this point hunters frequently went, and a number of these animals were killed.

The winter of 1859-60 was dry and cold, not much snow fell, and the corn which was light, was gathered before the ground froze, and a quantity of fall plowing was done.

This winter surprise parties became quite fashionable, and notwithstanding the fact that the settlers lived long distances

This winter surprise parties became quite fushionable, and notwithstanding the fact that the settlers lived long distances apart, were well attended. Sociables were also in order, and a company often came over from Onarga, bringing good music with

We have now come to one of the most uneventful years in the early settlement of the Pan Handle, and of 1860 there is record.

Spring commenced early, and the small grain was mostly in by the end of March. Fine rains set in in April, and everything was lovely. It will be remembered by the first settlers that the ground squirrels were very annoying this year. They would follow the planter, and root the corn out of the hills from one end of the field to the other.

The principal trading point of the settlers north of the south line of Town 26, was Chatsworth, and all south of this line went to Onarga.

to Onarga.

to Onarga.

Regular religious services were had in the Marston Schoolhouse, in Town 25, every Sabbath, conducted by Mr. Foster and Mr. Needham, one on one Sunday and the other on the next. The Sabbath school was conducted with Saul C. Burt as Superintendent, and G. B. Winters as teacher of the Bible class, and S. K. Marston of the other scholars. This school was noted for its Bible discussions, conducted principally by Messrs. Winters and Wyman, and sometimes by S. C. Burt.

The Sunday school in the northern township was hald at the

The Sunday school in the northern township was held at the homes of A. McKinney, Robert Hall and a few other houses. Mr. Hall was Superintendent and A. McKinney teacher of the Bible class. Mr. Hall was an active worker in the Sabbath

school, and taught one of the younger classes.

As a rule, Sunday was strictly observed by the entire settlement, and it was a rare thing to see any one doing any work on

This year, 1860, the money in the county began to fail. The Collectors of the different townships had been taking the Illinois Collectors of the different townships had been taking the Illinois bank's shin-plaster bills, and when they came to settle with the Auditor, they found that nothing but gold would be accepted, and the consequence was that the school funds were greatly reduced. Before the Collectors began their work, the Board of Supervisors had ordered that the moneys of certain banks named should be accepted in payment, but before the day of settlement arrived, these banks had suspended then money was worthless.

Upon the settlement of the Collectors, the Board of Super-

Upon the settlement of the Collectors, the Board of Supervisors convened and caused the deficiency to be properly proportioned among the different funds as fairly as possible.

This fall, the price of all kinds of country produce went away down. Oats sold for 7 or 8 cents per bushel, spring wheat for from 30 to 40 cents, good dressed hogs for from \$1.50 to \$2 per 100 pounds, and everything else that farmers had to sell was down in the same way.

The following is a list of names of those who went from the Pan Handle to fight for the preservation of the Union:

Returned safely—A. S. Bavuse, Fred Foot, Henry Phelps, R. A. Pope, Rob Ferris, Jacob Brown, Ed Kent. Mr. Stoneback, James Feeley, H. Eccleston, D. Kingsley, Morris Burt, John Havens, Ed Havens, Albert Holmes and S. B. Lyman.

Killed or missing—Thomas Hahn, Joseph Law.

John Havens, Ed Havens, Albert Holmes and S. B. Lyman.
Killed or missing—Thomas Hahn, Joseph Law.
Some of those enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment
Infantry, under Capt. R. W. Andrews, others went into the
Cavalry in Company M, Ninth Regiment, Capt. E. R. Knight.
All who went from the Pan Handle in these companies, were
credited to Iroquois County, as residents from that point.
I must now go back to 1858 and give your readers an account of how we that year celebrated the Fourth of July in Beset
Grove.

About 400 people were present, and we had a grand time. Addresses were delivered by E. L. Gibson, G. B. Winter, G. H. Thompson and other local talent. The Prairie Glee Club, led by S. K. Marston, discoursed excellent music, and Seth Turner, the Captain of S. K. Marston's ox team, helped to enthuse us with his chymes.

This season (1864), the price of corn and other products ran up pretty high. Corn was sold for 60 cents per bushel, and some farmers who held theirs over, got as much as 85 cents. Oats

ld for from 40 to 50 cents per bushel, and barley ran up to \$2.50. This year, Peter Van Antwerp had sowed quite a large patch of barley, and raised sixty bushels to the acre. This he sold for \$2.50 per bushel.

l for \$2.50 per bushel. Rev. Charles Granger, of Button Township, writes: writer and a few others organized what is now called the Congregational Church of Christ at Paxton, a few months after its organization at a village called Prospect City. The church was named the Union Church of Christ of the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River. With that name the church assisted in organizing and joined the Illinois Central East Association of Congregational ministers. Within a year after its organization, the writer (the first minister of the church) instituted a series of re-With that name the church assisted in organwriter (the first minister of the church) instituted a series of religious meetings, which the Head of the church approved by a powerful outpouring of the Holy Spirit. After laboring about four years, the writer gave up the charge because of ill health. Shortly thereafter, the church changed its name to Congregational. Although the Methodists had a class and week-day preaching, the Union Church instituted the first regular Sabbath

tional. Although the Methodists had a class and week-day preaching, the Union Church instituted the first regular Sabbath preaching."

In May, 1854, Robert Blackstock, journeying from his home in Indiana westward, passed through what is now Ford County, and found a Methodist Episcopal society at Trickel Grove.

Services were held in John Dops' log cabin, which afterward became the William Walker homestead, in Button Township. On careful inquiry, he found this to be the first and at that time the only Methodist Episcopal society in the present county of Ford. It was organized in 1848, being the northwest appointment of the Danville Circuit. A history of the Methodist Church appears elsewhere in this work. Many of the facts, especially as to early events, were furnished by Mr. Blackstock.

It is related of Rev. W. H. H. Moore, who was on this circuit in 1855, that a Yankee clock-peddler, passing through this new settlement, had stopped over night at a house at Trickel Grove, where religious services were to be held on the following day. Having displayed his clocks in the largest room, and, to show their time-keeping qualities, had carefully wound and set them. When the preacher was in the midst of his sermon, the services being held in the "clock-room," these clocks began their work of noting the hour of twelve. All the fervor and eloquence of the frontier itinerant were not sufficient to hold the attention of his congregation, and it is feared that the labors of that day were in vain. of his congregation, and it is feared that the labors of that day

e in vain. Mr. Blackstock says that in 1862 was held the first Sunday school convention for Ford and Iroquois Counties. This convention was held on a Sabhath day in the freight depot at Loda. The active participants were the resident ministers of Paxton and Loda, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Scarch and others.

Some two years later, a similar convention was held at the court house in Paxton.

We are indebted to Edgar N. Stevens for the following items

We are indebted to Edgar N. Stevens for the following items compiled from the files of the Paxton Record:

The first number of the Paxton Record was published February 9, 1865, by N. E. Stevens, with D. S. Crandall associate editor. The office was in a building which is now a part of the residence of John McMurray, just south of the old Patton Block. The building was small and the office unpretentious, but of ample size to meet the demands of the town. It has grown steadily ever since, keeping pace with the demand for good work and experienced workmen.

Among the first items of interest we notice was this: About

Among the first items of interest we notice was this: About the first of March, 1865, the Legislature passed an act incorpor-

the first of March, 1865, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the town of Paxton.

On Thursday, May 4, of the same year, the mammoth grain warehouse of Buck & Hall, was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$14,000; insurance, \$7,800.

In the spring of 1865, the town was in a prosperous condition and many new buildings were erected, among them the Methodist Episcopal Church, the basement of which was used for a Young Ladios' Seminary, conducted by Mrs. Buckland. In June, of Episcopal Church, the basement of which was used for a Young Ladies' Seminary, conducted by Mrs. Buckland. In June, of that year, there were the following number of business houses in the town: Five dry goods and groceries, three grocery stores, one warehouse, one flouring mill, two lumber yards, two drug stores, one printing office, one dentist, five physicians, four lawyers, one hardware store, one land agency, one furniture warehouse and agency, one furniture warehouse and agency and for the production of the store and the seminary productions. house, one seeding machine manufactory, two hotels, one agricultural warehouse, one express office, one watch maker, one ricultural warchouse, one express office, one watch-maker, one eat market, one photograph gallery, one nursery, two shoe, four blacksmith, two wagon, one gunsmith, two carpenter and one paint shops, one saddlery, one millinery, one sulky cultivator works, one real estate agency, two tobacconists, one furniture store, one bakery and one plow factory.

About this time, the Meharry Church, four miles west of

n, was built by the farmers.

The corner-stone of the Congregational Church was laid with

The corner-stone of the Congregational Courch was taid with appropriate ceremonies, August 18, 1865.

The 4th of July, 1865, was celebrated at Ten Mile Grove, by a large concourse of citizens and Sunday school children. There was also a celebration at Trickel Grove.

R. S. Buckland, while on a tour of observation in Missouri, June 18, 1865, accidentally shot himself. His remains were buried in the old cemetery. He was a prominent and enterprispensition of Parton.

ing citizen of Paxton.

A division of the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic was formed at Paxton in October, 1866.

The United Presbyterian Church, a large edifice capable of accommodating 600 persons, was dedicated March 11, 1867.

Pells' block, a three-story brick building with fifty feet front, was completed in the summer of 1867. It was built by W. H. Pells, and was destroyed by fire in the year 1874.

On the 6th of November, 1867, the citizens, legal voters of Ford County, gave an overwhelmning majority in favor of taking \$112,000 stock in the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi

Railway.

Clark's block, an elegant three-story brick building, 50x80

Clark s block, an elegant three-story brick building, 50x80 feet, and 45 feet in height, was finished in the fall of 1867. R. Clark, of Paxton, was and is the owner.

The fall of 1867 was remarkable for the heavy sales of real estate made by local dealers. One firm in Paxton sold 9,000 acres within thirty days. The sales of the same firm, for the five weeks ending December 5, aggregated 14,603 acres.

The number of inhabitants added to the county during the very anding July 1, 1867, was 1,750.

The number of inhabitants added to the county during the year ending July 1, 1867, was 1,750.

The first seven days of May, 1868, will long be remembered on account of the unprecedented amount of rain. The meteorological report shows that amount was 3.57 inches, almost as much as for any month during the preceding four months. The storms were accompanied by thunder and lightning, the pyrotechnic display being most beautiful and magnificent.

A hurricane passed over Paxton Tuesday, May 26, 1868, stripping the steeple from the United Presbyterian Church. This was the finest church edifice in the city, and the spire was beautifully proportioned to the building. The damage resulting therefrom was estimated at about \$1,100.

Paxton was visited by a heavy fire on Monday, January 13, 1869. The fire broke out in a building occupied by Travis, Hall & Co., as a hardware store, the second story being occupied by L. A. Dodd as a dwelling. The losers were Travis Hall & Co., hardware dealers, \$1,100; interest in building, \$1,400; no insurance; L. A. Dodd, household goods, \$500, insured; interest in building, \$1,000, uninsured; S. L. Day, interest in building, \$1,000, uninsured; S. L. Day, interest in building, \$3,000, insured for \$1,500; loss on stock, \$500; N. A. Hall, restaurant, damage on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on stock, \$200; Mrs. S. S. Lantz, daguerreotype gallery, loss on sto

destroyed by fire.

The engineer corps, engaged in running the line of the L., B. & M. Railroad through Paxton, arrived March 23, 1870, under

charge of Col. Morgan.

The assessment returns of Ford County, for the year 1870, amount to \$2,037,762. The number of acres under cultivation were, of wheat, 8,645; corn, 50,202; other field products, 12.969.

12,969.

Enterprise was the name of a village platted in Township 27 (Drummer), at the crossing of the L., B. & M. and G., C. & S. Railroads, by J. B. Lott, in November, 1870. The location was favorable as to commercial facilities and the name of the village has since been changed to Gibson City. It is now one of the most flourishing towns of the county. As its original name implies, Gibson City is remarkable for its enterprise and thrift. It is the second town in the county in size and population, is provided with gas-light, has good sidewalks, telephone connection with Saybrook and Bloomington, and other modern improvements.

Following is the population of Ford County by towns as obtained by N. E. Stevens in the census of 1870:

Paxton (corporation)	1,82
Patton	
Button	63
Dix	63
Drummer	Ge
Sullivant	18
Peach Orchard	
Wall	54
Lyman	67
Breuton	76
Piper (Sty (corporation)	
l'ella	
Mona	
Rogers	

destructive storm of sleet visited Paxton and vicinity from the 12th to the 14th of January, 1871. Every building, fence and tree was encased in an icy coat of mail nearly an inch in thickness. Scarcely a building escaped damage from leakage to a greater or less extent. The greatest loss sustained was to fruit and shade trees, some of those from four to five inches in diameter being either broken off entirely or stripped of their limbs.

The Paxton Flax Mill was built in the summer of 1871. The

The Paxton Flax Mill was built in the summer of 18/1. The main building is 108x30 feet.

M. L. Sullivant finished husking his corn for 1871 on the 29th day of February, 1872. His crop aggregated 450,000 bushels. Mr. Sullivant was at that time proprietor of Burr Oaks farm, comprising some 42,000 acres.

The last rail of the Lake Erie & Western Railway was laid February 22, 1872.

The last rail of the Lake Eric & Western Railway was laid February 22, 1872.

Kirk's Station, Clarence Post Office, was established in May, 1872, on the line of the L., B. & M. Railway, about six miles east of Paxton.

A terrible railroad accident was the cause of much sorrow in Paxton and vicinity June, 1872. On the 17th of that month, a construction train ran from the track and four men were instantly killed and twenty-two injured. Two of the latter died

FORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

soon thereafter. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Independence Day, 1872, was celebrated in the Court House park. There was a large concourse of people present, and the usual oration, toasts, music, etc., were indulged in. There was a display of fireworks at night.

The first annual fair of the Ford County Agricultural Association was held, commencing September 24, 1872. The officers were William Noel, President; M. L. Sulivant and F. T. Putt, Vice Presidents; George Wright, Treasurer; J. J. Simous, Recording Secretary; N. E. Stevens, Corresponding Secretary; John Bodley, Superintendent.

October 29, 1872, the Paxton Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated, the sermon being delivered by Rev. A. P. Mead. The church had been occupied for a number of years, but at this time extensive repairs and improvements had been completed.

In October, 1872, a car-load of scrapers, plows, etc., was unloaded at Paxton, to be used in grading the Paxton & Danville Railroad.

In October, 18/2, a car-load of scrapers, plows, etc., was unloaded at Paxton, to be used in grading the Paxton & Danville Railroad.

October 27, 1872, at the union services, Rev. W. M. Richie was installed as pastor of the Paxton United Presbyterian Church. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. D. Whitham, of Rankin. The resident pastors, Revs. I. Brundage, W. D. Best and J. L. McNair, assisted in the services.

The work of drilling an artesian well was begun in 1878. During the progress of the work many curious bits of wood were drawn up which were, no doubt, buried in these strata ages upon ages ago. The well proved a failure, and after boring over 2,700 feet, the work was abandoned; not, however, until it had burdened the city with a debt of some \$18,000.

The Presbyterian Church is a frame building, 42x68 feet, with vestibule, and is of the gothic order of architecture. The main audience room is twenty-eight feet high, and frescoed in Corinthian style. The interior presents a very pleasing appearance. The cost of the edifice was about \$7,500. The dedication took place on the 13th of July, 1873. Rev. Dr. Bailey preached the dedicatory sermon, and at the services some \$2,500 was subscribed toward liquidating a debt of about \$2,750 which rested on the building.

RLEVATIONS in FORD COUNTY.

Elevation of Lake Michigan above sea level	610
Elevation above Lake Michigan : Paxton	900
Gibson	
Melvin	. 220
Roberts	
Cabery	. 120
Cairo, above Gulf of Mexico	. 884
Cairo, below Lake Michigan	. 276

STATISTICS.

Kind of Tax.	Amou	nt.
State	. \$4,824	02
State School	. 1,840	01
County	3,220	
Special County		05
Road		63

Kind of Tax.	Amou	BŁ.
School District 1, Town 28, Range 8	498	94
School District 2, Town 23, Range 8	70	86
School District 1, Town 24, Range 9	98	58
School District 2, Town 24, Range 9	808	01
School District 1, Town 28, Range 10	122	79
School District 8, Town 28, Range 10	85	08
School District 1, Town 23, Range 14	87	75
School District 2, Town 23, Range 14	106	48
School District 2, Town 28, Range 9	158	55
School District 1, Town 26, Range 9	625	97
School District 2, Town 26, Range 9	486	
School District 4, Town 25, Range 9	586	40
Back taxes for 1859	164	12
		_
Total taxes for 1860	14.006	28
•		
ASSESSMENT FOR 1860.		

Kind of property \$89,615 26,478 540 108 2,721 \$69,457 11,292 Net value of domestic animals Carriages and wagons....... Clocks and watches..... 11,663 18,446 Total personal property...... Total valuation of lands..... Total valuation of town lots \$105,462 794,066 20,477 Total assessed value for 1860 \$920,006 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Wheat	Kind of crop.		Acres.
ASSESSMENT, 1888. Value.	Wheat		2,921
ASSESSMENT, 1888	Corn		9,865
Number Section Secti	Other products	•••••	591
Kind of Property. Value.	Acres reported under cultivation		12,867
Horses			
Cattle. 10,992 107,637 Mules and asses. 855 29,001 Sheep 4,470 5,460 Hogs 20,608 46,810 Steam engines. 27 4,845 Fire or burglar proof safes. 71 1,657 Billiard tables, etc. 5 160 Carriages and wagons. 2,676 33,264 Watches and clocks. 2,495 4,668 Sewing machines. 1,567 7,815 Piano-fortes 97 3,712 Organs. 309 4,921 Manufactured articles. 2,015 Manufactured articles. 2,016 Agricultural tools, etc. 3,180 Agricultural tools, etc. 3180 Agricultural tools, etc. 373 Diamonds and jewelry 300 Money of banks. 13,528		Number.	Value.
Mules and asses 855 29,(01) Sheep 4,470 5,466 Hogs 20,508 44,810 Steam engines 27 4,845 Fire or burglar proof safes 71 1,657 Billiard tables, etc. 5 160 Carriages and wagons 2,676 33,264 Watches and clocks 2,495 4,688 Sewing machines 1,567 7,815 Piano-fortes 97 3,712 Organs 309 4,921 Manufactured articles 20,016 Manufactured orticles 2,016 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,180 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate 373 Diamonds and jewelry 300 Money of banks 13,523		6,550	\$211,886
Sheep 4,470 5,460 Hogs 20,508 46,810 Steam engines 27 4,845 Fire or burglar proof safes 71 1,657 Billiard tables, etc. 5 150 Carriages and wagons 2,676 33,264 Watches and clocks 2,495 4,568 Sewing machines 1,567 7,815 Plano-fortes 97 3,712 Organs 309 4,921 Manufactured articles 2,016 Manufactured articles 2,016 Agricultural tools, etc. 3,180 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate 373 Diamonds and jewlry 300 Money of banks 13,523	Cattle	10,992	107,637
Hogs		855	29,001
Steam engines 27 4,345 Fire or burglar proof safes 71 1,657 Billiard tables, etc. 5 160 Carriages and wagons 2,676 33,264 Watches and clocks 2,495 4,688 Sewing machines 1,567 7,815 Piano-fortes 97 3,712 Organs 309 4,921 Merchandiss 2,015 Manufactured articles 2,016 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,180 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate 373 Diamonds and jewery 300 Money of banks 13,523	Sheep	4,470	5,466
Steam engines 27 4,345 Fire or burglar proof safes 71 1,657 Billiard tables, etc. 5 160 Carriages and wagons 2,676 33,264 Watches and clocks 2,495 4,688 Sewing machines 1,567 7,815 Piano-fortes 97 3,712 Organs 309 4,921 Merchandiss 2,015 Manufactured articles 2,016 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,180 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate 373 Diamonds and jewery 300 Money of banks 13,523		20,508	46,810
Fire or burglar proof safes. 71 1,657 Billiard tables, etc	Steam engines	27	4.845
Carriages and wagons. 2,676 33,264 Watches and clocks. 2,496 4,568 Sewing machines. 1,567 7,816 Plano-fortes. 97 3,712 Organs. 309 4,921 Merchandise. 78,8-0 Manufactured articles. 2,016 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,180 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate. 373 Diamonds and jewelry. 300 Money of banks. 13,523	Fire or burglar proof safes	71	1,657
Carriages and wagons. 2,676 33,264 Watches and clocks. 2,496 4,568 Sewing machines. 1,567 7,816 Plano-fortes. 97 3,712 Organs. 309 4,921 Merchandise. 78,8-0 Manufactured articles. 2,016 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,180 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate. 373 Diamonds and jewelry. 300 Money of banks. 13,523	Billiard tables, etc	5	160
Watches and clocks. 2,495 4,568 Sewing machines		2,676	88,264
Sewing machines 1,667 7,815 Piano-fortes 97 3,712 Organs 309 4,921 Merchandiss 20,15 8,80 Manufactured articles 2,016 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,180 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate 373 Diamonds and jewelry 300 Money of banks 13,523	Watches and clocks	2,495	4,568
Piano-fortes 97 8,712 Organs 309 4,921 Merchandise 78,880 Manufactured articles 2,015 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,186 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate 373 Diamonds and jewelry 300 Money of banks 13,628		1.567	
Organs 309 4.921 Merchandise 78,8-0 Manufactured articles 2,015 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,186 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,688 Gold and silver plate 378 Diamonds and jewelry 300 Money of banks 13,528	Piano-fortes	97	8.712
Merchandise. 78,880 Manufactured articles. 2,015 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,186 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate. 373 Diamonds and jewelry. 300 Money of banks. 13,628		809	
Manufactured articles. 2,015 Manufactured tools, etc. 3,186 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,638 Gold and silver plate. 373 Diamonds and jewelry. 300 Money of banks. 13,628	Merchandise		78.850
Manufactured tools, etc. 3,186 Agricultural tools, etc. 44,688 Gold and silver plate 373 Diamonds and jewelry 300 Money of banks 13,523	Manufactured articles		
Agricultural tools, etc 44,638 Gold and silver plate 373 Diamonds and jewelry 300 Money of banks 13,623	Manufactured tools, etc		8,186
Gold and silver plate	Agricultural tools, etc		
Diamonds and jewelry	Gold and silver plate		
Money of banks	Diamonds and jewelry	***********	800
Credits of banks	Money of banks		
	Credits of banks		4,529

Kind of Property.	Value.
Moneys not of banks	18,439
Credits not of banks	86,160
Bonds and stocks	1,560
Pawnbrokers' property	284
Property of corporations	4.405
Salonna	105
Household and effice furniture	42,738
Investments in real estate	183
Grain	68,026
All other personal property	18,863
Railroad property	293.325
Real estate	2,405,546
Town and city lots	810,822
Total as returned by Assessors	3,814,142

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1882. Areas 1883. Rushels 1882

Farm Crops.	A reas, 1883.	Bushels, 1887
Corn		2,674,590
Winter wheat	719	9,122
Spring wheat	28	520
Oats		898,051
Rye	1 430	14,094
Barley		100
Buckwheat		139
Beans		25
lrish potatoes		22,982
Apple orchard	2,567	22,002
Peach orchard		
Pear orchard		
Broom corn		
Hemp		
Flax		
Timothy meadow		
Clover meadow		
Prairie meadow		
llungarian and millet		
Sorgo		
Other crops		
l'asture		
Woodland		
Unoultivated		
Acres unreported	41,029	
Total acres in county	803,694	8,619,623

POPULATION.

Ford County	1,979	1870. 9,103	1880. 16,0%
POPULATION IN 1880 BY T	OWNSE	rs.	
Brenton (including Piper City)			1,842
Button			
Dix			
Drummer (including Gibson City)		•••••	2,383
Lyman	· · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,235
Mons			
Patton (including Paxton)			3,189
Peach Orchard			747
Pella			
Rogers			775
Sullivant			
Wall			745

Population of incorporated cities and villages which are in cluded in the above table: Paxton, 1,725; Gibson City, 1,260; Piper City, 428. Since the date of said census, the following towns have been incorporated: Cabery, Kempton and Sibley. Since 1882, an unusual season of prosperity and growth has visited the county, and especially in the principal towns, there has been a large increase in population.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY FOR 1883, AND TAXES EXTENDED THEREON.

TOWNSHIPS.	VALUATION	OF PROPER	RTY AS ASSI	ESSED AND E	QUALIZED.	State Tax.	ax. County Tax.	Town Tax. 1	District School,	chool. District Road.	let Road and Bridge.	Interest on County Rail- road Bonds.	Interest on Township Railroad Bonds.	City and Village.	Dog Tax.	Back Taxes.	
	Lands.	Lots.	Personal.	Railroad.	Total.												Total Tax.
Rogers	\$124,015	\$5,738	\$39,595	\$15,568	\$184,916	\$593 83				\$312 38	\$1,480 85	\$427 39			\$91 00		\$6,341 (
Mona	141,710	3,037	49,844	5,811	199,402	639 59				23 59	1,287 96	460 26					5,268 9
Pella	165,590	***************************************	32,252		197,842	684 71	1,149 25	\$80 74	1,616 17	204 64	1,683 00	456 97			99 00		5,924
Brenton	187,395	29,406	74,014	33,519	324,334	1,041 11	1,884 24		3,280 86	128 69	846 43	749 28			138 00		8,707 9
Lyman	213,820	11,323	57,952	33,485	316,580	1,015 68	1,838 65	255 69	3,258 03	595 01	1,266 74	730 80	\$3,738 18		100 00		12,798
Wall	188,520		39,029		227,549	729 62	1,321 22	205 69	1,778 07	224 39	1,365 39				104 00	amman.	6,253
Button	167,655	8,159	42,570	23,942	237,326	761 44	1,378 69	154 05	2,331 94	178 72	1,568 49	547 89			71.00		6,992 5
Peach Orchard	114,740	9,289	41,346	18,320	183,695	590 38	1,068 46	112 64	1,977 51	152 78	1,837 15	435 04	2,168 91		61 00		8,403 8
Sullivant	229,860	9,351	55,239	88,689	328,089	1,051 60	1,904 68	231 45	4,761 40	1,219 26	1,969 40	746 49		550 49	90 00		12,524 7
Dix	288,670	8,373	89,620	40,892	427,555	1,371 28	2,482 64	109 86	4,287 61	505 56	3,420 92	986 46			130 00		13,294
Drummer	308,165	78.364	93,713	120 506	600,748	1,928 95	8,491 56	967 61	7,721 19	495 70	3,607 62	1,388 36	4,332 27	2,975 55	58 00		26,966 8
l'atton	326,516	182,947	178,069	45,785	738,317	2,855 85	4,261 36	1,255 36	8,423 22	1,881 56	4,404 02	1 695 23		5,928 84	171 00	\$2,683 91	33,059
Total	\$2,456,656	\$340,987	\$792,743	\$370,967	\$3,961,858	\$12,713 49	\$23,014 16	\$3,378 09	\$43,469 26	\$5,922 23	\$24,687 97	\$9,149 35	\$10,239 36	\$10,094 21	\$1,190 00	\$2,683 91	\$146,537 (

THE FORD CIRCUIT COURT.

BY WEAVER WILLTE.

The Legislature of the State of Illinois in the act organizing Ford County placed it in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and provided that the Judge of said circuit should hold a term of court, on the organization of the county, at a place to be designated by

on the organization of the county, at a piece to the County Court.

At this date, 1859, the counties of Logan, McLean, DeWitt, Champaign and Vermilion comprised the Eighth District.

February 4, 1861, an act was passed, organizing the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, in which were placed the counties of Vermilion, Champaign, Douglas and Ford. Our county remained in this circuit until 1867, when, on January 29, by an act of the Legislature, the counties of Moultrie, Shelby, Macon, Piatt, Fayette, Champaign and Ford were united in the Seventeenth Circuit.

In April, 1872, the Legislature again changed the circuit, placing us in the Twentieth, with the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois and Livingston.

County:
Hons. David Davis, Charles Emerson, O. L. Davis, James Steel, A. J. Gallagher, Charles H. Wood, Thomas F. Tipton, J. W. Cochran, O. T. Reeves, N. J. Pillsbury, Franklin Blades, the three last named being the present Judges of this circuit.

The first term of the Ford Circuit Court was held at the City Hatel in Paxton November 18, 1859.

The first term of the Ford Circuit Court was need at the City
Hotel in Paxton November 18, 1859.
The Hon. David Davis, of Bloomington, was the Presiding
Judge, Samuel L. Day, Clerk, Howard Case, Sheriff, and Ward
II. Lamon, State's Attorney.

The first grand jurors were James

Under act of the Legislature approved and in force March 28, 1873, the State was again divided into circuits, McLean and Force July 1, 1877, the State, exclusive of Cook County, was divided into thirteen circuits. The counties of McLean, Ford, Kankakee, Iroquois and Livingston forming the Eleventh.

The arrangement of counties under this act, together with the additional Judge elected under its provisions, made the number of Judges in each of said circuits three.

The following Judges have held Circuit Courts in Ford County:

Hons. David Davis, Charles Emerson, O. L. Davis, James Steel, A. J. Gallagher, Charles H. Wood, Thomas F. Tipton,

The court was in session four days.

John R. Lewis, Esq., member of the petit jury, in his "Hisory of the Pan Handle," speaks of this term of court as fol-

lows:

"The charge to the grand jury was made by the Judge himself, who also administered the oaths. In his charge, the Judge urged them to do their whole duty as men and jurors, and as they were just starting in a new county to be careful and see

that all depredations committed in their neighborhood were pre sented to the jury and returned to the court. The Judge said, frid your neighborhood of all petty thieves and law-breakers, and return them to this court.

"There were not many cases on the common law docket. A few chancery cases came up and were argued before the court.

"Hon. David Brier, of Bloomington, defended the location selected by the County Commissioners for the court house, and selected by the County Commissioners for the court house, and his arguments were so good that the writer fully believed he would carry the day. After carefully listening to both sides, the court gave his opinion in the matter. In doing so, he complimented County Judge David Patton, saying he had been acquainted with him a number of years, and that his opinions as a lawyer were considered carefully made and well taken, but in this case the court must differ with him.

"One criminal case was tried at this term of court. It was on a heave of years of the property and the steep was tried at this term of court.

this case the court must differ with him.

"One criminal case was tried at this term of court. It was on a change of venue from Vermilion County, where a man had stolen a kit of fish weighing fifty pounds from the railway depot at Danville. In this trial, three of the jury were from the Pan Handle. The prisoner was very ably defended by an attorney from Danville. The defense set up was that the value of the fish stolen was less than \$5, and introduced witnesses to prove that this was the fact. One of these, Mr. Barnhouse, of Prairie City, swore that a kit of fish, such as the one stolen, was sold in his town for from \$4.50 to \$4.75. In the cross-examination, State's Attorney W. H. Lamon brought out that the witness knew nothing of the value of fish in Danville, and as Danville was the place from which the fish was stolen, the Danville price must be that at which it was valued. In his charge to the jury, Judge Davis said if they found that the prisoner was guilty, and that the fish stolen was valued at \$5 or over, the penalty was not less than one nor more than five years in the penitentiary.

"After a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and set the penalty at one year in the penitentiary.

"The whole business of the court was carried on more like a general school of instruction to a class of students than anything else that the writer can compare it to. A local attorney, Mr. Morse, who had a client, and wished to get a continuance of his case, had prepared an affidavit setting forth the reasons for not being ready for trial. In the affidavit there was some very strong language used in behalf of his client, to which Judge Davis listened as long as he could, but, after a little, exclaimed, 'Tut, tut, tut, young man, you should never get your client to swear to

ready for trial. In the affidavit there was some very strong language used in behalf of his client, to which Judge Davis listened as long as he could, but, after a little, exclaimed, 'Tut, tut, tut, young man, you should never get your client to swear to any such thing as that. Never allow your clients to perjure themselves. It is the duty of an attorney to keep his client out of trouble, and not get him into it.'"

Prior to the formation of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, in 1874, the district had been so large that the Judges could not give the necessary time to our county to dispose of the business. Since said date, the business has been kept well in hand, it being the frequent custom when cases could not otherwise be disposed of, to hold night sessions.

Judge Tipton, of Bloomington, at one time, to clear the docket of long-pending cases, made a custom of holding court until near midnight, and sometimes even later, or rather earlier.

Our Judges have all been men of integrity, and filled their positions with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the people.

As an illustration of the confidence of the bar and litigants in the court, the writer recalls one term when a full week passed in the trial of causes, and in only one case was a jury called; in all the others by agreement, jury was waived, and trial had before the court.

There have been four prominent criminal cases tried thus

There have been four prominent criminal cases tried thus

far in the history of our county:

People vs. Willis Conn, for the murder of Robert A. Miller.

People vs. Maik Barowick, for the murder of his step-father.

People vs. Gent Hendryx, change of venue from McLean

ty.

copie vs. James Ryan for the murder of Abe Thorp.

committed thus far in the his-

People vs. James Ryan for the murder of Abe Thorp.
The most aggravated murder committed thus far in the history of our county was that of Robert A. Miller. He was a farmer, well advanced in life, of quiet, kindly disposition, loved by his neighbors, respected by all and without a single enemy as far as he knew. For many years he had lived on his farm in the north part of Wall Township, some seven miles northwest of

On the early morning of October 7, 1875, he took his cows to water to a well, some little distance from the house by the edge of a corn-field.

of a corn-field.

A nephew of Miller, Willis Conn, a single man some twenty years of age, who lived near Rantoul, had the afternoon of the day before came to Paxton and bought a revolver. After testing it, he procured a sufficient lunch for his supper and breakfast, and then went to a vacant house in the neighborhood of Robert A. Miller, where he spent the night. Very early in the morning, he had come down to his uncle's, and had concealed himself in the corn just near this wall close to where he know his victim would. pass in watering his stock. When his uncle had come near enough to gratify his murderous desire, he fired the shot with deadly certainty, the ball entering the right side and penetrating the heart

near the heart.

Ilis uncle fell mortally wounded; but not satisfied with this Conn rushed up to the fallen body, and, putting the weapon close to the head of his victim, fired the second shot, and immediately disappeared. As soon as the neighbors received the alarm, and gathered in sufficient numbers, search was at once begun for the murderer, and a messenger sent to the Sheriff at Paxton.

On receiving word of the tragedy, warrant was issued, and Sheriff Lyman started for the scene.

About a mile out of town, he met a man afoot, who told him

he was the party he was looking for, and that he had shot Uncle Bobby Miller, and gave himself up. Conn was at once taken in custody, put in jail, and held to await his trial.

Circuit Court sat in December, when he was indicted and his trial began December 9, 1875, and lasted four days. A. Sample, State's Attorney, was assisted by M. H. Cloud in the prosecution, and the prisoner was represented by M. B. Thomson, of Urbana, Ill. No trouble was experienced in impaneling a jury. The ground of defense was insanity, which was most persistently presented by defendant's counsel. The fact and circumstances of the killing were not disputed. A number of physicians of reputation testified as to the mental condition of the prisoner. Some to the effect that he was wholly irresponsible for his acts, and others that, while at times this might be true, yet that he had the power to distinguish between right and wrong, and if so, had the power to distinguish between right and wrong, and if so,

The law in regard to insanity as a defense for crime was laid down by the court to the jary in two instructions, which were as

"The court instructs the jury for the people that the complete possession of reason is not essential to constitute the legal re-sponsibility of the offender, and although the jury may believe sponsibility of the oftender, and although the jury may believe from the evidence that at the time of the act the person was not of sound mind; yet, if the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner had the power to distinguish right from wrong, and to adhere to the right and avoid the wrong as applied to the particular act charged, then he is responsible to the law for his act.

"The jury are instructed for the defendant, that if they believe from the evidence in the case that at the time of the killing

the evidence in the case that at the time of the killing that said defendant was insane, and that though they may believe he had some idea of right and wrong; yet, if the jury believe

lieve from the evidence in the case that at the time of the animathat said defendant was insane, and that though they may believe he had some idea of right and wrong; yet, if the jury believe from all the evidence that the defendant was driven to said act by an irresistible insane impulse which he was on account of such insanity unable to control, then, and in that case, there would be no such intent to commit crime as charged, and in that case the jury should find the defendant not guilty."

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years. His conduct and appearance during the trial tended strongly to prove that he was not in his right mind. He sat heedless during the investigation, showing neither concern or fear, and save when the verdict was read in open court, did he seem to realize the terrible punishment before him. He was promptly sentenced and taken to Joliet, but only lived to serve about two years of his time.

On December 19, 1878, Joseph Borowick, living in the southern part of Sullivant Township, the head of a family of Polanders, was shot and mortally wounded.

On December 19, 1878, Joseph Borowick, living in the southern part of Sullivant Township, the head of a family of Polanders, was shot and mortally wounded.

Investigation developed the fact that they had procured a large quantity of liquor and taken it home, when himself and family had indulged very freely in its use.

The old gentleman, while in this condition, as was his wont, undertook the task of whipping his wife. In the progress of the trouble, his step-son, Maik Borowick, became involved, and, as was supposed, in defense of his mother, fired the shot which caused the killing.

was supposed, in defense of his mother, fired the shot which caused the killing.

Maik was at once arrested, sent to jail, indicted at the April and tried at the August term of Circuit Court, 1879, his Honor, Judge Reeves, presiding.

A. Sample, State's Attorney, prosecuted, and Judge Tipton,

A. Samplé, State's Attorney, prosecuted, and Judge Tipton, of Bloomington, defended the prisoner.

The trial was beset with many difficulties. The chief witnesses were Poles and Bohemians, and being unable to speak our language, had to be questioned through an interpreter. The best interpreter that could be obtained was, in many instances, unable to make the witness fully understand the questions of the lawyers, or obtain an intelligent answer. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and that not of the strongest class. The weather was extremely hot, the defendant and his mother appeared largely indifferent to the progress of the trial, and the public took but little interest in the case.

The trial lasted three days, and a verdict of guilty of man-

little interest in the case.

The trial lasted three days, and a verdict of guilty of manslaughter was rendered, and Maik Borowick was sentenced to
the penitentiary for a term of five years—five days to be spent in
solitary confinement and the residue at hard labor.

While the

solitary confinement and the residue at hard labor. While the prisoner manifested no great anxiety in his trial, when it was over and he understood that his punishment was imprisonment and not hanging, he seemed very highly pleased.

A trial that attracted a great deal of public interest was that of The People vs. Abram G. Hendryx.

On April 26, 1880, in Padua Township, McLean Co., Ill., Henry Stovenour and Frank Bailey were killed, and Hendryx was on May 5 indicted by the grand jury of McLean County for committing the offense. On the petition of the defendant, change of venue was granted to Ford County, where trial was had at the December term of Circuit Court, 1880, his Honor, Judge Reeves, presiding.

Judge Reeves, presiding.

The case was very hotly contested, the people being represented by State's Attorneys Porter, of McLean, and Cook, of Ford, County, and Gen. Schenck, of Indiana. Messrs. Tipton & Ryan, of Bloomington, and John R. Kinnear, of Paxton, appearing for the defend

the defendant.

The trial lasted eleven days, while over two hundred witnesses were in attendance from McLean County. Great interest was manifested by the public, and crowds filled the court room during the progress of the trial. The plea relied on by prisoner's counsel to secure acquittal was that of self-defense, which was urged with great ingenuity and persistency in the selection of the jury and during the progress of the trial. An entire day was occupied by counsel in presenting the case to the jury.

The trial was concluded late in the afternoon, and the jury then etired. After being out about three hours, a verdict of "not guilty" was returned, and the prisoner was discharged. The costs in this case to McLean County were several thousand dollars, and to Ford not a few hundred.

costs in this case to McLean County were several thousand dollars, and to Ford not a few hundred.

The following gentlemen sat on the jury in this case: Ira W. Hand, James Boyd, Charles A. Cook, Joseph Bushnell, William H. Crowe, Fred Potts, Frank P. Newhart, James F. Ellis, Jacob Snider, John Clayton, Isaac Palmer and E. Atwood.

The last homicide which our Circuit Court has been called upon to investigate is that of Abram Thorp. He was a young man and unmarried. He had lived in the vicinity of Paxton, near Trickel's Grove. On Sabbath morning, September 30, 1883, his dead body was found lying on the sawdust in Larkin's ice-house, located in the alley in rear of the St. Elino Restaurant. He had apparently been killed by a severe blow on his head.

James Ryan was at once suspected and arrested. At the Coroner's inquest, it was shown that Ryan and Thorp had a difficulty the night previous, during which Thorp had severely bitten Ryan's lip; that both men were more or less intoxicated, and that early Subbath morning Ryan had said in substance that "he had got even with Abe."

On this and other evidence, he was held for the grand jury,

On this and other evidence, he was held for the grand jury, on this and other evidence, he was held for the grand jury, and was indicted in December, but obtained a continuance until the April term, 1884, when his trial was had. The case was called and jury selected on Tuesday the 8th, and verdict was rendered on the following Saturday. Some thirty witnesses were sworn on behalf the people and about the same number for the

defense.

A. Sample was associated with F. L. Cook, State's Attorney,

A. Sample was associated with F. L. Cook, State's Attorney, in the prosecution, which was most vigorous.

The prisoner being unable to employ counsel, his Honor, Judge Reeves, at the term at which indictment was found, assigned as his attorneys E. C. Gray and Judge Tipton, who were assisted on the trial by J. II. Moffett. The plea of Ryan was "not guilty." The evidence, though wholly circumstantial, satisfied the jury beyond doubt of the defendant's guilt. The jury retired on Friday afternoon, and Saturday morning returned their verdict, which was: "We the jury find the defendant guilty, and fix the term of his imprisonment in the penitentiary at thirty-three years." three years.

Great local interest was shown in the trial, and when the arguments of counsel were made the court room was filled to its

utmost capacity.

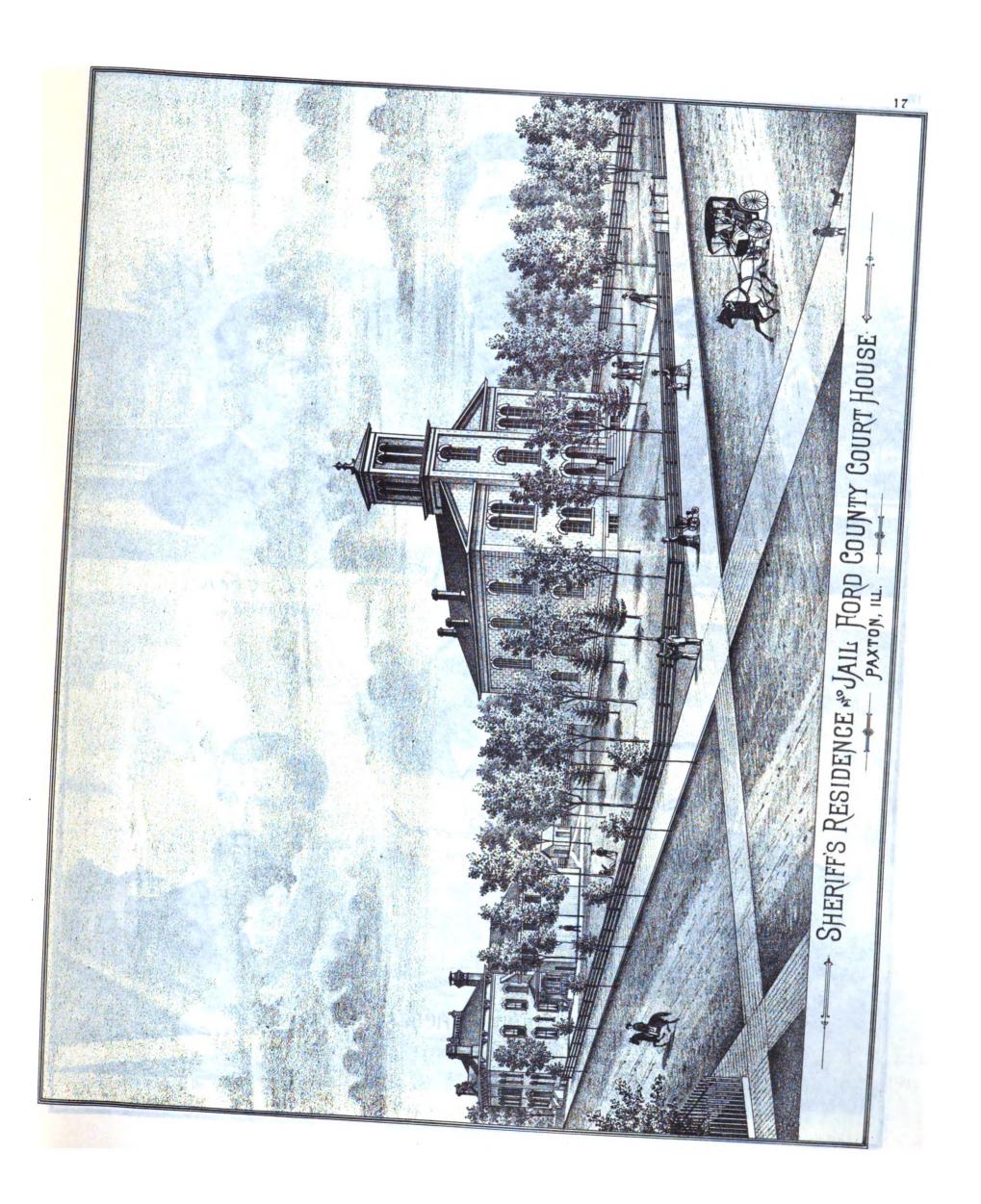
This was the severest penalty ever inflicted in the history of our county, and a majority of the jury were in favor of inflicting the death penalty.

FORD COUNTY BAR.

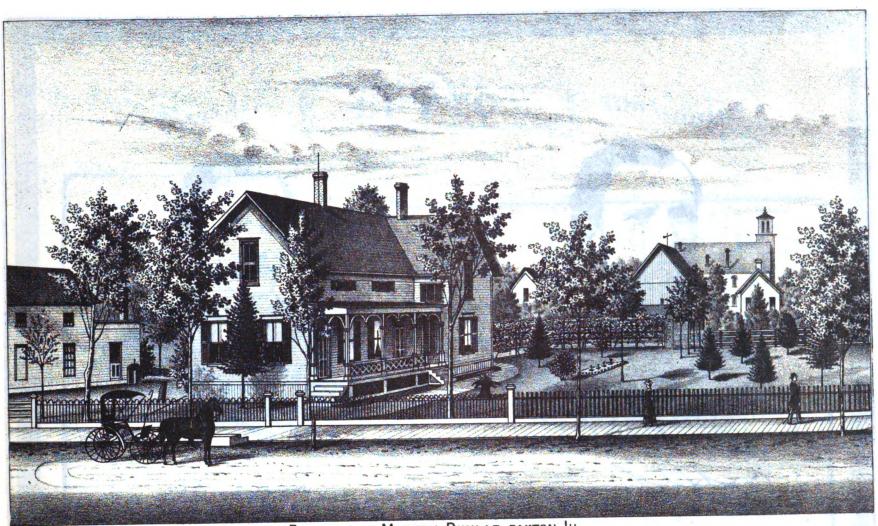
RIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Ex-County Judge David Patton was the pioneer lawyer of Ford County, having located at Ten Mile Grove, about three miles southwest of Paxton, in the latter part of October, 1853, while Ford was yet a part of Vermilion County. He was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1806, and emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, with his parents in 1810. At the age of eighteen, he began the study of law in the office of Oliver H. Smith, at Connersyille, Ind., and while so engaged in his studies, taught district school in the winter season to earn money to pay his current expenses. In October, 1828, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after commenced the active practice of his profession at La Fayette, Ind., where, by his natural tact and close attention to business, he secured and held for ten years a large and lucrative practice. Frank, upright and generous in disposition, he was held in high esteem by the people, and regarded as a leading lawyer by his professional brethren. His unguarded liberality, however, ultimately proved a snare to him financially. His earnings for the ten years were soon swept away in the payment of debts for his friends, and he was compelled to start anew in life. With this object in view, he turned his face and steps westward, and located on a choice tra.; of 400 acres of land at the Crone above measured. Ex-County Judge David Patton was the pioneer lawyer of westward, and located on a choice tract of 400 acres of land at the Grove above referred to. Population in his new home was too sparse to afford much profitable law business, and hence he too sparse to afford much profitable law business, and hence he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, but his reputation as a lawyer soon came to the ears of his new neighbors and friends, and he was frequently called to maintain or defend their rights before the local magistrates. This he did with his former zeal and success. Not a few of the regulars in the profession could truthfully say they were completely suprised and often outgenerated in these contests by this unassuming Hoosier farmer. To his efforts, the passage of the act of the Legislature creating the county of Ford, and its subsequent organization, was largely due. At a special election, held in June, 1859, he was elected Judge of the County Court by a large majority over his opponent Gideon Camp. William Swinford, of Trickles Grove, and Andrew J. Bartlett, of the Pan Handle, were chosen his Associate Justices. At the general elections in 1860, 1864 and 1868, the people called him to serve them in the same responsible office. Before the close of his fourth official term, the growing weight of years and his extensive real estate interests in Illinois and other Western States, convinced him that the remainder of his days (Continued on page 55.)

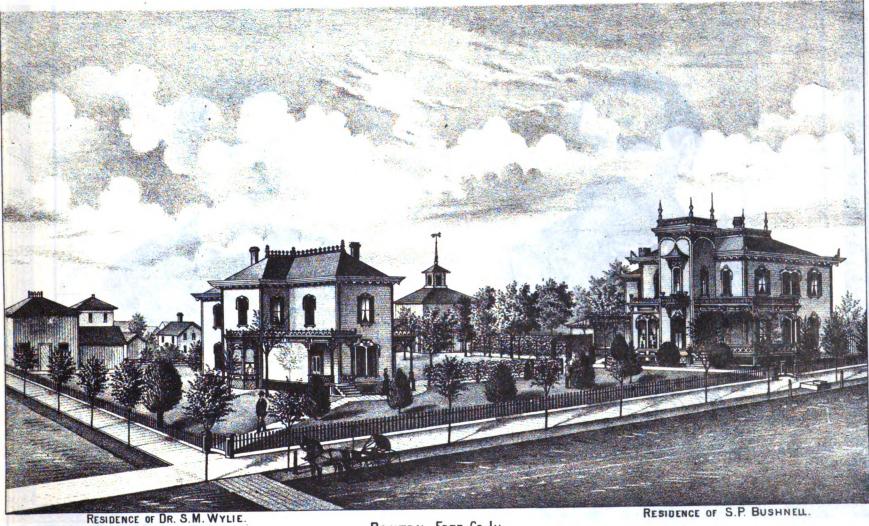
(Continued on page 55.)



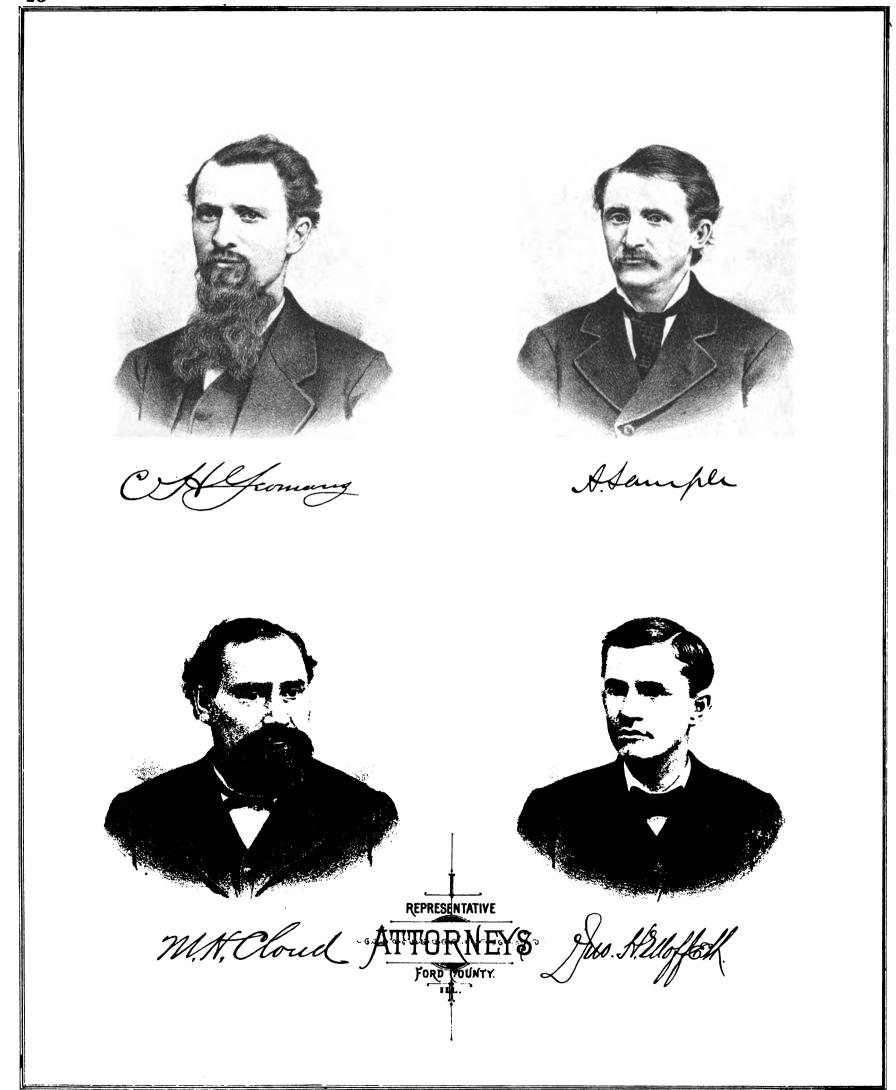


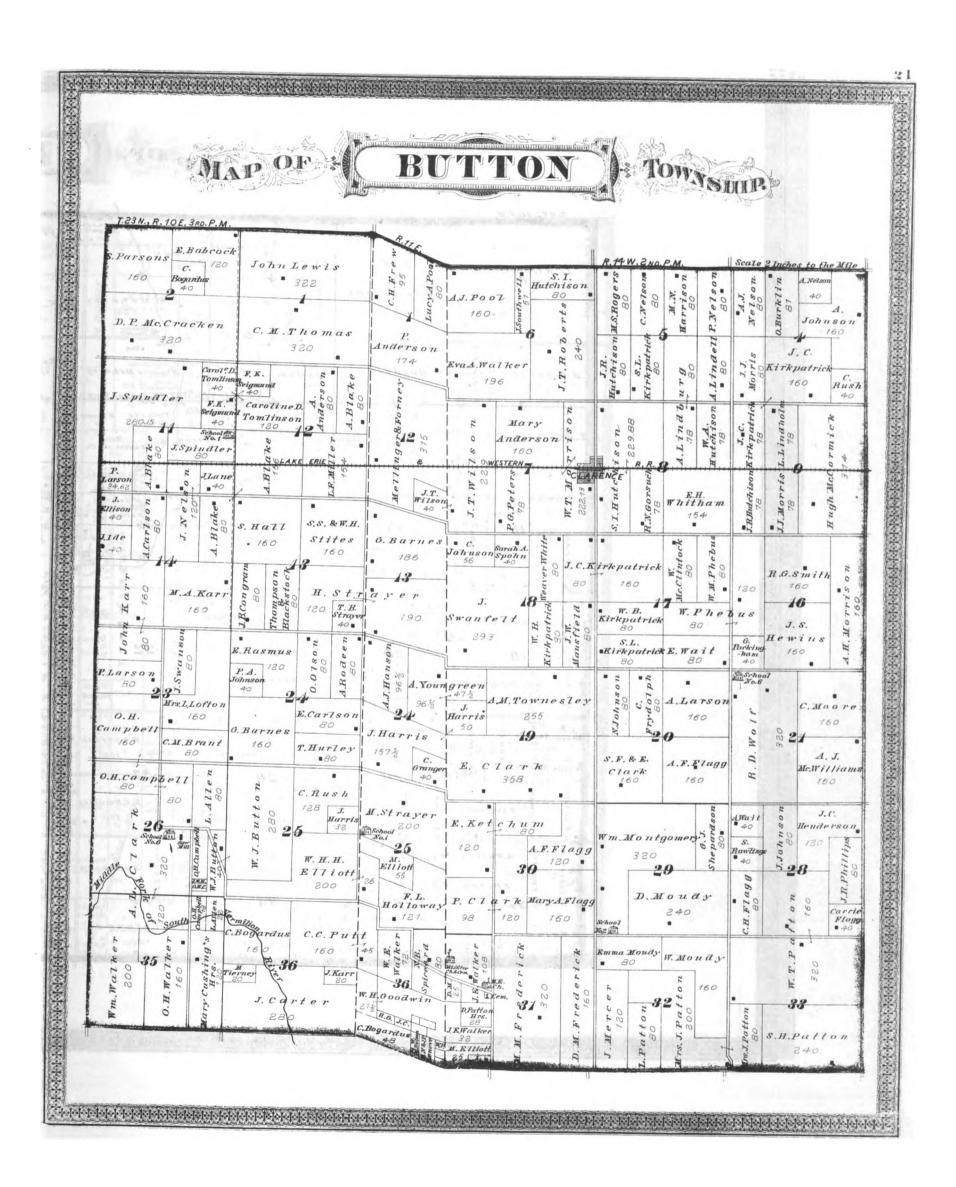


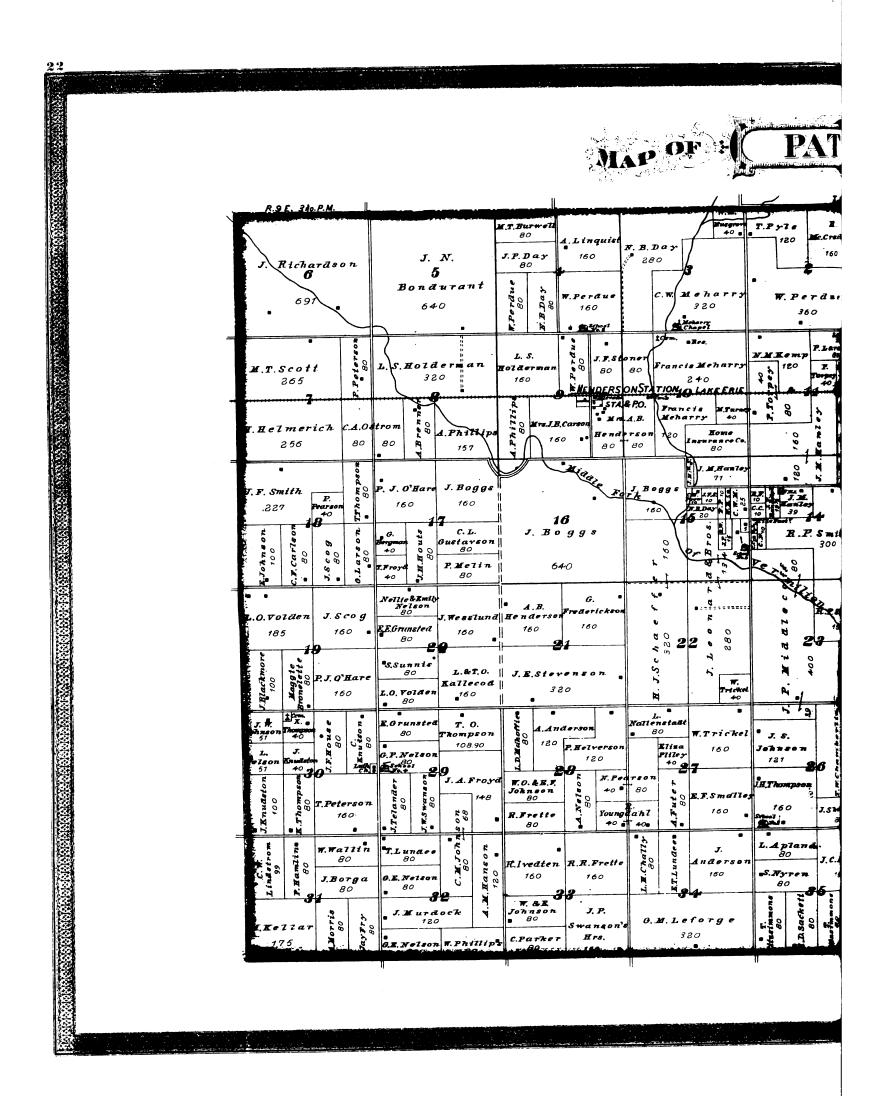
RESIDENCE OF MERTON DUNLAP, PAXTON, ILL.

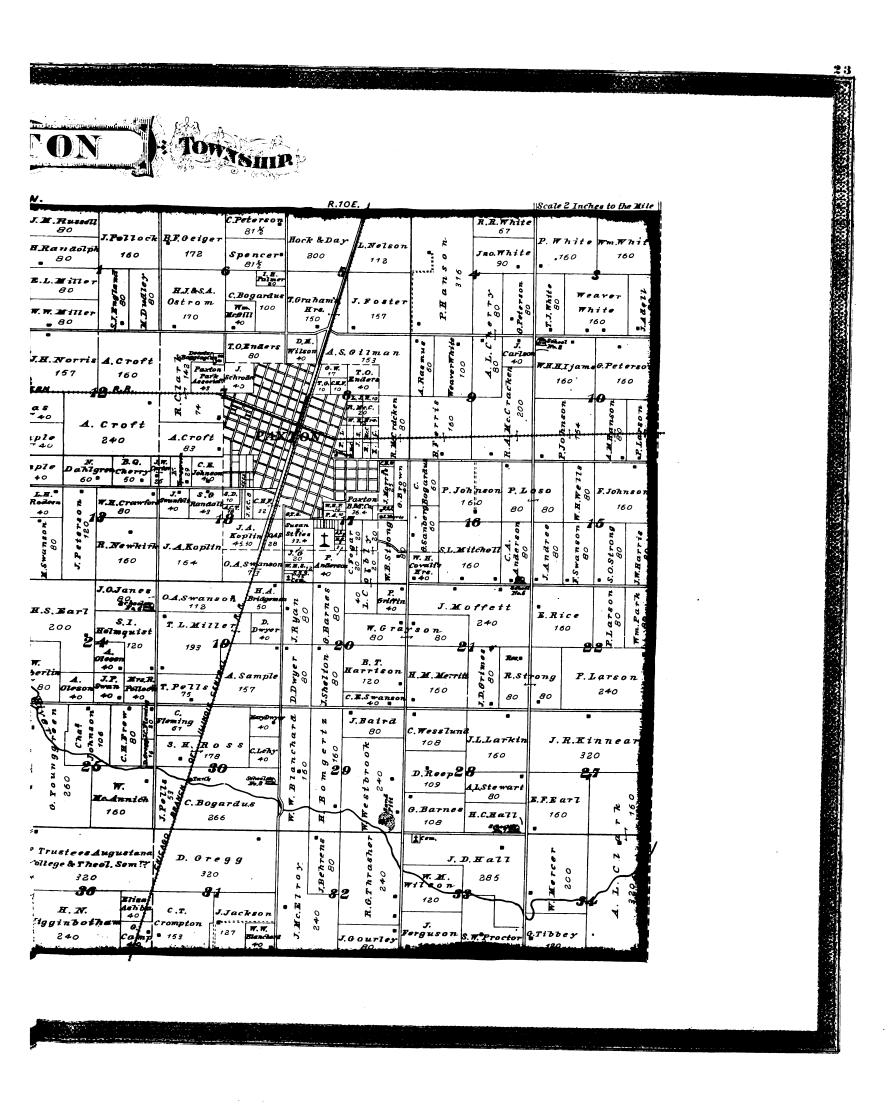


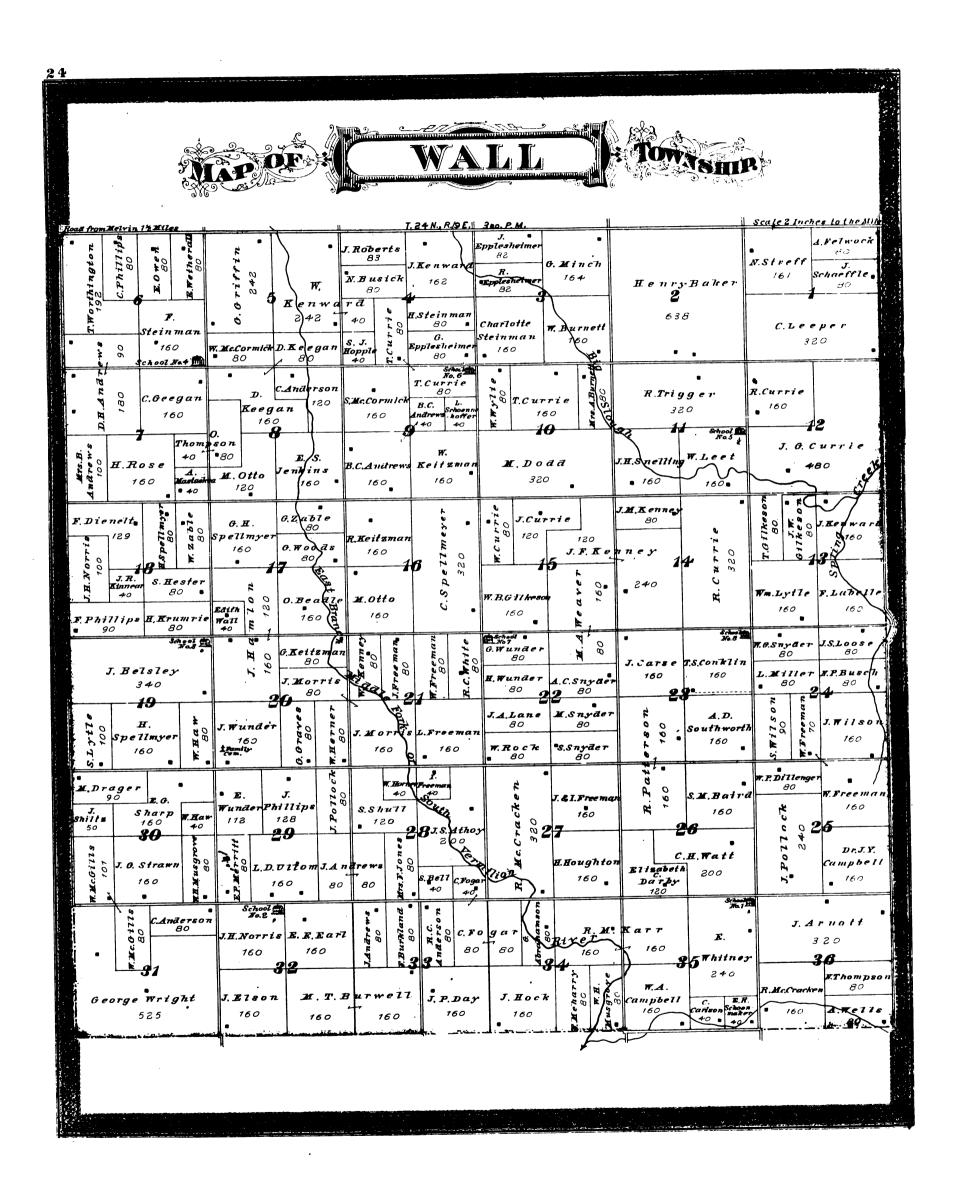
PAXTON, FORD Co. LL.

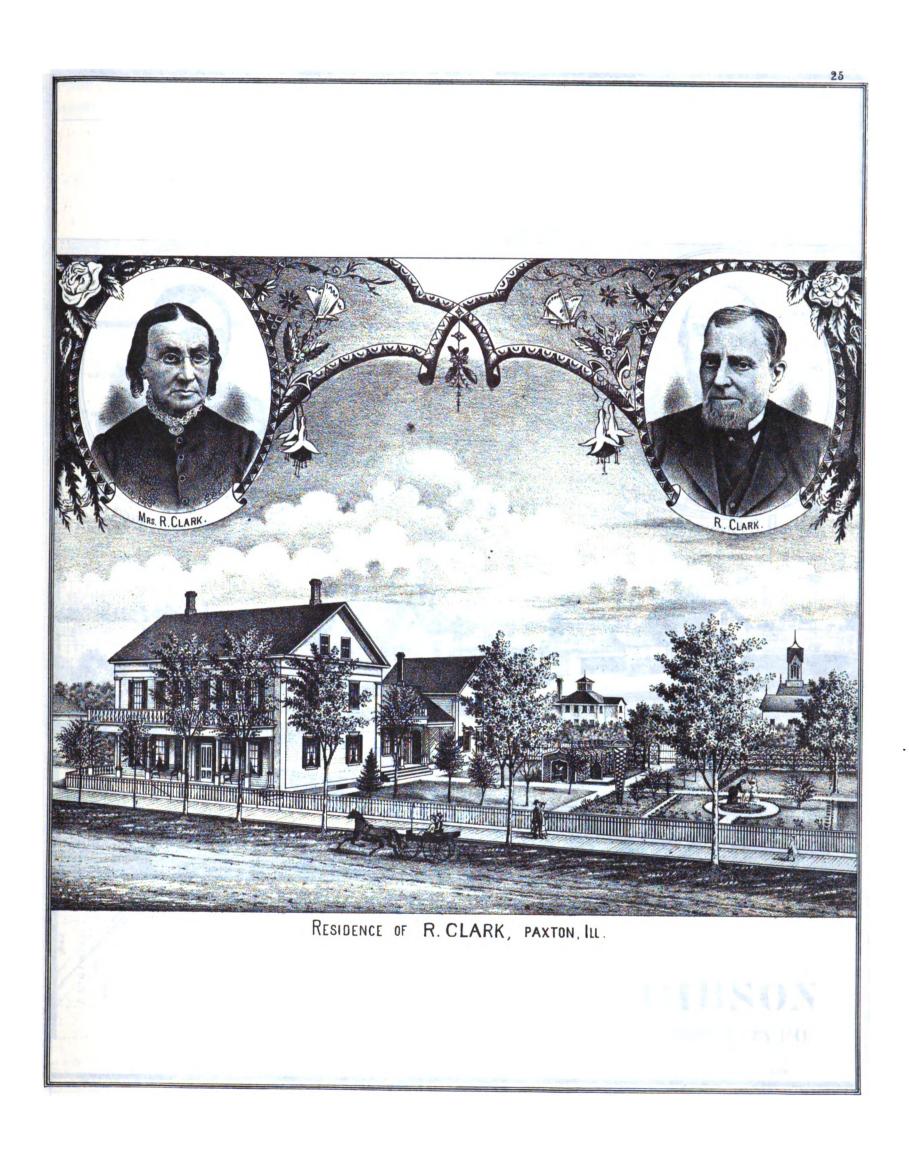


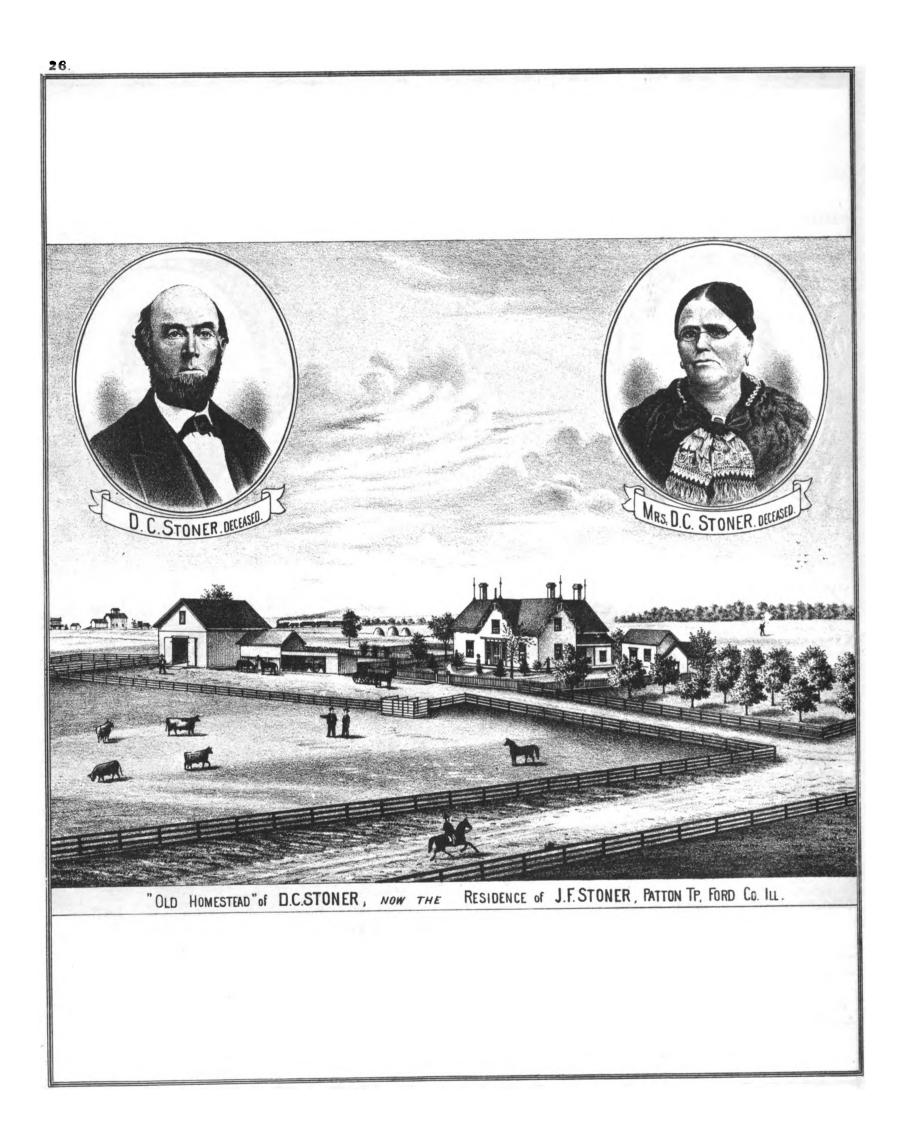


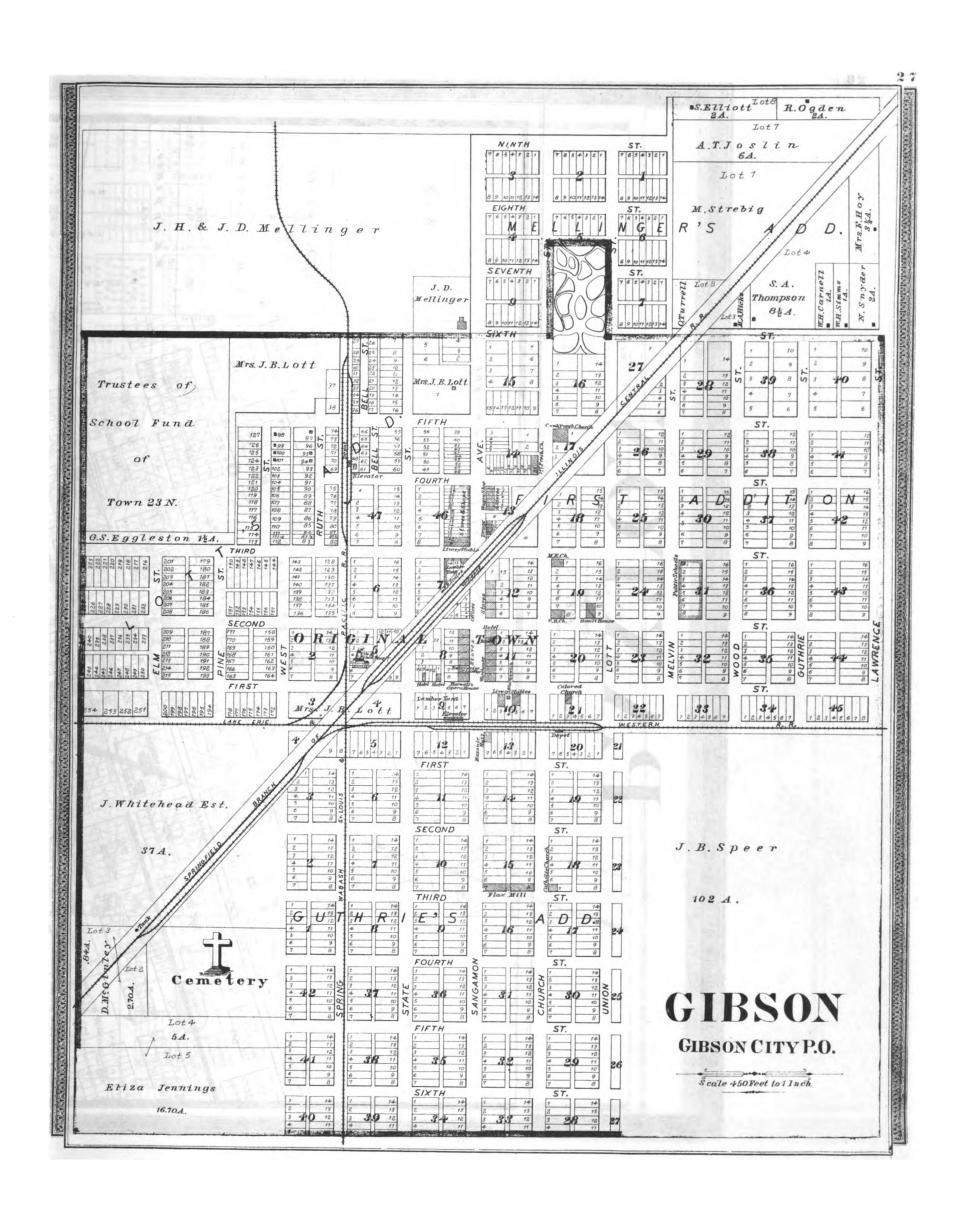


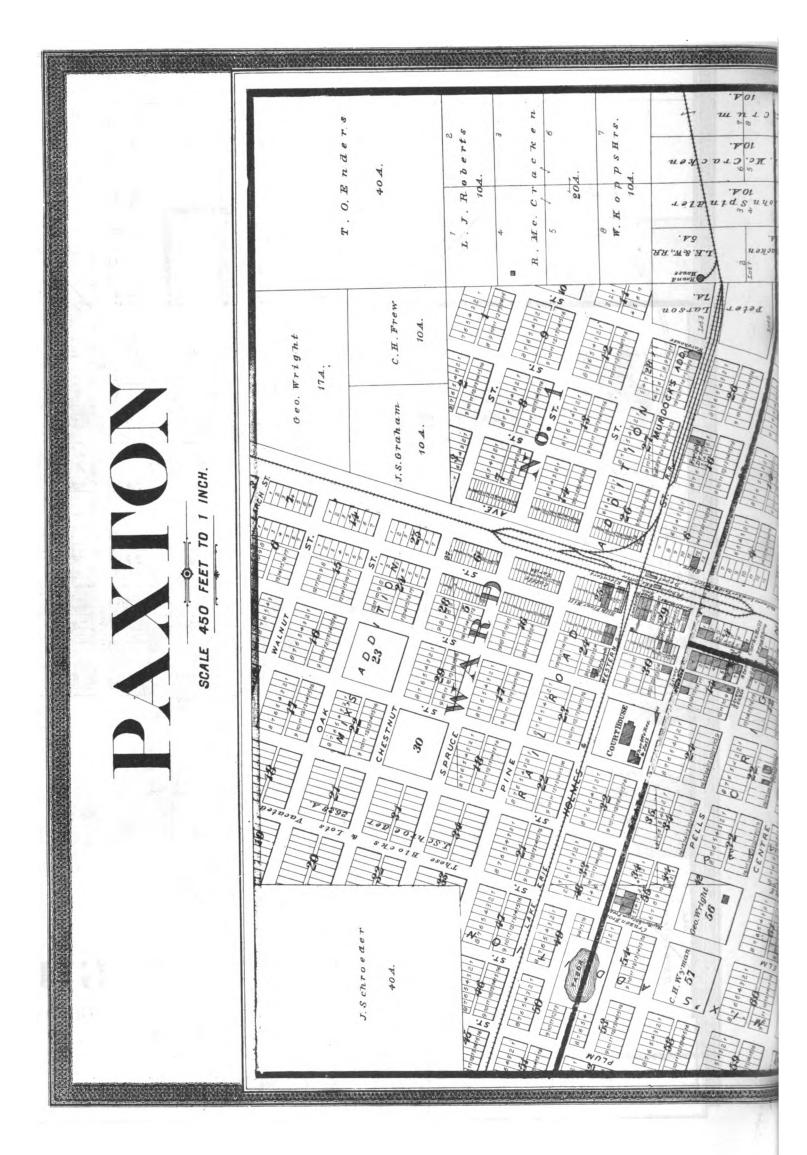


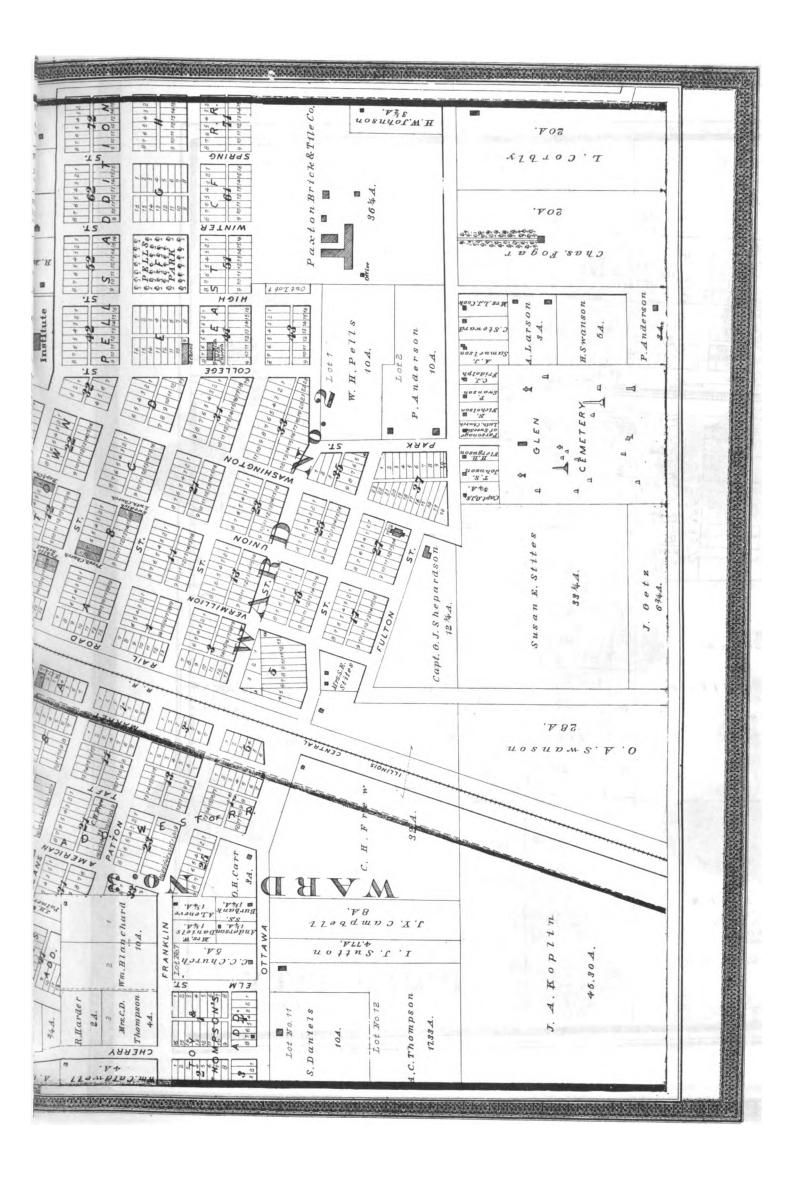


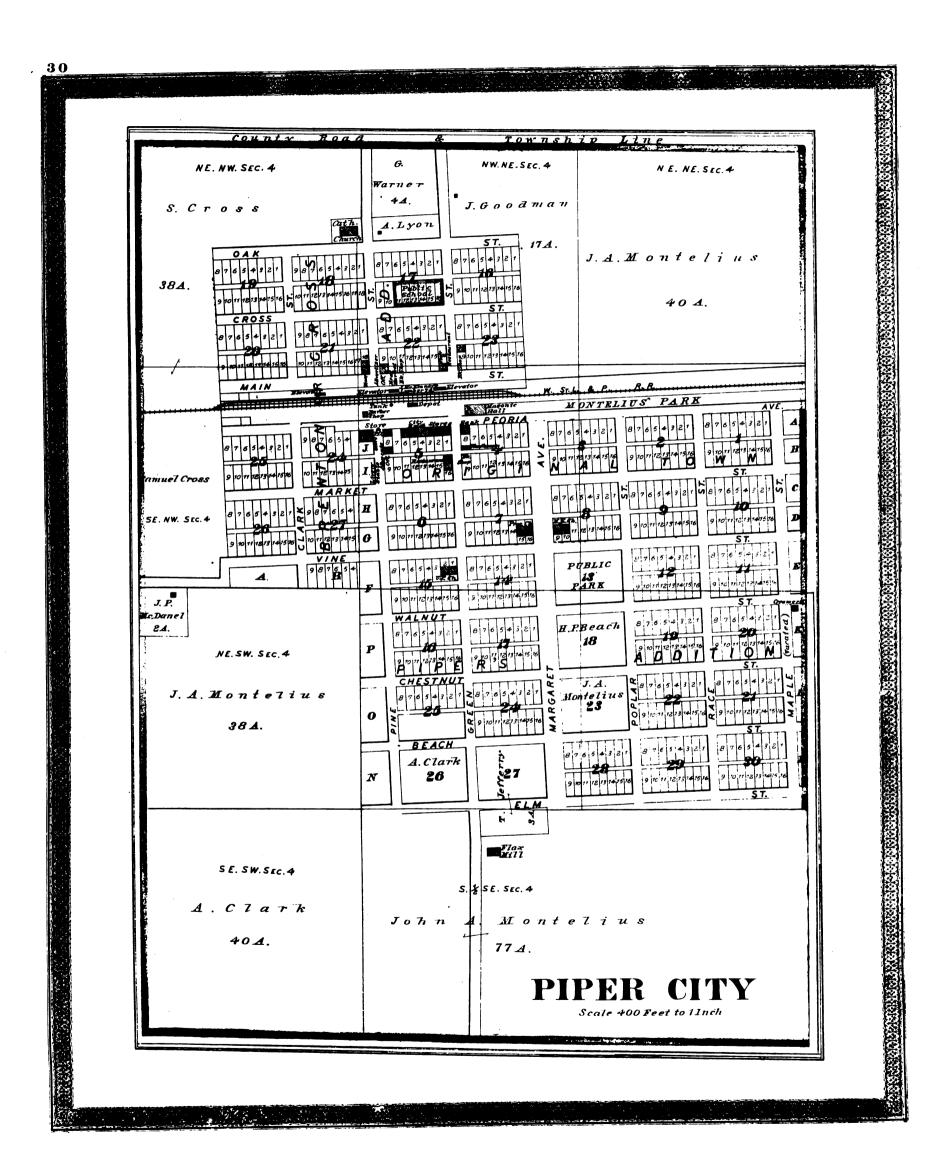


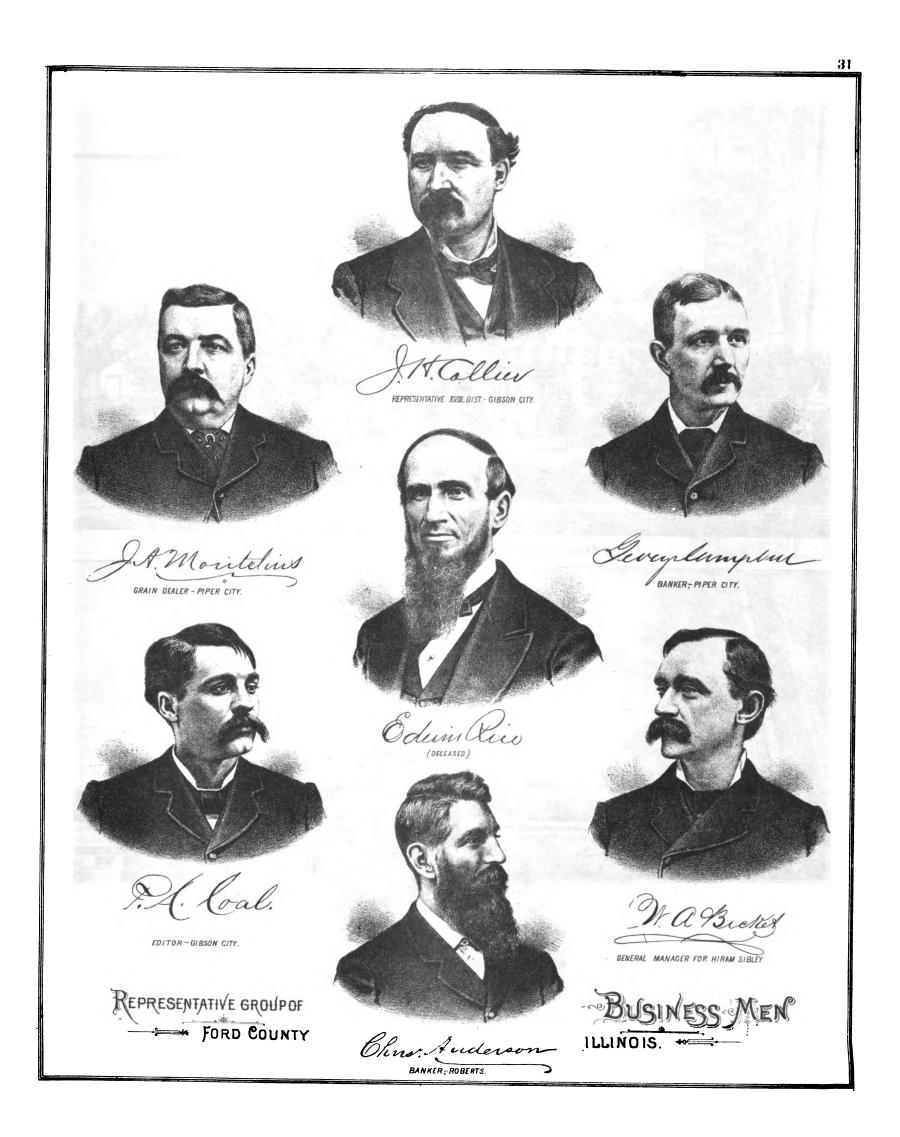


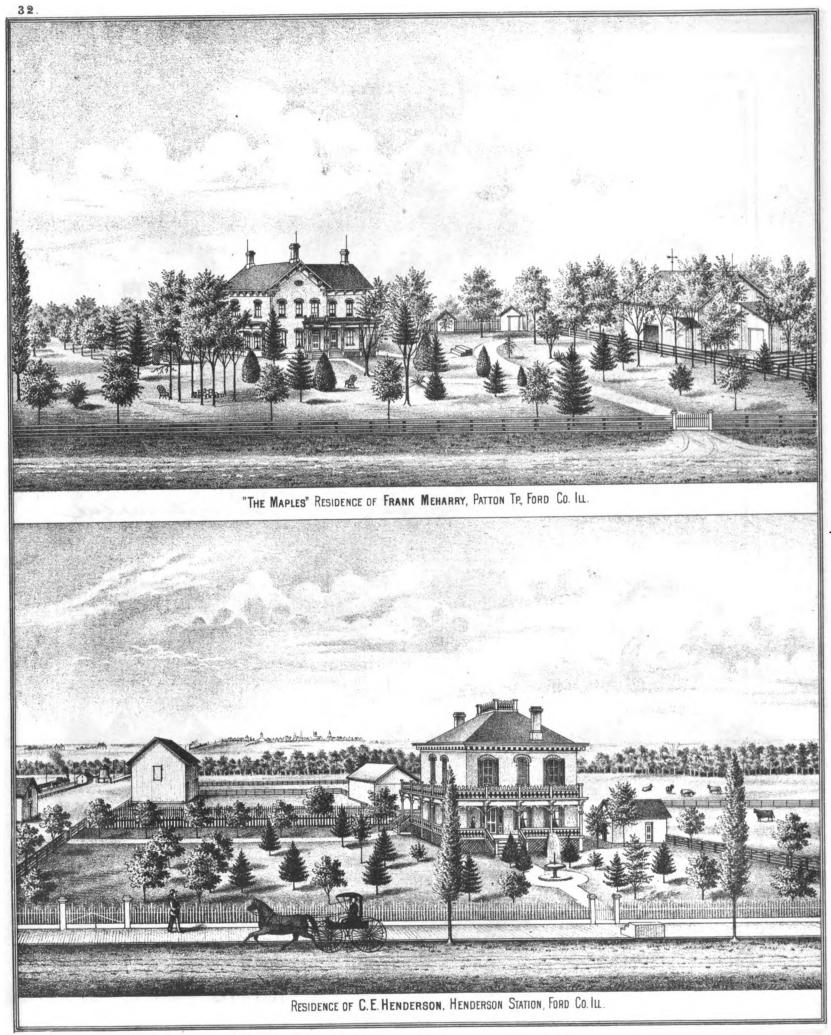


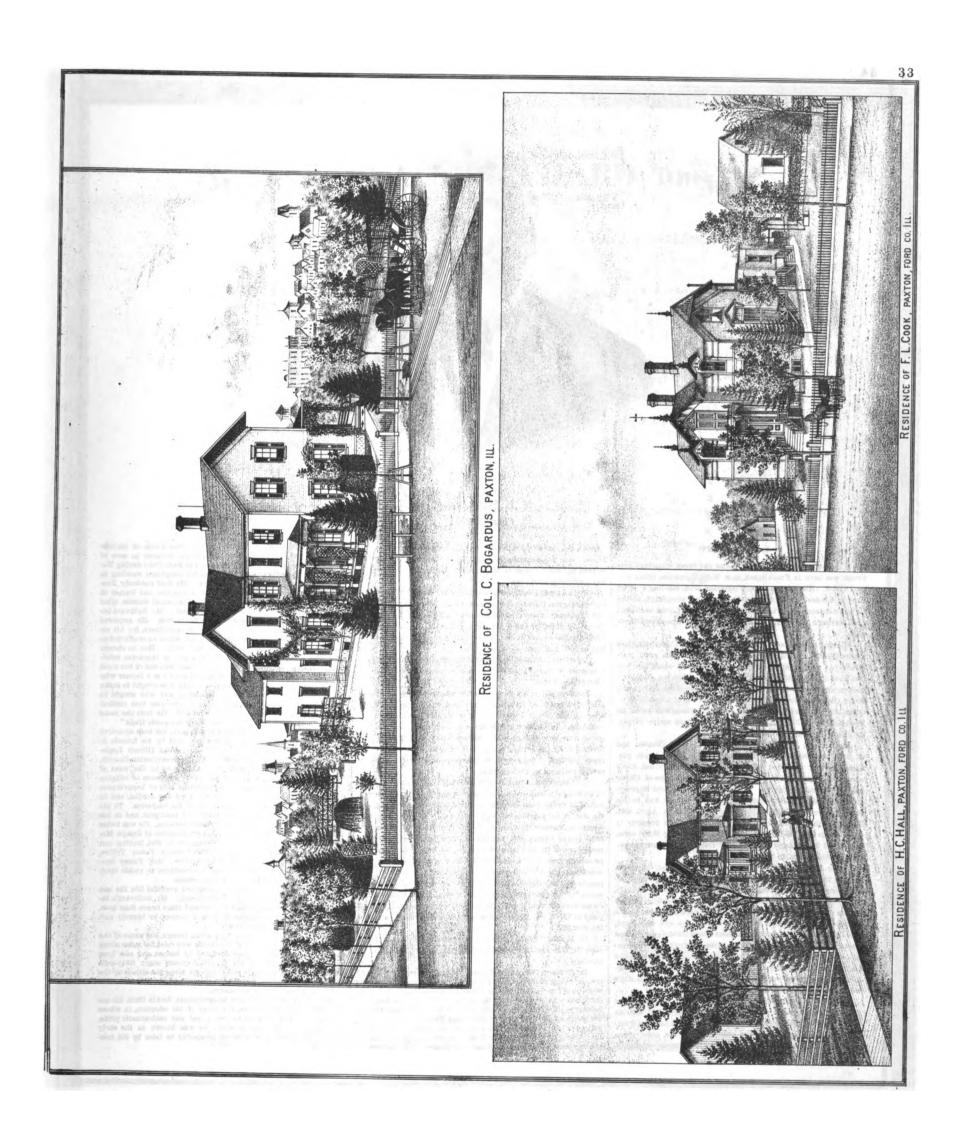


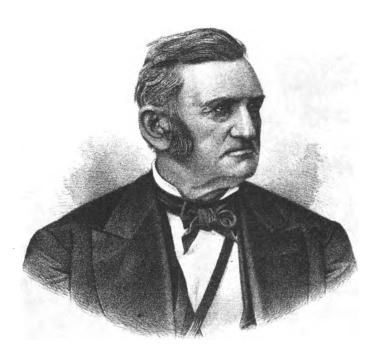












M. L. SULLIVANT. (DECEASED.)

M. L. SULLIVANT.

M. I. Sullivant, second son of Lucas and Sarah (Starling) Sullivant, was born in Franklinton, now West Columbus, Ohio, August 6, 1897. His parents were Virginians, who, residing a short time in Kentucky, removed to Ohio, and were prominent in the early settlement of Franklin County. In 1833, Lucas Sullivant died, leaving a very large estate, to be divided among his three

Michael L. Sullivant was educated at Ohio University, and Centre College, Ky. At an early age he manifested a great preference for rural affairs, and after completing his education, settled upon the fine estate he had inherited at Columbus, Ohio, and became a stock-grower and grazer. He was one of the originators of the Ohio Stock Importing Company; also one of the movers in organizing the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; was twice its President and as long as he resided in Ohiol was active in promoting its agricultural interests.

In October, 1853, Mr. Sullivant first visited Illinois, and at once appreciating the value of its rich prairie lands, purchased within a period of three or four years, about & acres, located principally in what are now the counties of Champaign, Ford and Livingston. In 1855, he began his first improve-ment in Illinois at Broadlands, Champaign County, and to this place removed his family from Columbus, Ohio, in April. 1861. Meeting with reverses, he sold the remainder of his property in Ohio, and in 1866 the farm at Broadlands, containing 28,000 acres. and retired to his larger estate of Burr Oaks in Ford County, containing 40,000 acres in the spring of 1867.

After some preliminary improvements that year, he began work in 1868, with 1,000 acres of corn. The year following 5,000 were planted, and the acreage was yearly increased until in 1872, he had under cultivation 18,000 acres of corn, besides extensive fields of oats and hay. At this time, much other work had been done-\$50 miles of Osage Orange hedge had been set out and cultivated, over 100 miles of ditching done, extensive farm buildings and shops ected, roads laid out and graded, a nursery of fruit and ornamen tal trees started, etc. Mr. Sullivant systematized a comprehensive plan for the management of his labor, and strict and elaborate accounts were kept of every expenditure, and showing each day's work, whether done by man or beast.

An account published of a visit to Burr Gaks in the autumn of 1878, says: "Here, often under great discouragement, but with an indomitable will and untiring energy, Mr. Sullivant has been working out his great schemes on the prairies of Illinois, noted there, as in Ohio, for broad views and a genial and generous hospitality.

I took a ride of twenty miles through the corn-fields, and was surprised to see the great improvements made since my former visit in 1869, and stood almost in admiration alongside the huge ricks of ntaining 2,500 tons.

"With a herd of the finest blooded, Durham cattle, 500 mules and horses, wagons, farming implements and machinery in proportion. and employing on an average 300 men. Mr. Sullivant has established the claim of being the most extensive and enterprising farmer in the United States. His operations have attracted atten-

tion as well in Europe, as America."

An article published in *Harper's Weekly*, September, 1871, gave a number of sketches, and a long and interesting description of " Burr Oaks Farm."

The financial crisis of 1873 rained many, and was the begin ning of a series of embarrassments that culminated five years later in the complete blotting out of Mr. Sullivant's great undertaking. In addition to \$100,000 of his own capital, he had borrowed from time to time additional sums expecting that the land brought under cultivation would, in three years, pay expenses and repay portions of these loans, but the crops failed, only one out of everal realizing an average yield.

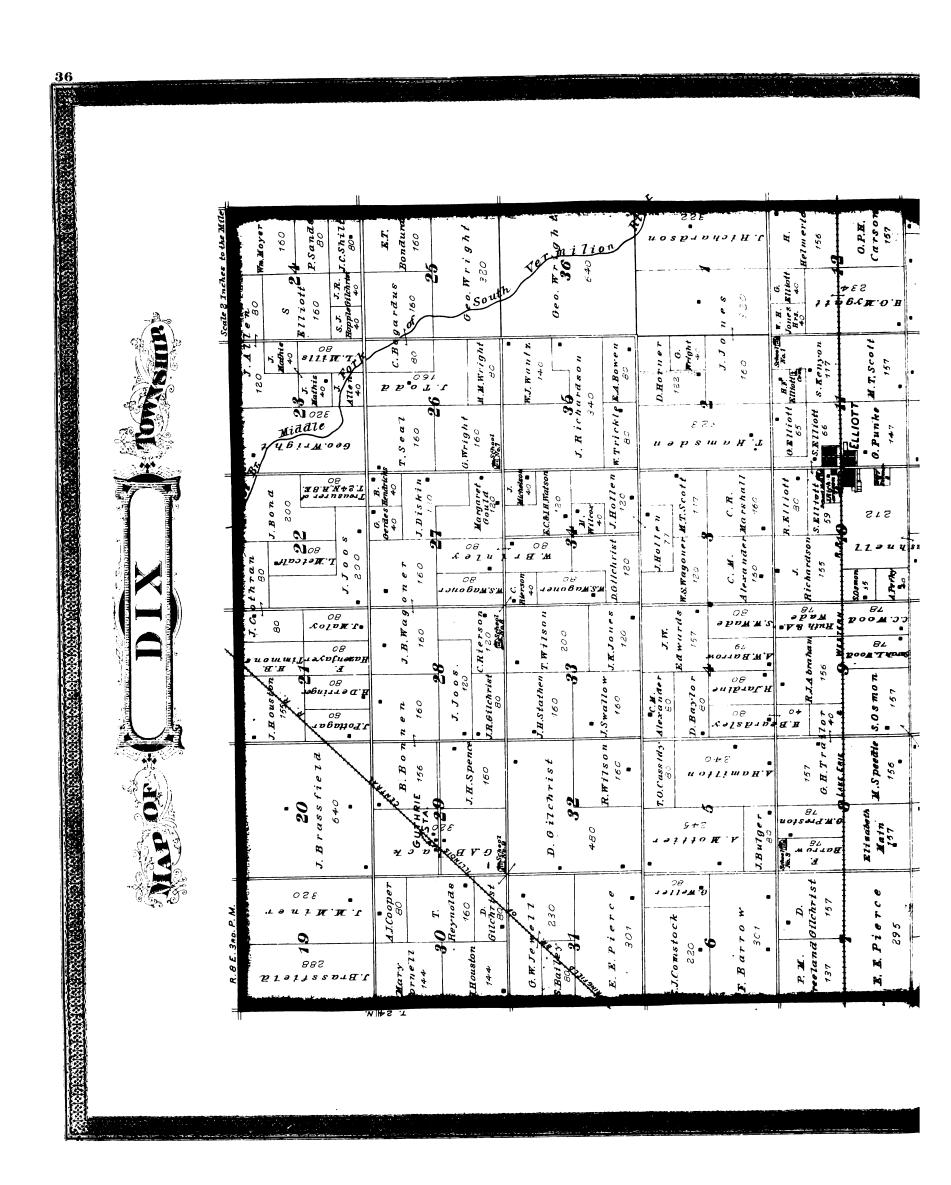
Still sanguine of success in the end, Mr. Sullivant continued cultivating the land, and making improvements, and upon the com-pletion of the railroad through the farm, built large hay barns at the station for pressing and storing hay, and the summer of 1874, erected an elevator, at a cost of \$30,000, furnishing it with a fifty horse-power engine, and shellers of large capacity, which is yet ranked one of the best between Chicago and St. Louis. The very promising crop of 1874, was a failure from a severe drought; 1875 was disastrous, while 10 per cent semi-annual interest had added largely to the original loans. In 1876, Mr. Sullivant offered the entire farm for sale, and laid out the town at the station. A few farms were sold and a few lots, but real estate was at its lowest point in value, and the few sales made, availed nothing to relieve

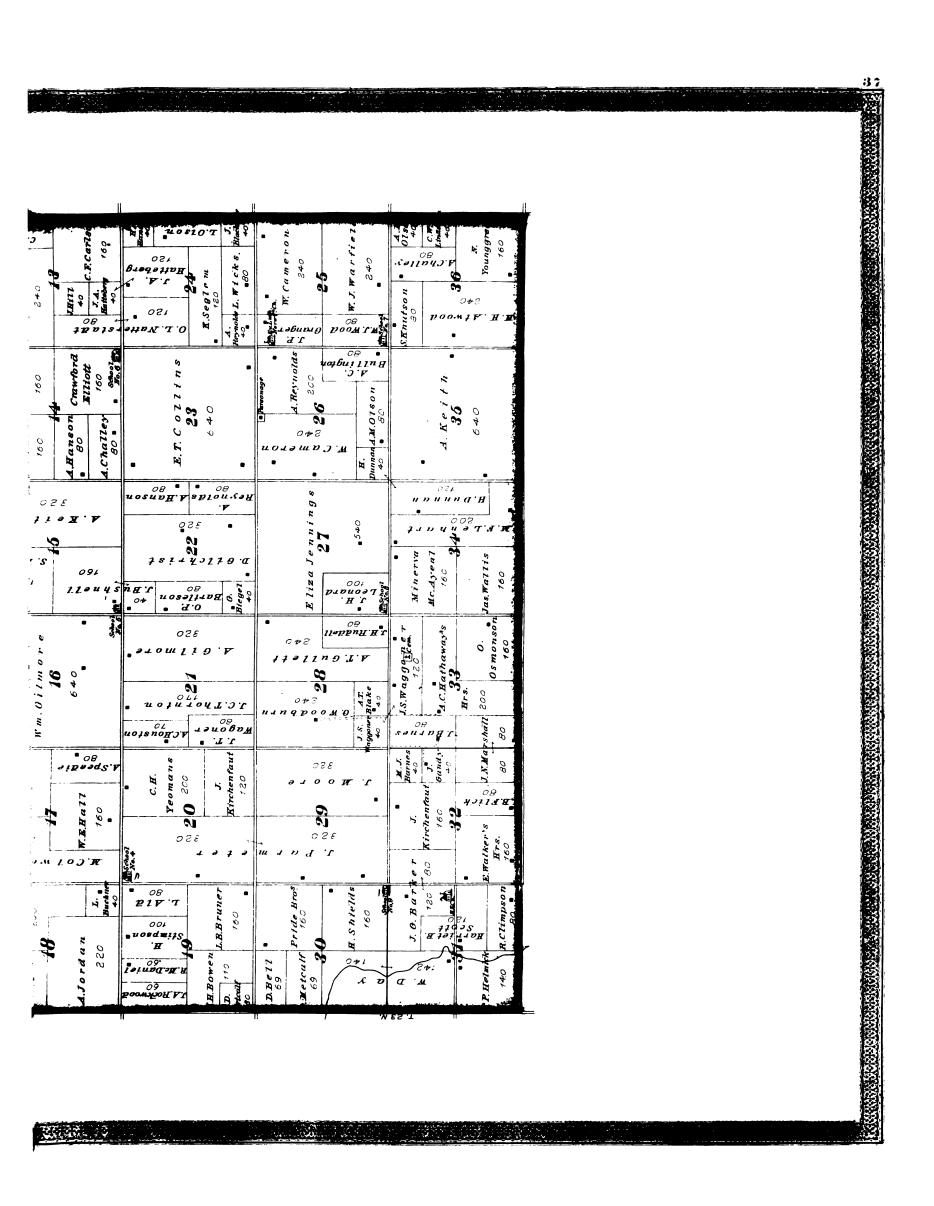
In March, 1877, he made an assignment, no longer able to stem the tide against him, ill health adding its weight to financial

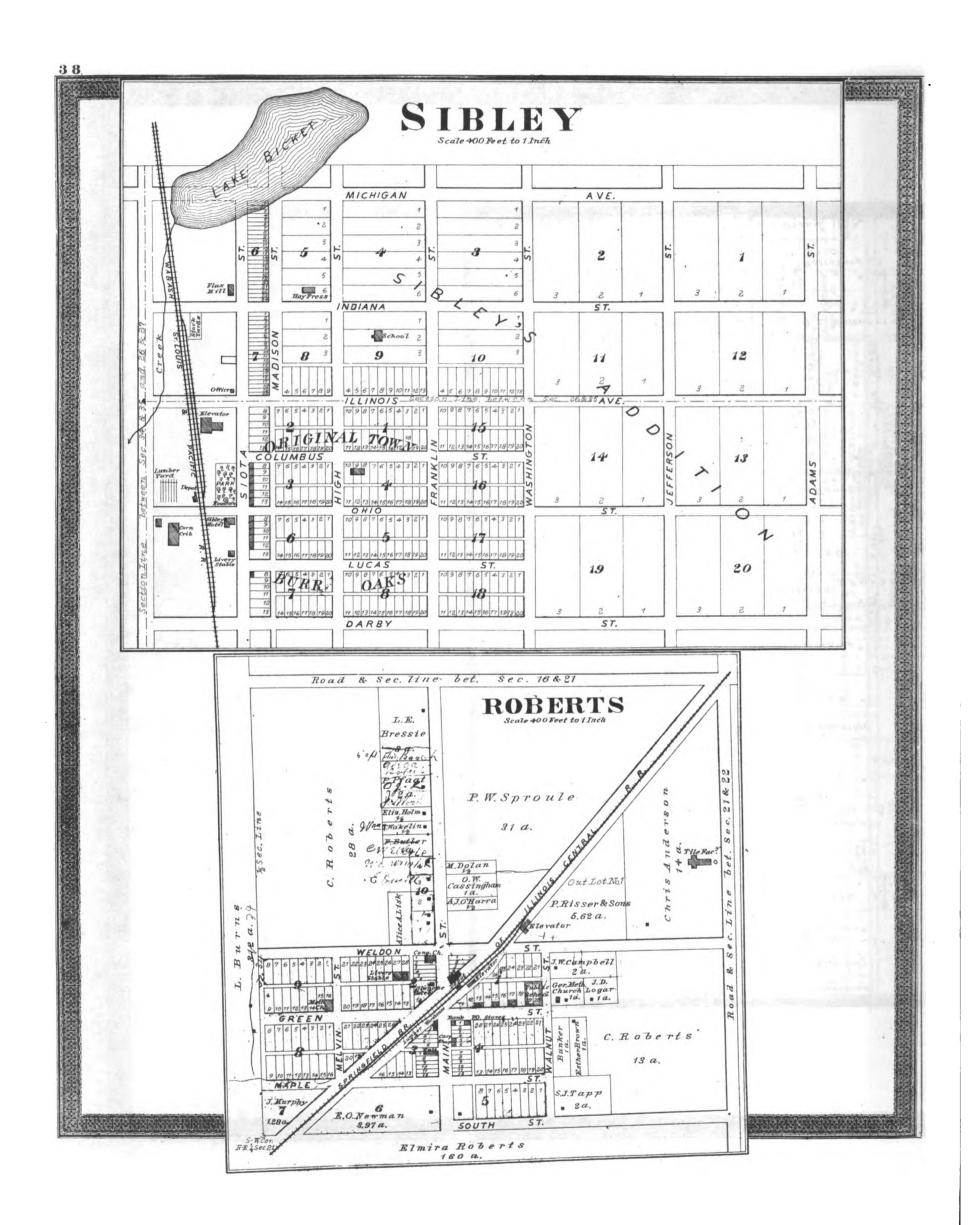
In January, 1978, Mr. Sullivant became dangerously ill, and In January, 1878, Mr. Sullivant became dangerously ill, and though better at times, never recovered; the summer of this year was one of hopeless anxiety for himself and family, and in October there was a public sale of all its property. Mr. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., was his largest creditor, and by this sale became the possessor of 17,641 acres of Burr Oaks Farm, the personal property, the town with its elevator and several other buildings, and the homestead, the Equitable Trust Company and others taking the balance of the estate, comprising 14,000 acres. With sorrow no

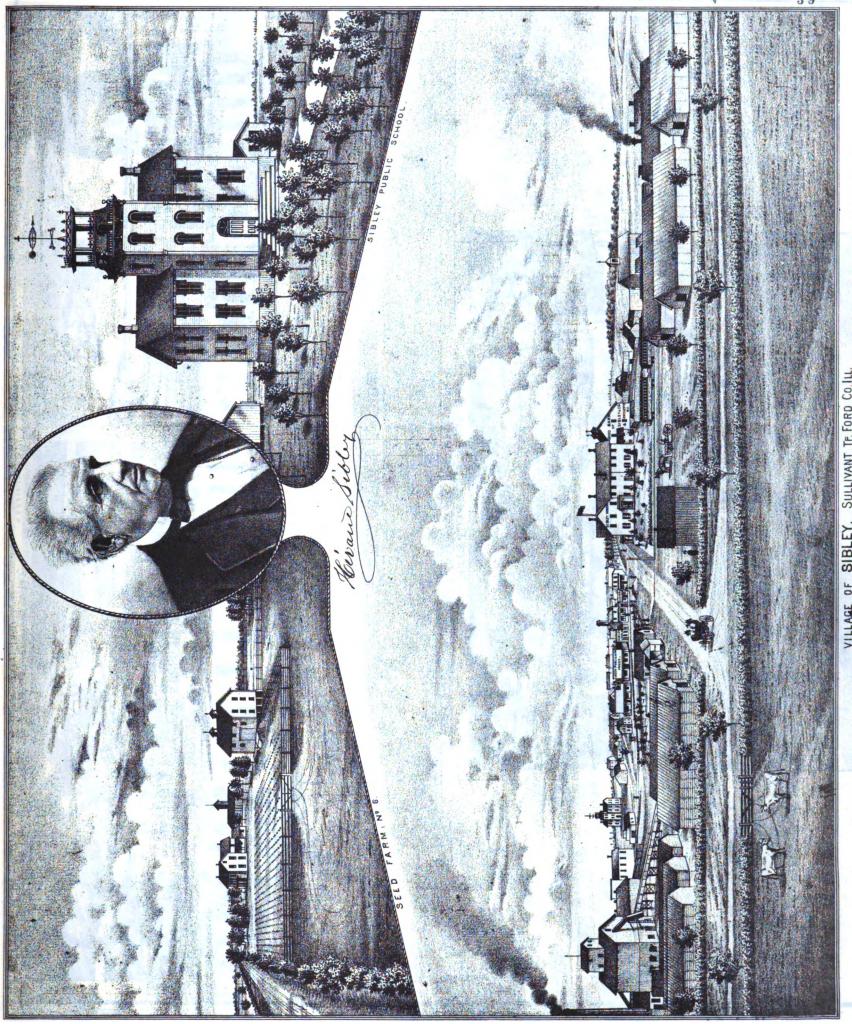
words can express, Mr. Sullivant saw the utter wreck of his lifelong labors and cherished plans, himself left without an acre of
his once princely domain. He remained at Burr Oaks during November and December, but left to visit his daughters residing in
Kentucky, in January, never to return. He died suddenly, January 20, 1879; his remains were taken to Columbus, and buried at
Green Lawn Cemetery, January 31. The Cincinnati Gasette, after
referring to a previous notice of his death, said: "Mr. Sullivant belonged to a family of considerable distinction. He acquired
distinction long ago, by his broad views on agriculture, for his remarkable enterprise, and for ideas and plans which have effected so
much to the cause of agriculture in this State. Had he chosen
some other occupation, his enterprise, strength of character, intellect and tenacity of purpoes would have made him one of the most
prominent men of his time. As it is, he is known as a farmer who
operated on the most giganitic scale, as a man who sought to make
farming a business rather than an occupation, and who sought to
introduce into farming the same business principles that control
all large enterprises in the commercial world. He bore the same
relation to farming that Stewart did to the dry goods trade."

In politics, Mr. Sullivant was a Republican, but took no active
interest, not even when his name was proposed by his friends in
the county as a candidate for nomination to the Illinois Legislature. While at college, he united with the Presbytarian Church,
and remained connected with that church up to the time of
his death. He was not given to effusive profession of religion
of charity, but was well known for continued acts of benevolence
wherever he resided. In manner he was kind and cordial, and in
many ways contributed to the pleasurers of his employes. To his
family, Mr. Sullivant was affectionate and indulgent, and to his
latest moment possessed their enthusiastic devotion. He was twice
married, in 1877, to Miss Sarah McDowell, daug



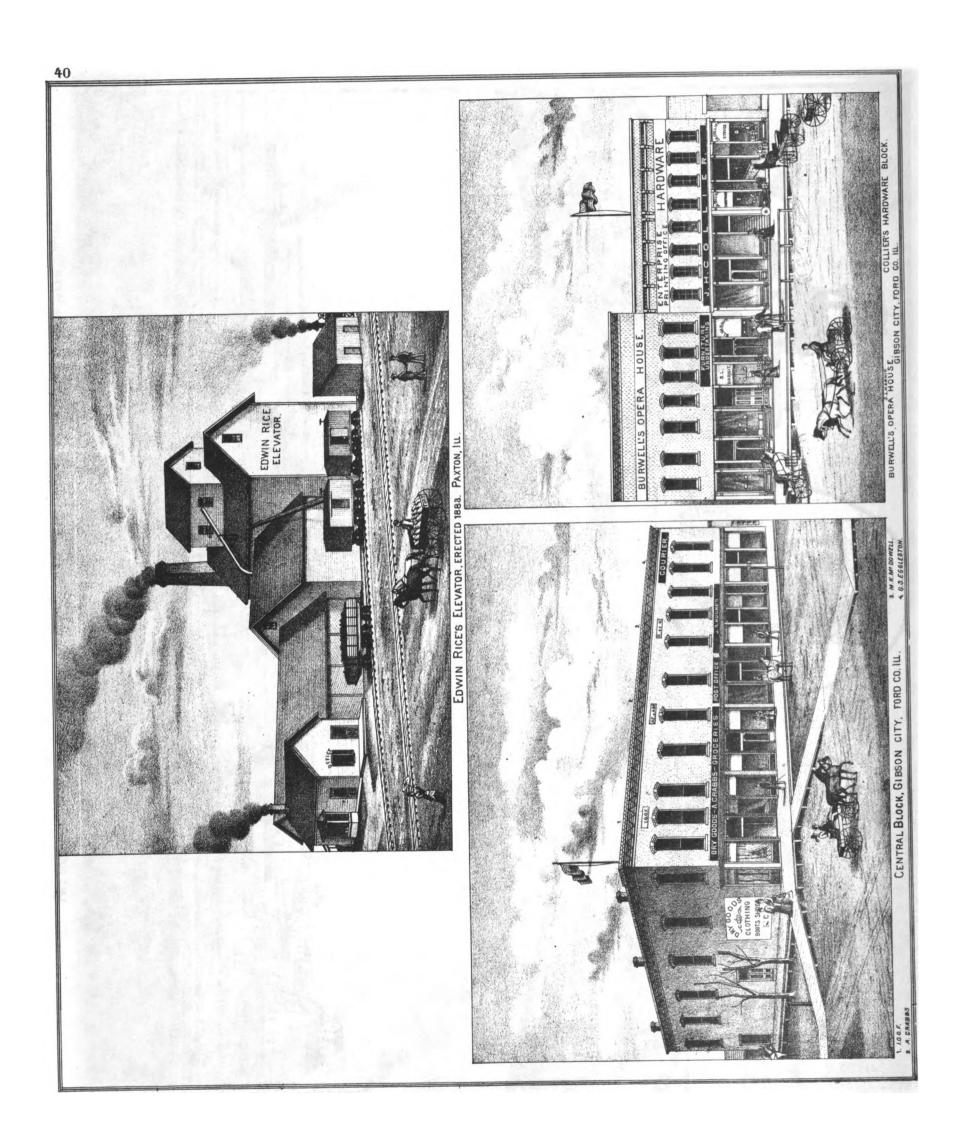


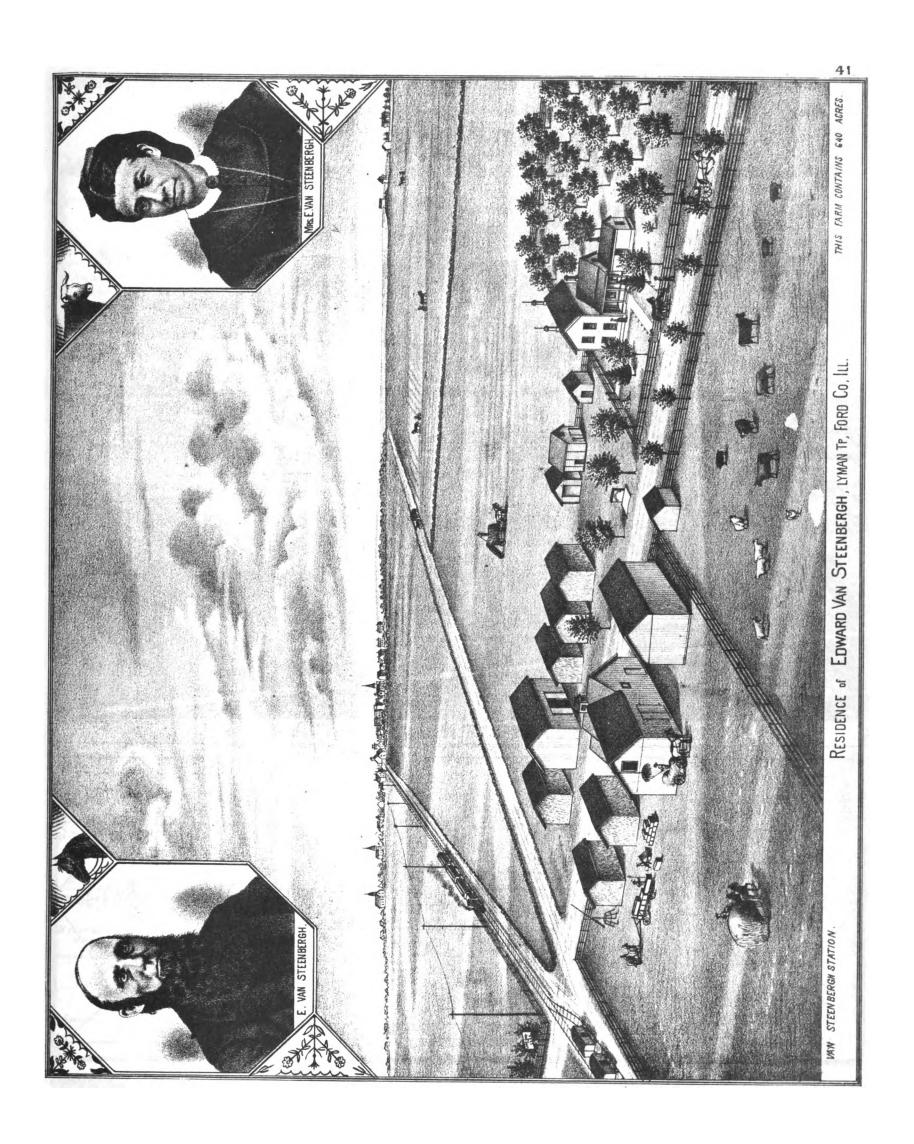


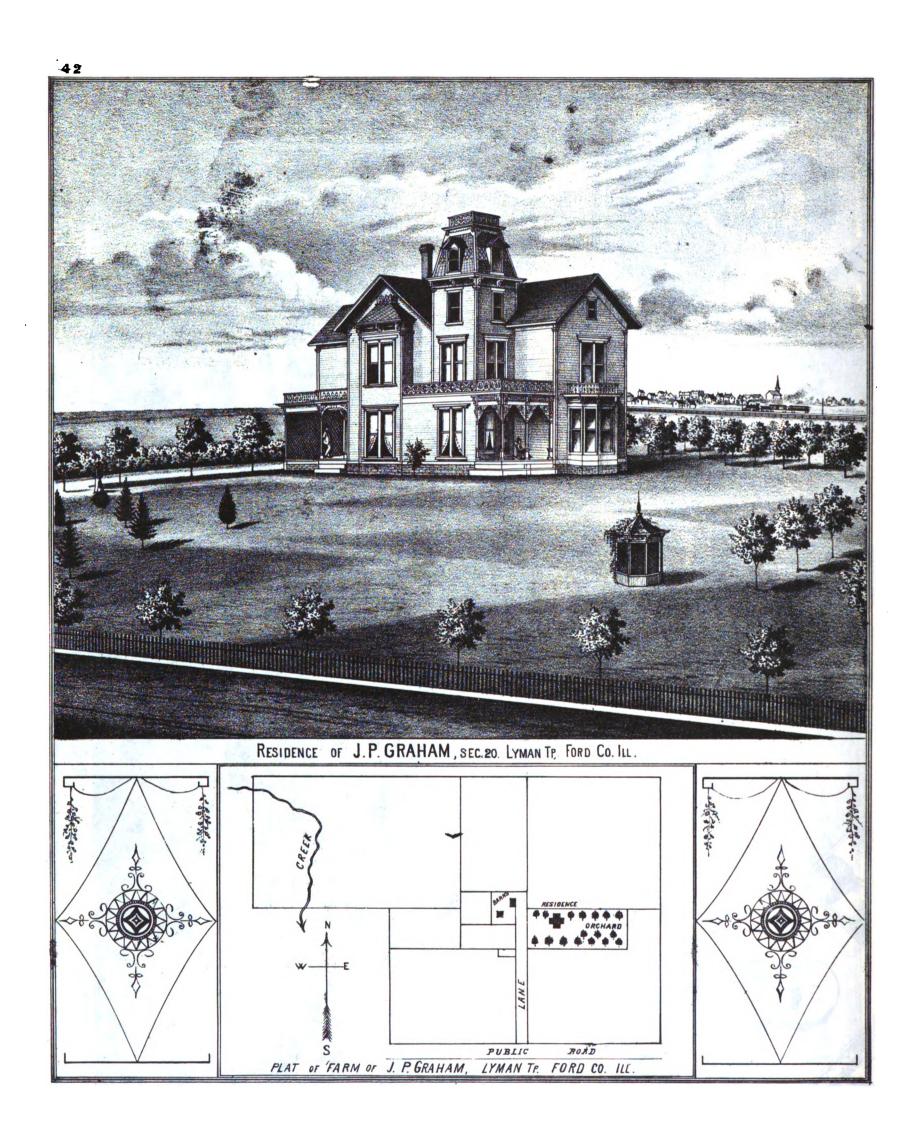


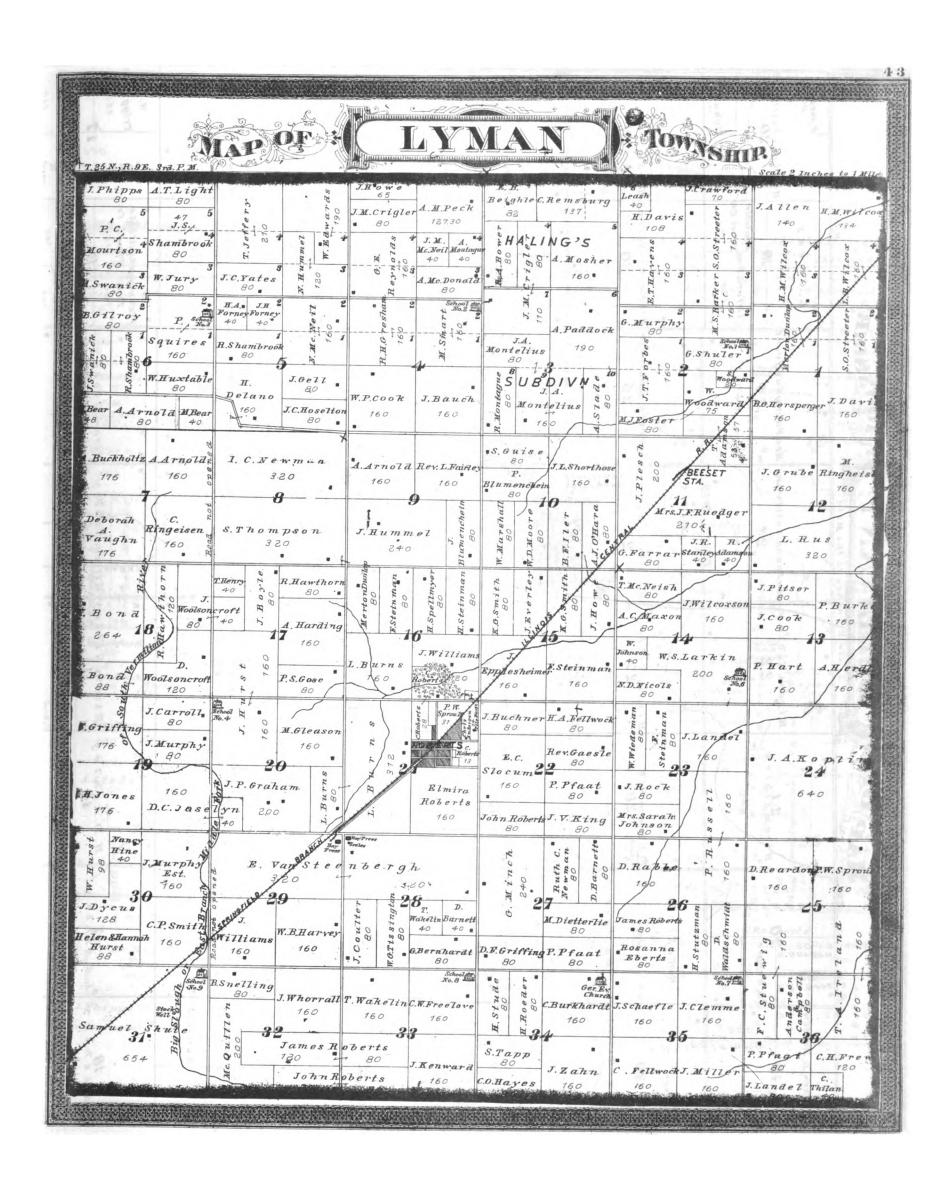
VILLAGE OF SIBLEY, SULLIVANT TP. FORD CO.ILL.

LA D OUT IN 1877 - NEAR CENTER OF FARM COMPRISING 22,000 ACRES IN FORD AND LIVINGSTON COUNTIES - OWNED BY HON. HIRAM SIBLEY.

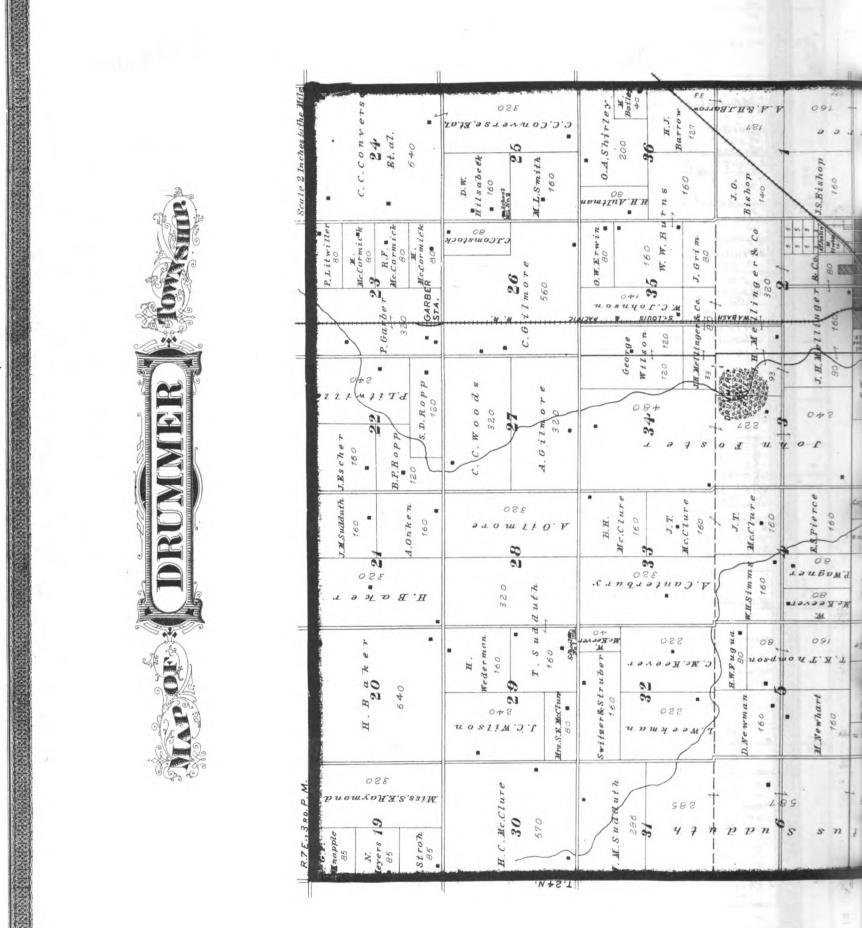


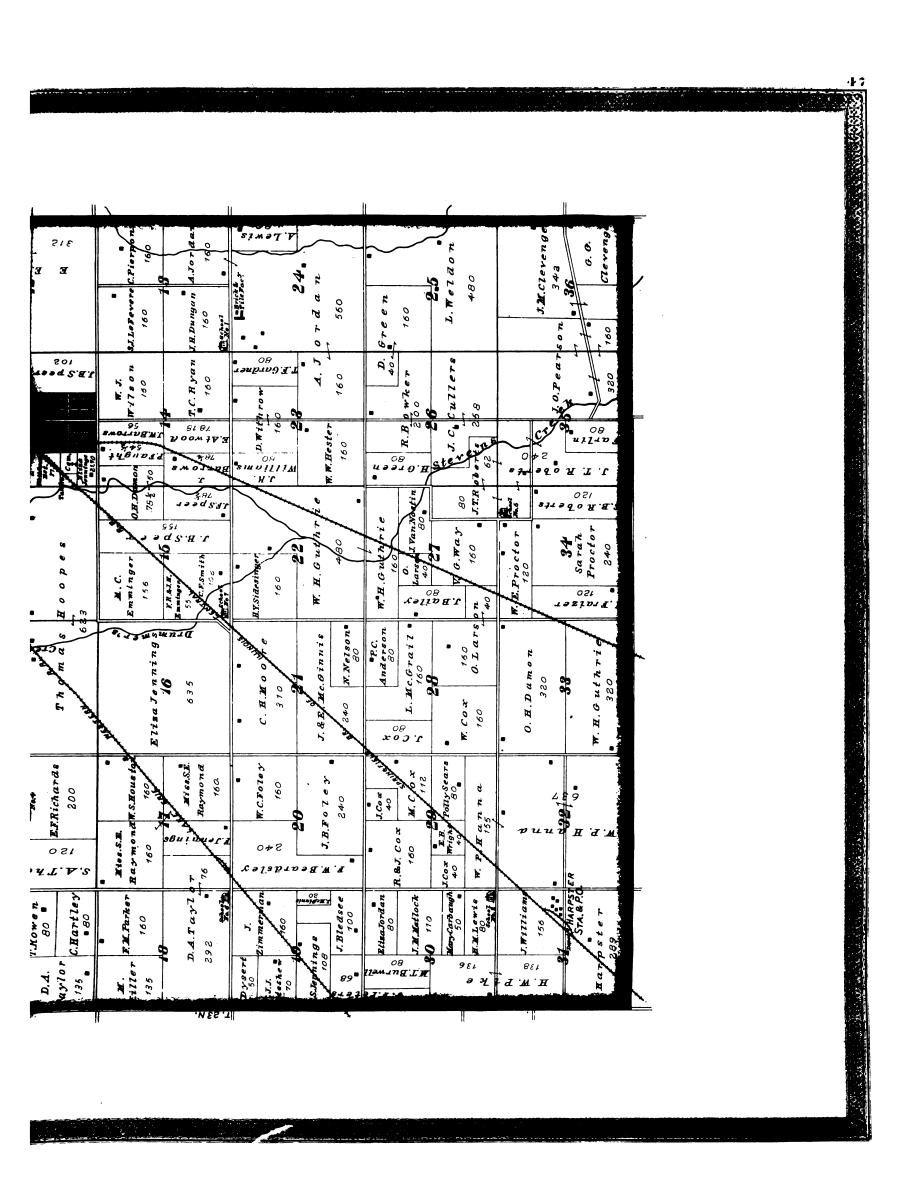


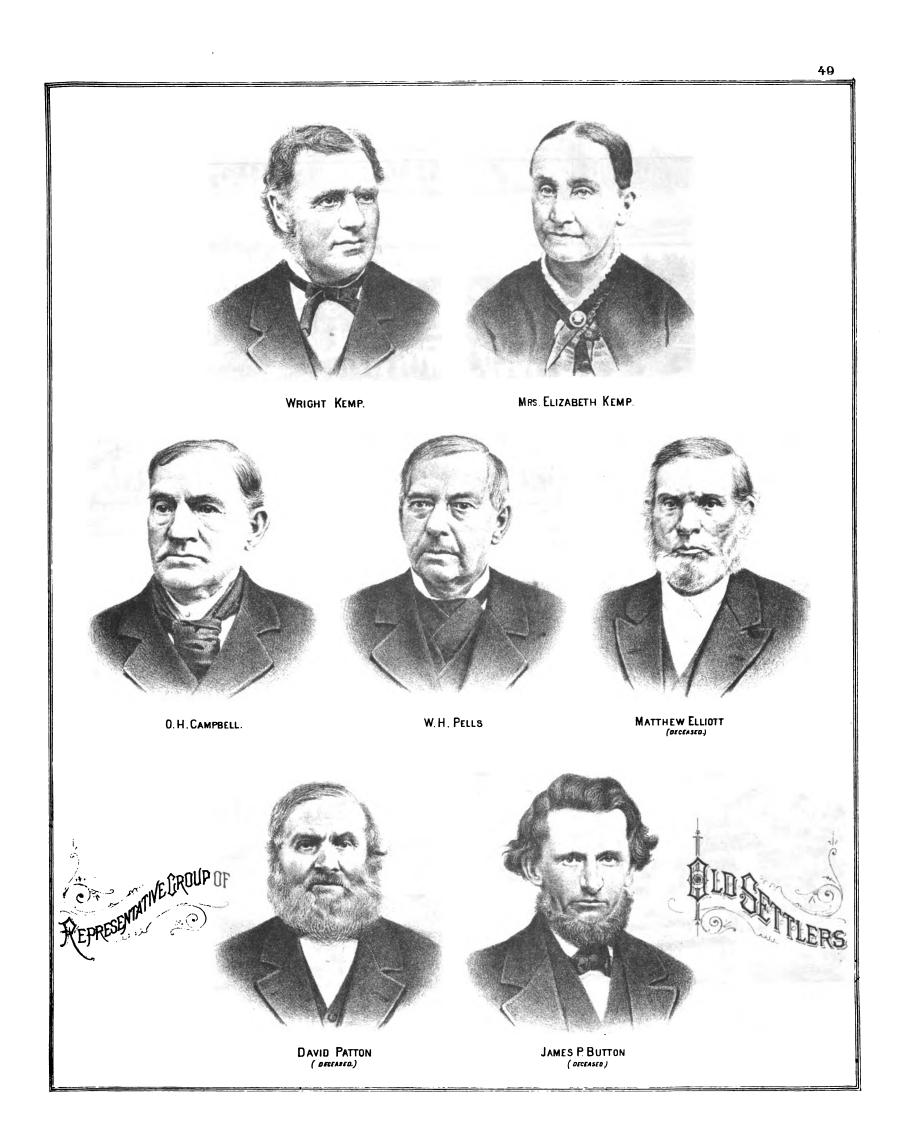


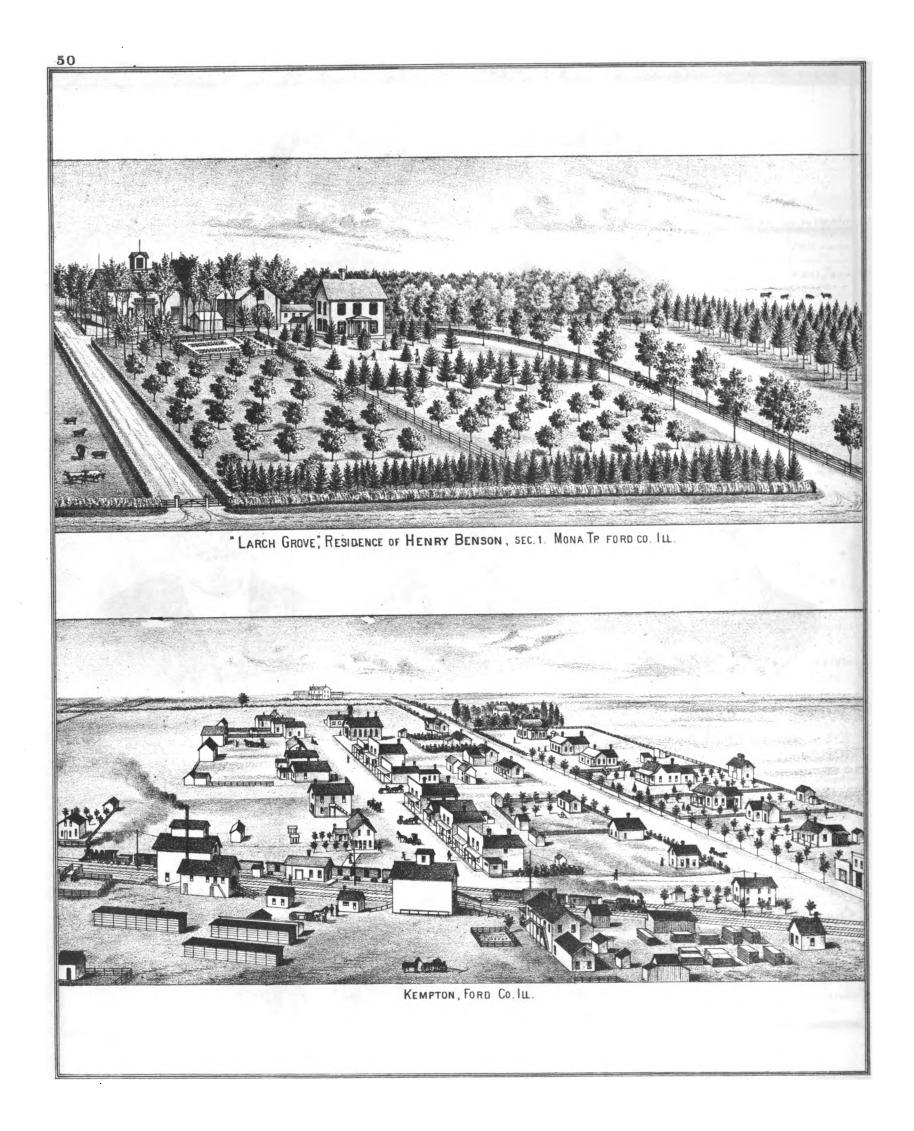


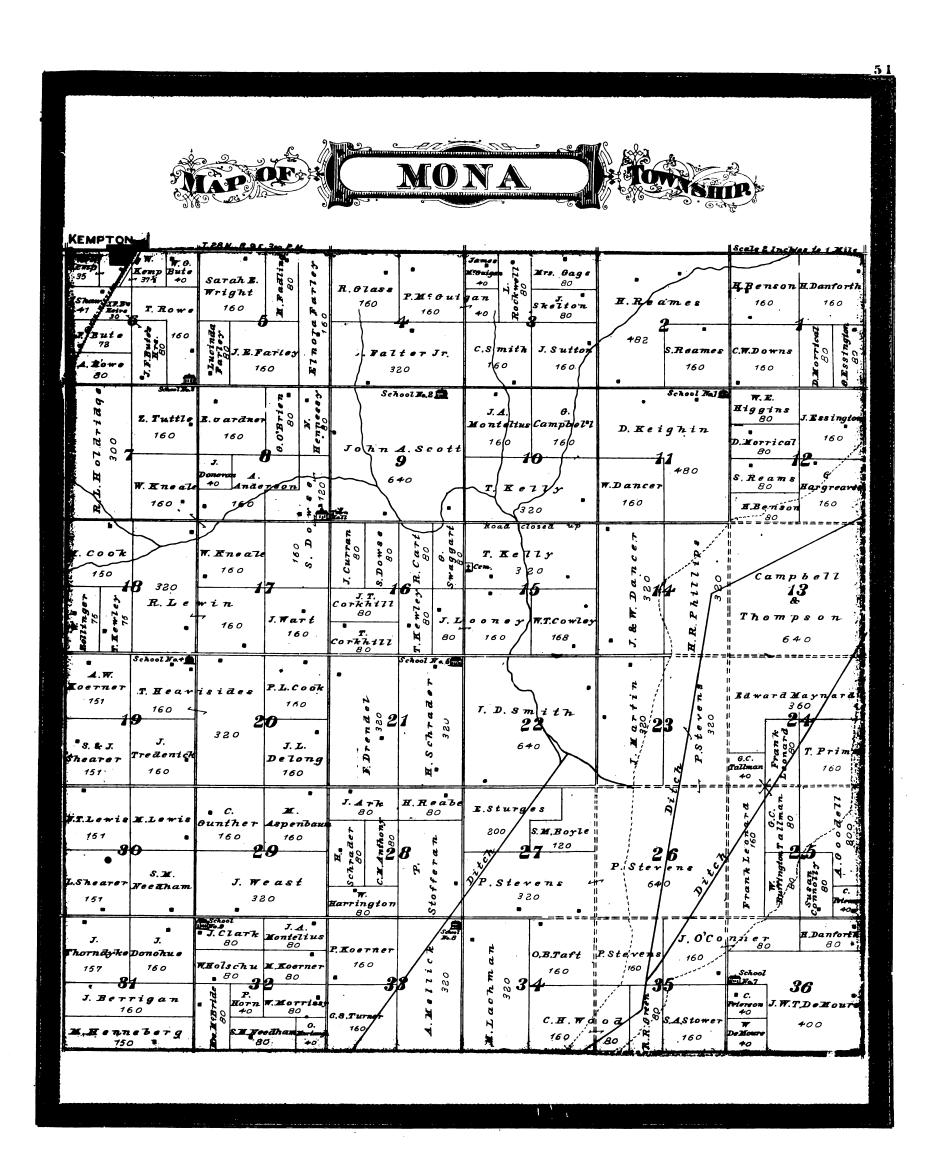
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	Mrs. Fanny Sulltva 	Kerrick & Harpol 25 640	Hiram Sibley	Line Hiram	Hiram S137ey 12 640	Hiram Sibley 18 640
WANT	In Fanny Sullivant 23 640	Hiram Sible	Hiram Sibley 35	Hiram Sibley 632	Hiram Sibley Mosse	Htram St/610y 638
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Ö	STASTATE OF STASTA	091 0 } •	Hiram Sibley 559.08	20,72	M. S. F. O. S. B. D. S. B. O. S. B. D. D. S. B. D. D. S. B. D. D. D. S. B. D.	L.A. A. & R. 1.0 y. 575

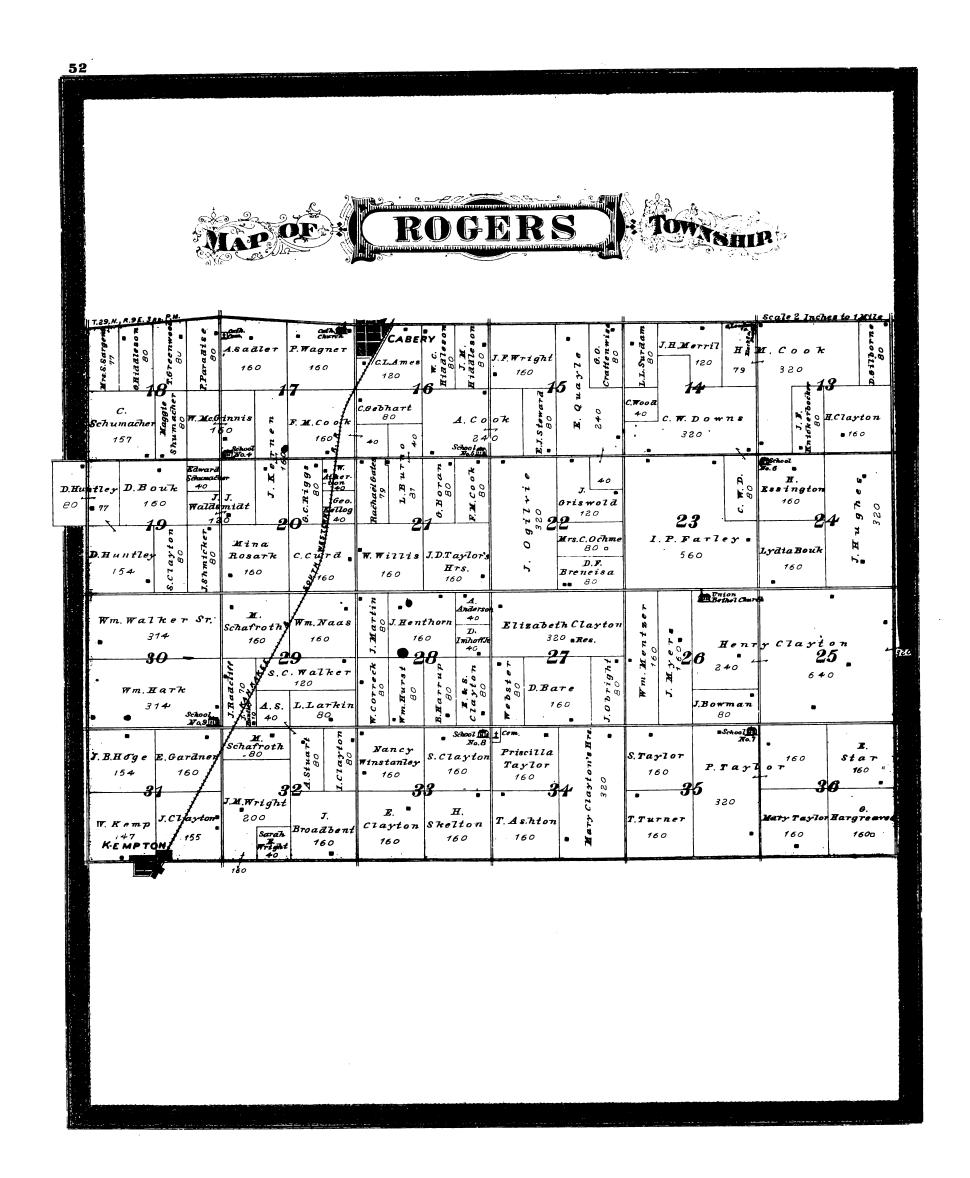


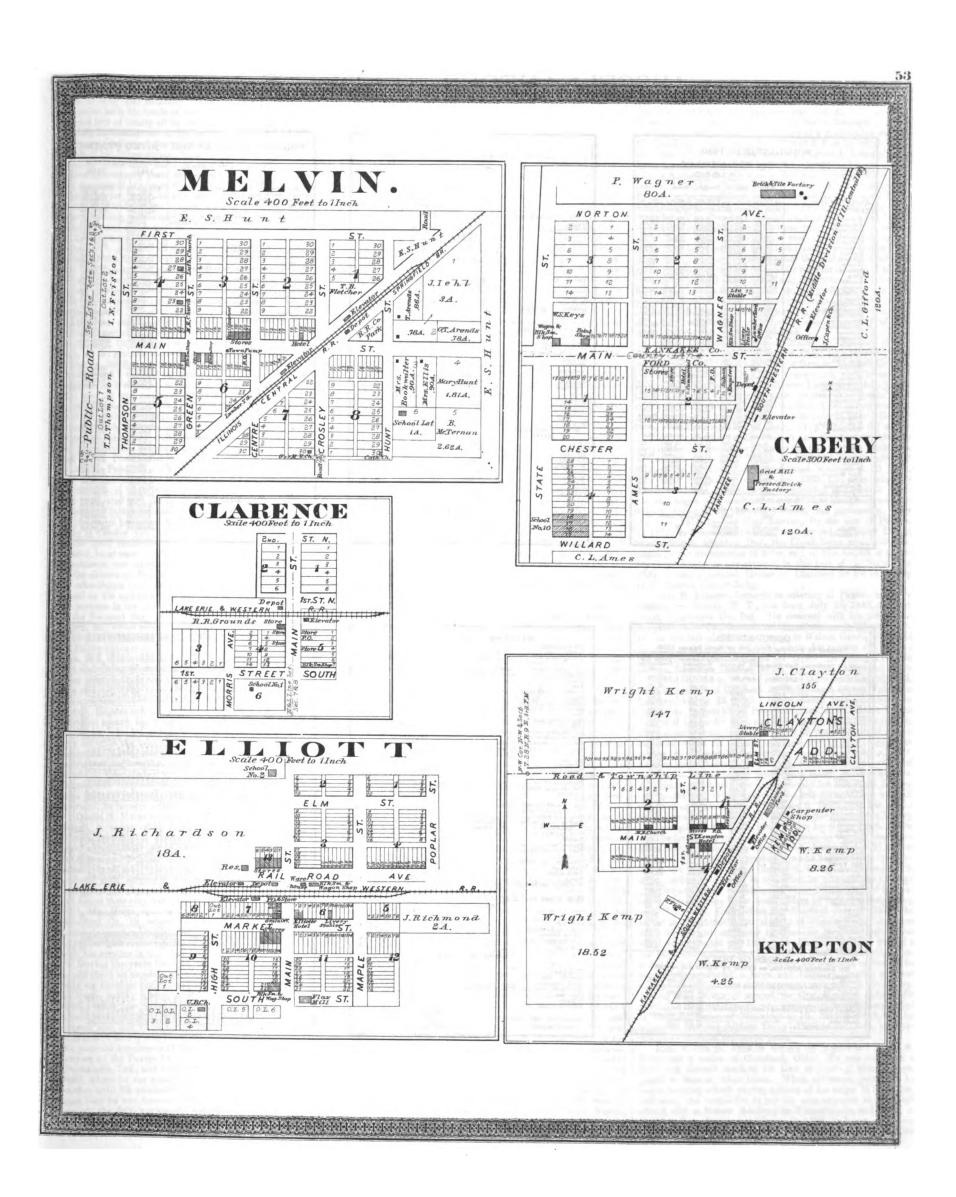










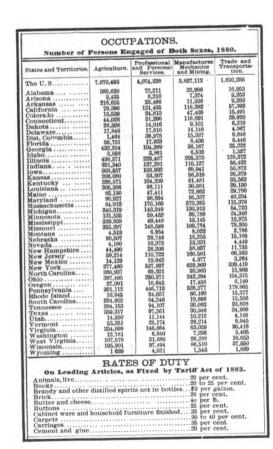


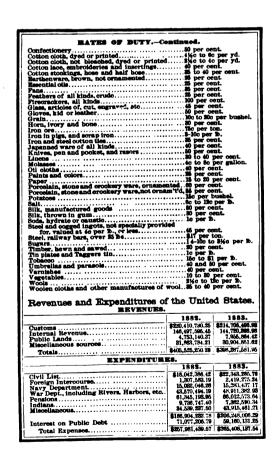
MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

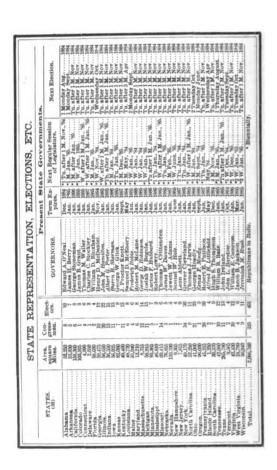
Native and F	oreign-	N IN I		red.	
	*1880.				
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
UNITED STATES	50,155,783	43,475,840	6,679,943	43,402,970	6,580,793
THE STATES	49,371,340	42,871,556	6,499,784	42,714,479	6,518,372
Alabama Arkansas California Colifornia Colif	3,077,871 1,978,301 1,024,615 996,096 1,668,600 1,668,600 1,978,005 1,753,005 1,753,005 1,753,005 1,753,005 1,753,005 1,131,507 729,173 1,131,507 2,168,390 62,290 1,131,110 1,131,507 1,1	1,531,616 2,494,205 1,815,132 1,302,965 886,010 1,599,173 885,800 590,033 1855,800 180,033 1,234,430 1,244,430 1,447,133 1,241,477,133 1,241,477,133 1,477,134 1,477,134 1,477,134 1,477,1	261, 639 110, 086 59, 517 54, 146 58, 883 82, 896 433, 491 388, 568 97, 676 9, 209 211, 578 221, 709 3, 7, 42 394, 943 3, 587, 829 73, 988 16, 702 11, 414, 616 40, 999 11, 618 11, 618 11, 616 11, 61	816,966 3,007,151 1,1588,738 1,1588,738 1,1614,600 692,165 1,377,1,19 454,004 646,822 1,764,763 1,764,764 1,764,763 1,764,764 1,764,763 1,764,764 1,764,763 1,764,764 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763 1,764,763	46,398 39,228 9,516 43,107 271,451 483,655 110,230 118,697 15,100 145,350 2,385 685 38,853 66,104 511,277 70,900 64,332 6
Arizona Dakota District of Columbia Idaho.	40,440 135,177 177,624 32,610	83,382 160,502 22,636	51,795 17,122 9,974	183,147 118,000 29,013	59,596 53
Montana New MexicoUtah Washington. Wyoming	119,568 143,968	111,514 99,969 59,318	8,051 43,994 15,800	108,72 142,42 67,19	1,015 3 232 9 325
*Chinese, 105,465. India	ns, 66,407.				
Total	s, White 1870.	and Co 1880		cent. inc	re 9.

VALUATION	AND IND		ESS.		
	ASSESSED VALUATION.				
STATES.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Indebtedness.		
NEW ENGLAND STATES. Maine New Hampshire. Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connectiout	Dollars. 173,856,242 122,733,124 71,436,623 1,111,160,072 188,224,459 228,791,267	Dollars. 62,122,474 42,022,057 15,370,152 473,596,730 64,312,214 98,386,118	Dollars. 22,406,850 10,724,170 4,352,168 91,283,913 13,102,790 22,001,661		
Total	1,896,201,787	755,809,745	163,871,552		
MIDDLE STATES. New York	2,329,282,359 442,632,638 1,540,007,957 50,302,739 368,442,913 87,980,356	322,657,647 129,885,723 143,451,059 9,648,904 128,864,762 11,421,431	218,729,314 49,547,102 114,034,759 2,346,585 10,896,006 22,675,459		
Total	4,818,648,962	745,929,526	418,223,225		
SOUTHERN STATES. Virginia West Virginia North Carolina Georgia Georgia Florida Alabama Mississippi Missouri Louislana Arkansas Kentucky Tennessee.	233,601,599 105,000,306 101,709,325 77,461,670 129,983,941 18,885,151 77,374,608 79,469,530 381,985,112 122,382,397 205,508,924 55,760,388 265,085,608	74,853,586 24,622,209 54,390,876 56,998,445 99,488,688 12,053,158 45,493,220 31,158,599 37,800,142 114,855,591 30,648,976 85,478,063 16,134,338	42,009,802 1,513,424 8,194,606 13,345,508 19,681,903 2,626,509 14,728,545 2,013,100 57,487,334 42,805,625 11,604,913 7,938,784 14,977,881 37,387,900		
Total	2,059,832,360	823,886,710	276,466,731		
WESTERN AND PACIFIC STATES. Ohio	108,432,049 55,073,375 35,604,197 17,941,030 32,584,968 466,273,585	440,682,803 189,131,892 211,175,841 84,804,475 94,183,030 101,416,999 54,581,906 35,459,640 38,567,496 11,350,429 19,937,118 118,304,451	48,756,454 18,354,737 44,942,422 8,863,144 11,876,965 7,962,767 8,476,064 16,005,85 7,425,757 3,504,298 1,024,522 848,500		
Total	4,202,062,927	1,452,407,897	194,827,196		

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.		
VALUES OF THE LEADING ARTICLES.	1881.	1883.	
DOMESTIC EXPORTS Breadstriffs, including wheat Coal, bituminous and other Coate of the coate of	\$270,332,519 2,831,460 14,226,944 247,695,746 13,571,387 903,464 400,534	\$208,040,856 4,241,247 21,623,181 247,328,721 12,951,145 1,220,158 569,290	
Iron, bar	33,709 117,723 48,246	69,278 140,427 10,291	
Lead and manufactures of Leather, tanned, of all kinds	11,170,136 39,710 7,133,714	15,872,357 43,108 6,423,923	
Molasses Oils, mineral, refuned or manufactured Provisions Steel and manufactures of. Sugar, refined.	548,617 37,065,734	709,081 40,998,138 107,388,287 3,072,968 2,454,210	
Tobacco and manufactures of The and manufactures of Vessels sold to foreigners Wine Wood and manufactures of	20,878,884 198,524 120,730 69,915 18,600,312	22,095,229 191,947 169,205 77,280 26,793,708	
Wood and manufactures of Wood, raw and fleece Wheat Wood, manufactures of Shipped in American vessels Shipped in foreign vessels	19,217 167,698,485 331,083	22,114 119,879,341 366,214 105,162,656 697,943,496	
Gold value of merchandise. FOREIGN GOODS AND SPECIE Re-exported from the United States. Gold value of merchandise. Coin and bullion.	883,925,947 18,451,399 5,179,903 5,354,361	19,615,776 10,197,155 6,596,227	
Shipped in American vessels	15,498,827	19,180,95	
Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food Coah, bituminous. Coin and builton, gold and silver. Coffee Cotton, manufactures of. Gloves, kid and leather. India rubber and gutta percha, manufact's of. Iron, bar.	2,507,658	15,830,600 2,085,977 28,480,30 42,050,513 36,853,683 3,803,877 3333,239 2,409,041 7,944,983	
Iron, plg Iron ralls, iron and steel. Iron, scrap and old	6,381,608 135,348 5,746,349 6,734,084 86,279,591	3,834,746 1,240,496 159,063 8,235,062 7,679,604 91,516,804	
ougar, unruned Tes Tin plates Tin, other manufactures of Wine, in casks. Wood, manufactures of Wool, unmanufactured Wool, manufactured Wool, manufactured	21,004,813 14,149,387 70,855 2,743,699 8,320,968 9,703,968 31,156,426	17,302,846 17,699,286 112,349 3,639,277 10,295,631 10,949,331 44,274,955	







should be devoted to his private affairs, after having served the public so long and faithfully. The monetary panic of 1875, in connection with his losses as surety for some of his friends, again stripped him of nearly all his earthly possessions. But, notwithstanding his misfortune in this particular, he has the higher and better consolation of having justly merited the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens by an active and useful life in their midst for more than thirty years. After a personal acquaintance of over twenty years, the writer can cheerfully bear witness that the pioneer lawyer of Ford County in his younger years was a good lawyer, a quaint and entertaining speaker, and at all times a kind and indulgent parent, a friend of the poor and needy, an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and above all, a steadfast lover of justice and humanity.

In February, 1860, J. B. Burrows, a native of the Empire State, and a graduate of one of the leading colleges and law

lover of justice and humanity.

In February, 1860, J. B. Burrows, a native of the Empire State, and a graduate of one of the leading colleges and law schools of the State of Pennsylvania, located in Paxton as a law-yer. Being a man of pleasing address, an uncommonly graceful and eloquent speaker, possessing a liberal education, able to write and speak fluently in the French and German languages as well as in the mother tongue, he soon became known as a popular public speaker. His law practice grew rapidly from the start, and in a few months after his arrival he was employed in several important suits in Ford and adjoining counties. On the 4th day of July, 1860, he delivered to a large and attentive audience, on the grounds where the public school building now stands in Paxton, the first oration ever made on Independence Day in this city, and I doubt if its power and eloquence have ever been surpassed on a similar occasion in the county since then. Soon after this, he was employed by the order of Good Templars as State Lecturer for the State of Illinois, which position he held until the spring of 1861. From the spring of 1855 until the autumn of 1858, he was editor-in-chief of an independent newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, one side of which was printed in the French language, and the other in the English, and in the Presidential campaign of 1860, supported Bell and Everett for President and Vice President. In that campaign, Mr. Burrows made a number of political speeches at prominent points in the south in their heals! In the meantime he had become Everett for President and Vice President. In that campaign, Mr. Burrows made a number of political speeches at prominent points in the south in their behalf. In the meantime, he had become well acquainted with the political ideas and revolutionary designs entertained by her political leaders and the unanimity with which the masses of her people would support any attempt they might make to dissolve the Union, and hence when the roar of her hostile guns resounded over the North at the bombardment of Sumter, he at once insisted that a tremendous struggle for national existence was upon us. Soon after this, at the first meeting of the citizens of Paxton and vicinity to raise volunteers held in the schoolhouse (now the Baptist Church), he made an eloquent appeal to his audience to forget past party affiliations, to "sink the partisan in the patriot," and rally as one man to the support of the National flag. In 1861 or 1862, he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he assisted in enlisting some volunteers in that locality, and where he died in 1863.

of the National flag. In 1861 or 1862, he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he assisted in enlisting some volunteers in that locality, and where he died in 1863.

In the summer of 1860, Kennedy Price, a native of Hagerstown, Md., removed from Palo, Ill., to Paxton, where he entered into copartnership with Henry Barnhouse, an old resident of the latter place, and at the time a Justice of the Peace, under the firm name of Price & Barnhouse, attorneys at law. Mr. Price was a descendant of one of the leading families of his native State. He was well educated in his profession, liberal, jovial and courteous among his friends, and in that sense a true Southern gentleman. In his address to the jury, he was of the forvent, fiery order, to the court he was deliberate and concise. His residence in Paxton was short. A firm believer in the Calhoun doctrine of State rights, he naturally drifted into supporting the Southern Confederacy, and in the fall of 1861 bade adieu to Paxton, and returned to his native place to take charge of the large property interests of his aged widowed mother, where, I am informed, he became a Captain in the Confederate army in 1862.

Daniel S. Morse, a native of New Hampshire, and James A. Briggs, a native of Rochester, N. Y., having heard in their Eastern homes that Prospect City, Ford Co., Ill., would soon prove a paradise for young lawyers, formed a copartnership under the firm name of Morse & Briggs, lawyers, and came to that noted city of the "grand prairie" in the summer of 1860, and tendered their services to whomsoever it might concern. Their anticipated rich harvest, however, yielded rather meager returns, and hence their stay was brief. In the latter part of the year 1861, Mr. Morse went to Chicago, and Mr. Briggs to Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill., where he resumed the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge Meek, of that place, and where he still unfolds the mysteries of that ancient science to any who wish his services in that direction.

During the years 1859-60, there str

During the years 1859-60, there strode into Prospect City at odd times an ungainly verdant-looking country lad, measuring fully six feet four and one-half inches in height with broad angular frame, having a large head thickly covered with short cut, black, bushy hair, rather small black eyes, high cheek bones, square prominent chin, wide mouth and swarthy complexion, and unusual size, and whose abrupt manners and speech, attracted the attention of nearly every one, such is an imperfect description of the personal appearance of Martin V. Ross one of the prominent lawyers of the Paxton bar in bygone days. He was born near Greencastle, Ind., and emigrated to East Central Illinois about 1855, where he was mainly engaged as a farm laborer and school teacher until his admission to the bar in 1862. After which for some time he was Assistant Editor of the Ford County Journal, one of the first newspapers published in the county. David Crondall of Champaign City being Editor. In 1864, he associated with himself as a partner in law, E. C. Gray, under

the firm name of Voss & Gray, which continued until the fall of 1865 when Mr. Voss located at Fort Scott, Kan., and where he successfully conducted an extensive law business, mostly in criminal cases, before the District and Supreme Courts of that State, for about two years. He was twice elected a member of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, and served with much distinction. At the close of his last term, he was with much distinction. At the close of his last term, he was elected Judge of the District Court composed of Bourbon and adjoining counties, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred in 1870, on the Pacific Slope whither he had gone for his bealth. In the management of his cases in court, he manifested great tenacity and no little adroitness. Before the jury he urged his clients' cause with much earnestness and vigor in a kind of "rough and ready" style peculiar to himself. Before the court he was deliberate, fearless and self-assured, generally appropriate though at time courts illustrated.

jury he urged his clients cause with much earnestness and vigor in a kind of "rough and ready" style peculiar to himself. Before the court he was deliberate, fearless and self-assured, generally argumentative, though at times quite illogical. In politics he was a zealous radical Ropublican, and during the late war labored for the cause of the union effectively. His educational acquirements were small, yet by nature he was endowed with physical and mental capacities broad and strong.

Edward C. Gray, the oldest settled lawyer, now in active practice at Ford County bar, was born and raised in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. His earlier years were spent on the farm, and as a railroader in his native State. When the Southern rebellion broke out, he shouldered his musket and moved to the front to take a hand in the preservation of the Union. After having served his country faithfully in that memorable struggle until 1864, he received an honorable discharge, and located in Paxton as a partner of Martin V. Voss, in the law practice under the firm name of Voss & Gray. The firm continued until the former went to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1865. Mr. Gray then become the resident partner of the firm of Smith & Gray. This partnership was dissolved when Mr. Smith was elected Circuit Judge of the Seventeenth Circuit in 1873. The firm enjoyed an extensive and successful law business in Ford and adjoining counties, as well as in the higher courts of this State. Mr. Gray, soon after Judge Smith's election, associated with himself as a partner, Capt. Z. S. Swan of Champaign, Ill., under the firm name of Gray & Swan, and so continued until the death of the latter at Champaign in 1882, since when he has practiced alone. He was at the December term, 1883, of the Circuit Court, appointed by Hon. O. T. Rems, Presiding Judge, as an associate counsel, with Hon. Thomas T. Tipton of Bloomington, Ill., to defend James Ryan, now under indictment for the murder of Abram Thorpe, in Paxton on the 30th day of September, 1883. His judgement of the l

John Pollock, the oldest member of the Ford County bar was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1817, where he was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common and select the farm, and received his education in the common and select schools of his neighborhood. In 1835, he removed with his parents to Logan County, Ohio; here he worked on the farm in the summer season, and taught district school and pursued his preparatory study of the law in the winter season. Soon after his admission to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1851, he began the practice of his profession at Bellfontaine. Some years later, he, in company with two others, conducted for two years a private bank in that city, Mr. Pollock acting as attorney and cashier. When the firm dissolved, the business was carried on for two years longer on his own account. Having now been elected Prosecuting Attorney for his county, he gave up the hanking and cashier. When the firm dissolved, the business was carried on for two years longer on his own account. Having now been elected Prosecuting Attorney for his county, he gave up the banking business to attend to the duties of his office. In 1865, in company with his son J. E. Pollock, now a prominent lawyer of the Bloomington, Ill., bar, he opened a law office in Winchester, Va., where they enjoyed an extensive practice until the fall of 1866, when the father made a business trip to Illinois, intending to return to Winchester, but in the meantime the Legislature of Virginia had enacted such liberal exemption and stay laws as to render collection of debts tedious and in some cases impossible. This induced him to take up his residence and open an office in Paxton. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Legislature of this State in the district composed of the counties of Livingston and Ford, and as such discharged the several duties there imposed upon him with that conscientious faith fulness that has ever characterized his action, whether in public or private life. Among other valuable services rendered his constituency, especially the people of Ford County, he procured the passage of the law placing McLean and Ford Counties in one judicial circuit. In 1872, he formed a law partnership with Alfred Sample, which was dissolved by mutual consent in 1877, and for one year thereafter, the firm of Pollock & McLean was one of the leading law firms in this county. But now his professional career drew rapidly to its close, his over-taxed nervous system could endure the strain no longer, and its prostration ensued to such an extent that he was compelled to relinquish his law business entirely and retire to private life. In his practice, he was a careful, painstaking lawyer, always siming to secure all legal rights of his client in every emergency, while his naturally sympathetic disposition impelled him to extra effort in behalf of the poor or unfortunate who entrusted their cases to his management. A

poor or unfortunate who entrusted their cases to his management. Alfred Sample was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 27, 1846. He came to Illinois in 1857, lived and labored on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and fought resolutely for his country until May, 1864. He received severe wounds in both arms and breast in the battle at Resaca, Ga., and on account of which he was discharged in December, 1864. In January, 1865, he entered Eureka College,

where, and at Monmouth College, he pursued a course for four years with a view of the study of law. Afterward taught school a short time. He read law with Col. R. G. Ingersoll at Peoria, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in December, 1870; came immediately to Paxton and formed a partnership with M. H. Cloud, under the firm name of Cloud & Sample, which lasted until the fall of 1872, when the firm of Pollock & Sample was formed, and was dissolved in 1877. In 1872, he was elected State's Atttorney for this county, and was re elected to the same office in 1876, by a large majority. In 1889, he was chosen Elector on the Republican ticket, and cast his vote in the Electoral College for James A. Garfield for President, and Chester A. Arthur for Vice President. From the beginning, he has been a remarkably successful lawyer, and has been employed in several of the most important suits ever tried in the county, among which may be mentioned his employment by the railroad and warehouse Commissioners to prosecute the Wabash Company for making unjust discriminations in their rates for carriage of freight between Peoria, Ill., and New York, and between Gilman and New York. By nature adapted to the profession of the law, possessing tact, energy, industry and invincible determination, he allows no cessation of hostilities until he is completely victorious or utterly vanquished. A more extended biography of Mr. Sample appears elsewhere in this work.

new York. By nature adapted to the profession of the law, possessing tact, energy, industry and invincible determination, he allows no cossation of hostilities until he is completely victorious or utterly vanquished. A more extended biography of Mr. Sample appears elsewhere in this work.

Milton H. Cloud, the present Master in Chancery of this county, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 24, 1842, came to Illinois in 1850, and settled on a farm in Tazewell County, where he lived until he was twenty years old, when he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served his county valiantly for three years as color bearer. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he received two severe wounds. After the close of his military service he entered Eureka College for a time, then read law at Pekin, Ill, and during the winter of 1866 was a student at the Chicago law school, after which he completed his proparatory study of the law at Metamora, Ill., in the office of R. T. Cassell & Son. He was admitted to practice in 1867, and commenced practice at El Paso, Ill.; came to Paxton in January, 1869, and soon acquired a fair practice. In 1871, the partnership of Cloud & Sample was begun and continued until 1872. Mr. Cloud was also State's Attorney for the county during the partnership. For the year 1875, he was City Attorney for the city of Paxton. In 1876, he became a member of the loan and real estate firm of Hanly, Sutton, Cloud & Day, Mr. Cloud being principally engaged in the examination of titles, and in this respect is probably as proficient as any attorney in this part of the State. In 1882, he was appointed Master in Chancery for the county by O. T. Reeves, Circuit Judge.

John R. Kinnear, formerly an attorney of Paxton, and now residing in Seattle, W. T., was born July 26, 1813, at West Point, Tippecance Co., Ind. He removed with his parents to Kingston, Rose Co., Ohio, in 1844, and thence to Bloomington, Ill., in the spring of 1850, where his parents still reside; young Kinnear was reared on than 2,000 volumes have been published and sold at \$1.50 per volume. Soon after he reached home he began the study of the law in the office of Judge Charles H. Chitty, at Metamora, Ill. After reading two years in the office, he attended the Chicago Law School, during the winter of 1867-68, and located in Paxton in March of the latter year. Here he formed a partnership with Hon. C. H. Frew, which was dissolved July 20, 1871; he served as City Attorney for the city of Paxton during the years 1869-70-71, and as Master in Chancery for Ford County four years, from August 28, 1873. In January, 1881, he formed a law partnership with John H. Moffett, which lasted until his removal to his present home. During his residence in Paxton he successfully conducted a large and lucrative practice, and was engaged in many of the most important suits tried in this county. Among them he was of counsel for Gen. Hendrix, indicted for murder in McLean County, who was acquitted. He was married to Rebecca Means, of Bloomington, Ill., June 2, 1868, and by whom he has two children living—Ritchey and Zeta, aged respectively fourteen and seven years.

whom he has two children living—Ritchey and Zeta, aged respectively fourteen and seven years.

Hon. Calvin H. Frew is the son of Robert and Anna S. Frew, and a native of Cleveland, Ohio. He was raised on a farm, and devoted much of his time to reading, when not engaged in farm or other labor. When seventeen years old, he began teaching school, paying a share of his wages to his father, and using the remainder to pay his own expenses at the high school, and at Beaver Academy in Pennsylvania, and later, at the Vermilion Institute in Ohio. In 1862, he became the Principal of the high school at Kalida, Ohio, and occupied a similar

position in the high school at Young America, Ill., in 1863-64. In this way he paid indebtedness incurred in obtaining his education, and at same time pursued his preparatory study of law. In the spring of 1865, he settled in Paxton, and there pursued his study in the law until the following December, when he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In 1868, less than three years after his admission to the bar, he was elected to the General Assembly from Ford and Iroquois Counties. During his first term as a member of that body, he became distinguished on account of his, then supposed, unconstitutional and radical views touching the power of the State to regulate the charges of the railway companies for the carriage of passengers and freight. On January 19, 1869, he introduced and supported by an able argument the following resolution: "Resolved, that all privileges, powers or prerogatives acquired by railroad companies of the State Government are subordinate to the general welfare of the people or community where constructed, and that the right of the State to exercise a reasonable control over such companies is one of which no power can divest the people." The doctrine embodied in this resolution has since become the settled law of the land, having been declared such by the Supreme Court of Illinois, as well as by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1870, he was re-elected by a large majority from the counties of Ford and Kankakee. During this term also, he took an active part in securing amendments to and the passage of some of the most beneficial statutes of the State now in force. In 1878, he was elected a third time to the Legislature, this time representing the counties of Ford and Livingston; one of the most 1878, he was elected a third time to the Legislature, this time representing the counties of Ford and Livingston; one of the most important laws passed by the Legislature at this session was that requiring the foreclosure of trust deeds and mortgages in court instead of by advertisement, the passage of which Mr. Frew urged with his usual zeal and force. In public life Mr. Frew has always been diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving his constituency with that earnestness and fearlessness characteristic of men of bold, independent mind. And although his professional business has necessarily been much neglected, on account of his time and labors in the public service, he still holds a very handsome practice. 1878, he was elected a third time to the Legislature, this time

account of his time and labors in the public service, he still holds a very handsome practice.

F. L. Cook, our present State's Attorney, is a native of New York, but has been a resident of Illinois for more than thirty years. Besides having a good common school education, he attended Eureka College in Woodford County and Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., for more than five years. His father having enlisted in the Union army, his son had to quit college to oversee his business affairs, that of grain buyer and railway agent at Kappa, Woodford County, Ill. This he did from 1862 to 1866. In the fall of the latter year he went to the National Capital as an employe of the State, to collect soldiers' claims, where he was an employe of the State, to collect soldiers' claims, where he was engaged for three years. He then acted as private secretary for Senator Cullom, then a member of the lower house of Congress from Illinois, afterward as Clerk of the two House Committies on Territories and Fernian Afficial Americans or senator cuilom, then a member of the lower house of Congress from Illinois, afterward as Clerk of the two House Committies on Territorics and Foreign Affairs during the years 1869, 1870, 1871, as well as having charge of the payment of U. S. Marshals in the census office. In June, 1871, he graduated from the Columbia Law School, D. C., but had been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the District in the May preceding. In March, 1872, he was admitted to practice in Illinois, and located at Paxton as a lawyer, soon thereafter. The City Council appointed him its attorney to fill the unexpired term of J. C. Patton, deceased, and in 1877, he was appointed Master in Chancery for this county by Judge O. T. Reeves. At the general election in 1880, he was elected State's Attorney for Ford County. In the discharge of his professional and official duties, he has shown himself intelligent, competent, fearless and faithful. Possessing a cool, deliberate judgment, guided by a liberal education and a thorough knowledge of his profession, his theory and practice is to let no guilty man escape.

a cool, deliberate judgment, guided by a liberal education and a thorough knowledge of his profession, his theory and practice is to let no guilty man escape.

Charles H. Yeomans, one of the first settled and most successful attorneys in Gibson City, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., December 2, 1846, and came to Illinois in 1850. In July, 1871, he graduated from Ripon College, Wisconsin, and received the degree of A. B., and in 1879 the degree of A. M. from the same institution. While pursuing his classical course at Ripon, he also read law under the supervision of Hon. Jesse Dobbs, at Ripon, and during vacations in the office of Hon. C. II. Wood, at Onarga, Ill. In October, 1870, he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar, and to the Illinois bar in 1872 at Ottawa, Ills., having located at Gibson the preceding July. By close attention to his professional business and untiring fidelity to his clients' interests, he has secured a full share of law business, as well as the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has held the office of City Attorney for his adopted city, and member of the Board of Education. He is public-spirited and enterprising, taking an active part in whatever movements are inaugurated for the social or commercial advancement of the young and flourishing city of his adoption so fortunately located in the fertile valley of the Sangamon River.

J. Rheese Patrick, fourth son of Mr. A. C. and Mrs. C. H. Patrick, was born March 4, 1858, at Rural Valley, in Armstrong County, Penn. During his boyhood days, until he was fifteen years old, he attended the common schools of his neighborhood in winter time, and worked at the carpenter's trade during his vacations. Subsequently he took the full classical course of study at the Glade Run Academy, located at Dayton, Penn., and in the spring of 1879, completed the post-graduate course in that institution, which entitled him to enter the sophomore class in college. In the fall of 1879, he engaged to teach the public school at Pellsville, Vermilion Co.,

time began and completed his preparatory study of the law under the supervision of Messrs. Kinnear & Most. Attorneys, in Paxton. In May, 1882, he was admitted to the bar by the Appellate Court at Springseld, Ill. For six months thereaster he studied and worked in his prosession in the office of IIon. Calvin H. Frew, of Paxton. He then opened an office and practiced on his own account. At the spring election of 1883, he had the honor to be elected to the office of City Attorney for the city of Paxton, after a close contest, Milton H. Cloud, an older and more experienced lawyer, being his opponent. Messrs. J. H. & J. B. Patrick, older brothers of Mr. Patrick, are prominent attorneys at Clarion, Penn. Both of his parents are yet alive, and reside at the old homestead in their native State, both having been born in Westmoreland County, Penn. He has three brothers and one sister living. He has succeeded to his present position by his own individual effort, and therefore is entitled to whatever credit belongs to those who work their way up from what is generally termed the lower walks in life.

Dr. Lockhart Brooks Farrar was born at Langdon, Cheshire County, N. H., August 29, 1822. The death of his father occurred when the subject of this sketch was about four years old. His mother then removed with her family to Walpole, N. H., where his boyhood and early manhood years were passed. After attending the common schools and different academies in his native State, he taught school for some years in various towns in New Hampshire and Vermont. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. George Smith, of Walpole, and completed his preliminary course in his profession with the late Dr. Hubbard Groves, of Nashua, N. H. His first course of lectures was taken at Woodstock, Vt., buthe received his diploma from the Berkshire Medical College, of Massachusetta, commencing in 1848. He practiced his profession for three years at Hollies, N. H., then moved to Manchester, Mass. The winter of 1856, he came to Illinois, and to P

lege of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and in the hospitals of those cities. In the spring of 1856, he came to Illinois, and to Paxton in the full of 1858. In 1868, he began the study of law, and in 1871, took the law diploma from the Michigan University, and was admitted to the Illinois bar the same year. He opened a law office at Paxton and practiced that profession for about four years, and then returned to the practice of medicine, which he still pursues at this point. In law, as well as medicine, the Doctor is well read, and possesses a much larger fund of information on other scientific subjects than is commonly found among professional men.

S. P. McLean, now associate editor of the Kankakee Times, was born May 9, 1852, in Hancock County, Va. He resided in Carrollton, Ohio, half a dozen years, and then removed to Vermont, Ill., in 1860. He was taught the harness-maker's trade by his father, and thereby earned the money to give him a good college education. He read law with Gest & Pooks, of Rock Island, Ill., was licensed to practice on examination by the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Ottawa, in September, 1877, and in the fall of the same year came to Paxton and formed a law partnership with Hon. John Pollock, under the firm name of Pollock & McLean. A year later, Pollock retired from the practice of the profession, and McLean continued the business. At the spring election, in 1879, he was elected City Attorney for the city of Paxton, which position he held, in addition to a good general practice, until May, 1880, when he resigned the City Attorney's office, boxed his law library and entered journalism, beginning as reporter on the Bloomington, Ill., Daily Mail. As a newspaper man he is a "Bohemian," having been engaged in reportorial and editorial work in the last three years, on the Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo, the Great Southwest, of St. Louis, the Decatur Herald, Bloomington Mail, Lincoln Times, and other sheets, and as before stated is at present employed as editor of the Kankakee Times, and where stay for at least a year as a condition precedent to his employment. He is quite spicy and versatile as a writer, and holds the usual adjustable political notions of newspaper reporters. He is a hard worker and liable to earn all the cash he carols from newspaper labors. On July 13, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Nealy Bruyn, eldest daughter of W. H. Bruyn, of Payton Ill

Paxton, Ill.

S. P. Rady, attorney at law, at Gibson, Ill., was born in Floyd County, Ind., in 1853. Until he was fifteen years old he worked on his father's farm in the summer season and attended the district school of his neighborhood during the winter. At the age of fifteen he became an assistant teacher in the High School in Galena, under his brother, William Rady. For the next nine years he taught school a part of the time and attended school the remainder of the time. While so engaged he went to Heartsville University, Ind., and the National Normal School at Lebanon. Ohio. and graduated there in the scientific course in Heartsville University, Ind., and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated there in the scientific course in 1877. For three years thereafter he was Principal of the High School at Lonadeser, Ky. Some time afterward he accepted the Principalship of the Gibson City Public School, which he held for one year. He has now been practicing law over two years, and has now quite a respectable business for a beginner.

and has now quite a respectable business for a beginner.

James Henry Lott, who is the latest accession to the Ford County bar, was born May 7, 1855, at Charleston, in the State of South Carolina. His father is of mixed blood, being equally Indian and African, and was a free man, and carpenter by trade. His mother is a quadroon, and was a slave, and by descent a granddaughter of the late Gov. Pickens, of that State. Henry went to Boston in 1865, as valet to Col. Nutt, of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Volunteers, and in the fall of the same year came to Tuscola, Ill., where he attended the public schools until 1873, and in the meantime learned the barber's trade. In

1878, he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he read law in the office of Doris & Doris, for eighteen months, and in 1881 came to Paxton, Ill., and resumed his law studies in October of the latter year, under the supervision of A. Sample. On the 23d day of November, 1863, he was admitted to the bar, after a rigid examination by a committee of three eminent lawyers, appointed by the Appelate Court of the Third District, then in session at the State Capitol, to examine applicants for admission. His knowledge of his chosen profession in thoroughness and extent is undoubtedly equal to if not above the average of beginners. He certainly deserves much credit for the determination he has shown to succeed, for it must be remembered that during most of the time he has been expressed in averaging the time. the time he has been engaged in preparation for the law practice, he has carned a livelihood for himself and family at the barber's he has carned a livelihood for himself and family at the barber's chair, and only acquired his present knowledge of law and other

chair, and only acquired his present knowledge of law and other subjects while others slept.

John H. Moffett, one of the youngest and most successful members of our bar, was born in Clayton, Adams County, Ill., February 25, 1857. In 1859, he emigrated with his parents, to Bloomington, Ind, and in the spring of 1865, to Paxton, Ill.; here he graduated from the public school, standing at the head of his classes, in 1875. Desiring more extended education, he repaired to Monmouth College in the fall of the same year, and there studiously applied himself until the spring of 1877, during which time the late Dr. David A. Wallace, was President of that flourishing and popular institution of learning. In May, 1877, he began his investigations of the intricacies of the law in the office of John R. Kinnear, then one of the leading lawyers of the Ford County bar, and in January, 1880, admitted to practice. He immediately formed a partnership with his preceptor under the firm name of Kinnear & Moffett, which lasted until May, 1883, when Mr. Kinnear took his departure for Seattle, W. T. Since then he has conducted as resident partner the W. T. Since then he has conducted as resident partner the law business of the firm of Tipton & Moffett. During the years 1881-82, he held the office of City Attorney for the city of Paxton. Studious in his habits, prompt and accurate in business transactions, methodical and thorough in the preparation of his cases, he enjoys a very respectable share of the law and collection business in Ford and surrounding counties, and is by no means a bridges lawyer.

a briefless lawyer.

Biographies of Hugh P. Beach, County Judge; Merton
Dunlap, County Clerk; and Alexander McElroy, Esq., members of the Ford County bar, appear elsewhere in this work.

FORD COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

The history of the newspapers of Ford County, and especially those of Paxton, has been one of successes and reverses, of hard struggle for existence, and brilliant victory in the face of defiant struggle for existence, and brilliant victory in the face of defiant opposition. The newspaper business is an occupation in which is brought into play some of the best and keenest qualities of a man's nature, and in which may also be displayed, on occasion, some of his lowest characteristics. It, in fact, may be represented as a battle, in which the cohorts are brought face to face with one another in a war of words, and in which he who holds the best command of himself and his forces is sure to prevail. The hosts of sin are encamped on one side and the forces of good upon the other, and the weal or woe, the destiny of a town or city, or it may be of a nation, may rest upon the conduct of a single newspaper. It is a potent factor for good or ill in any community, which is an all important reason that it should be in the hands of men of brain, who have the good and not the ill of the community at heart, and who will work for its upbuilding and best interests. best interests.

best interests.

The first paper established in Ford County of which we have any record was the Ford County Union, started in the year 1864, and which had a precarious existence of only a few months, when it was purchased by N. E. Stevens, in February, 1865. He changed the name to the Paxton Record, and has continued its publication ever since. The policy of the paper has been uncompromisingly Republican from its very foundation, even from the time when the country was closing a war that threatened its very life blood. Through nineteen years of changing life, through seasons of adversity, of bitter strife and debate, as well as in the more pleasant times of peace, it has steadily pressed forward until the present time, and now stands on a firm basis of assured prosperity, demonstrating the fact that a continuous policy is the best for a country newspaper. In 1881, Mr. Stevens associated with him his son, Edgar N. Stevens, and the paper has been continued since under the firm name of N. E. Stevens & Son, with no change in the policy of the paper. The paper now occupies a building of its own on North Market street, a good location, and is enjoying a season of unwonted prosperity.

The Ford County Liberal, conducted by Charles D. Sibley, was the next paper issued in Paxton. The first number was published on the 17th day of August, 1872. It was an eight-column folio, neatly printed and ably edited. In October of the same year, Thomas Wolfe became associated with Mr. Sibley in the editorial management of the paper, and in the following month took full possession. The aim of this sheet is to furnish a live. The first paper established in Ford County of which we

deditorial management of the paper, and in the following month took full possession. The aim of this sheet is to furnish a live, local paper, that should chronicle all the news of the day, and at the same time furnish its Liberal and Greenback friends with arguments for their cause. The office was on a paying basis, when, in October, 1874, under the management of Messrs. Wolfe

FORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

& Dodd, the building occupied and its effects were burned. The

paper was nover resurrected.

The Ford County Blade was the child of a day, started by The Ford County Blade was the child of a day, started by Messrs. Creed & Doxsey, of Bloomington, on the 1st day of July, 1876, upon the supposition that Paxton needed another local paper and to awaken a deeper interest in politics among the Democratic fraternity in this immediate vicinity. This firm published a newsy local paper for the brief term of twenty-four weeks, but was finally obliged to succumb to the inevitable. On the 9th day of December, of the same year, the last paper was issued. The failure to establish a paper was ascribed to the fact that the business was not here to support two live papers—evidently a sensible conclusion. Among others to whom credit was given by this firm for favors shown, was Mr. Stevens, of the Record.

Nearly a year clapsed before the next paper appeared, when

Nearly a year clapsed before the next paper appeared, when another firm from Bloomington put in the material for a job and newspaper office. Messrs. Holmes & Colvin christened their paper the Ford County News, and on the 3d of November, 1877, started out from a Republican standpoint to publish a paper well tinged with that doctrine, and also to make it replete with general local matter. The last issue appeared on the 19th of January, 1878, these parties having found that the field of Republicanism in the county was well occupied.

The Weekly Standard, by the same publishers, appeared on the 26th of January, 1878. Like the two other papers last mentioned, it was a five-column quarto, and, in reality, a continuance of the News, but espoused the Greenback cause. The Standard was longer lived than its immediate predecessors, and hung on with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause until 1879,

hung on with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause until 1879, when it succumbed to the inevitable, the field not being broad

when it succumbed to the inevitable, the field not being broad enough for its proper support.

The first edition of the Appeal was published on the 26th of November, 1879. The main reason for its appearance was based upon the supposition of its editor that we had entered upon seven years of prosperity, an hypothesis which has long since been proven a fallacy. It was an organ of the Greenback party, with Thomas Wolfe as editor, and B. F. Hill, publisher. After an ephemeral existence of forty-one wecks, about the 1st of September, 1880, the property was purchased by J. C. Dunham, who, in January, 1881, changed the name of the paper to the Eastern Illinois Register, and has since continued its publication in this city. The policy of the paper was announced as Greenback, although its editor and proprietor is said to be a Bourbon of the old school, and has strong leanings in that direction when election time is near at hand, although at other times his views are not so pronounced. not so pronounced.

The Gibson Enterprise is now in its second volume. P. The Gibson Enterprise is now in its second volume. P. A. Coal is editor and proprietor. The Enterprise is a thorough Republican paper, and is devoted to the best interests of the city and county. Its success is assured. Having a desire to furnish a newspaper that not only gives the general news of the day, but the home news as well, Mr. Coal is applying himself earnestly to the work before him. His experience in establishing the Sibley Index on a substantial basis has been of much practical use to him in his newspaper work at Gibson City. His province is to build up whatever he has to do with, and to further the prosperity of his city, county and political party, the Enterprise is applying all honorable means.

ing all honorable means

all honorable means.
The Pan Handle Advocate was started April 20, 1883, by The Pan Handle Advocate was started April 20, 1883, by F. H. Robertson. During the succeeding summer, Judge Beach succeeded Mr. Robertson in the proprietorship of the paper, and in less than one year has increased its circulation to about 600. It is a six-column quarto. It has been an independent journal, a paper expressly for the people, clean, straightforward and thoroughly representative, social, religious, political, industrial, etc. In short, it aspires to be the family paper per se. Published at Piper City, Ill.

Burt E. Burroughs, of Cabery, is publishing the Cabery Engirer, which is now approaching the completion of the first vol-

Piper City, Ill.

Burt E. Burroughs, of Cabery, is publishing the Cabery Enquirer, which is now approaching the completion of the first volume. Mr. Burroughs publishes a newsy, local paper at Cabery, and the advertisers of that village make good use of his columns to show forth the value of their goods. Mr. Burroughs publishes a very creditable paper, which is an honor to the place.

The first number of the Sibley Index was published about January 1, 1880, and the paper is now in its fifth volume. P. A. Coal was and still is the proprietor. H. W. Rodman is now the editor. The paper is a neat, five-column quarto, and well up with the demands of the day for a good local paper. The citizens of Sibley furnish a good advertising patronage, and the paper is well supported. Since writing the above, the Index has passed into the hands of M. T. Hyer, who is proving himself to be fully competent to successfully conduct an excellent paper.

The Gibson Enterprise was the first paper ever published in Gibson. It was started by N. E. Stevens in the month of May, 1872, to supply the needs of the town for a local paper. The printing was done at the Record office in Paxton. On the 1st of November, 1873, the Enterprise was purchased by Walter Hoge, who changed the name to the Gibson Courier. In size it was a seven column folio; in politics, independent. Mr. Hoge ran the paper until February, 1875, when the property was purchased by E. Lowry, who took possession March 1, 1875, and has managed the paper ever since. In politics, it has always been Independent, though generally favoring the Republican party and candidates. November 1, 1878, it was changed to a five-column quarto, and has remained such to this day. Mr. Lowry furnishes a good local paper, aiming to keep the people apprised of what is going on at home.

Note.—The foregoing is contributed by Edgar N. Stevens.

Note. - The foregoing is contributed by Edgar N. Stevens.

THE PIPER CITY "ADVERTISER."

This paper was founded by Henry Allnutt, the present editor and proprietor, who had located in Ford County in 1870, on a Pella Township farm. Removing to Piper City in 1873, he purreits Township tarm. Removing to Piper City in 1875, he purchased a quarto novelty press, twenty-five pounds of brevier, twenty-five pounds of long primer type, a few fonts of job type and other material, and opened a job office. In June, 1876, the Advertiser, a four-column folio, was first issued. The subscription list, starting with 193, rapidly increased. January, 1877, the paper was enlarged to a four-column quarto. In 1879, a larger press and more material were added, and the paper printed as a six-column folio.

In 1883, the paper became a five column quarto. The first printing room was McElhiney & Davis' scale office; thence it passed to more commodious quarters in Culbertson's building. Afterward, it occupied rooms over the bank, where a binder department was added. The present office is on Main street, in a building first erected for a schoolhouse, afterward used as a Methodist Church until the present church was built. The present weekly circulation is 675, with a good job printing and book-binding business.

THE "EASTERN ILLINOIS REGISTER."

This is an independent Democratic paper, published at Pax

xton. It holds decided opinions upon all matters of public interest. It holds decided opinions upon all matters of public interest, and is fearless and original in expressing them. It is the result of a consolidation of the Loda Register, Gilman Sun, Paxton Appeal and Gibson Press, the first of which was established in 1875 by the present editor and proprietor, J. C. Dunham.

Its circulation and standing has steadily improved from the first, in face of the most unscrupulous and ungenerous opposition of those who dislike its truthful way of stating unvarnished facts.

It asks no favor of politicians and caucus managers of any party, and gives thieves and demagogues no quarter. Subscription price \$1.50 per year in advance.

PHYSICIANS OF FORD COUNTY.

PHYSICIANS OF FORD COUNTY.

The following facts are taken rom the records of the county:
Samuel L. Baughman, Gibsfn City, graduated from the
Chicago Medical College March 2, 1870; school of practice,
regular or allopathic.

James Y. Campbell, Paxton, graduated from Chicago Medical College March 21, 1865; regular.

M. Cassingham, Roberts, graduated from Rush Medical
College, Chicago, February 16, 1865; regular.

S. D. Culbertson, Piper City, graduated from Jefferson
Medical College, Philadelphis, March 10, 1866; regular.

L. B. Farrar, Paxton, graduated from Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, November 8, 1848; homocopathic.

Laura E. Farrar, Paxton, graduated from Hahnemann Medical
College, Chicago, 1872; homocopathic.

H. E. Farley, Cabery, graduated from Rush Medical College,
Chicago, February 24, 1880; regular.

H. Gilborne, Cabery, graduated from Hahnemann Medical
College, Philadelphis, March 9, 1872; homocopathic.

J. I. Groves, Gibson City, graduated from Ilahnemann Medical
College, Chicago, February 26, 1880; homocopathic.

N. Holton, Gibson City, graduated from Chicago Medical
College March 5, 1867; regular.

H. A. Kelso, Paxton, certificate State Board on twenty years'
practice June 14, 1880; regular.

E. L. Kelso, Paxton, graduated from Chicago Medical College March 27, 1868; regular.

practice June 14, 1880; regular.

E. L. Kelso, Paxton, graduated from Chicago Medical College March 27, 1883; regular.

Floyd O'Brien, Sibley, graduated from Rush Medical College February 15, 1876; regular.

W. F. O'Brien, Piper City, examination by State Board July 6, 1881; regular.

E. B. Perry, Melvin, graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 24, 1880; regular.

John T. Ragsdale, Gibson City, graduated from American Eclectic College, St. Louis, January 26, 1875; eclectic.

Milton B. Swisher, Paxton, graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, March 6, 1883; homocopathic.

T. B. Strauss, Gibson City, examination by State Board

College, Cincinnati, March 6, 1883; homosopathic.

T. B. Strauss, Gibson City, examination by State Board January 12, 1878; regular.

J. M. Waters, Gibson City, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 7, 1868; regular.

S. M. Wylie, Paxton, graduated from Chicago Medical College March 5, 1878; regular.

John Wilson, Elliott, graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 21, 1882; regular.

T. R. Wiley, Gibson City, graduated from Rush Medical College February 14, 1874; regular.

W. H. Watson, Cabery, graduated from Rush Medical College February 16, 1875; regular.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS OF FORD COUNTY.

BY F. G. LOHMAN, COUNTY SUPERISTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

People always enjoy the contemplation of that portion of their history which has been subject to severe struggles and hardships, because all things valuable are acquired by ships, because all things valuable are acquired by exertion, self-sacrifice and cost, and amid great vicissitudes.

What is true of individual history is equally true of the histories of communities and nations. Even the histories of enter-

What is true of individual missory as tories of communities and nations. Even the histories of enterprises of all kinds are subject to the same general law.

It is a lamentable fact, however, that those incidents, in which we feel so keen and lively an interest, are largely in the obscurity of tradition. This is owing to the wrapped in the obscurity of tradition. This is owing to the small, almost insignificant, beginning of all enterprises, and the little importance attached to the necessity of preserving the early records. We are apt to forget that, however insignificant

little importance attached to the necessity of preserving the early records. We are apt to forget that, however insignificant the beginning of anything may be, it may, in course of time, assume vast and paramount importance.

In the collection of data for this chapter, we are much indebted to Rev. W. W. Blanchard, Hon. David Patton, C. Mc-Keever, J. R. Lewis, George H. Thompson and others.

Near the close of October, A. D. 1853, David Patton removed from La Fayette, Ind., to that portion of the present Ford County, popularly known as Ten Mile Grove, about two and a half miles west of Paxton. Here Mr. Patton found about a dozen families, who had located along this belt of timber, not venturing far out on the prairie lest they should lack for fuel and shelter, which the timber so gratuitously provided.

The schoolhouses nearest to this point were located at Urbana and Middleport, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The desire to give their children an elementary education existed in the heads of these families, but no effort had been made to secure the benefits to which all looked forward with an intense longing.

Under the direction of David Patton, a meeting was called, at which it was decided to erect a log schoolhouse. This resolution was not formed to be speedily forgotten, but was acted upon at once.

There was no plethoric treasury, there were no selfish con-

There was no plethoric treasury, there were no selfish co tractors, there were no expensive mechanics to employ, so the men shouldered their axes, and in the most primitive manner

tractors, there were no expensive mechanics to employ, so the men shouldered their axes, and in the most primitive manner constructed the most primitive schoolhouse. One week from the day of the meeting, the new schoolhouse was ready for use.

A difficulty at this point, however, presented itself. The schoolhouse was in place, and about thirty-five pupils waiting, eager to slake their thirst for knowledge at the spring from which they had been so long debarred. But teachers were scarce, and none could be found to lead the young minds.

In this extremity, Mr. Patton himself assumed the responsibility of teacher, opened the school about the middle of November, 1853, and taught till the following spring.

In the spring of 1854, Mr. Patton went to La Fayette, Ind., to buy his supply of groceries, and while there employed a Miss Eulala Lewis, who taught for six months and them married.

During the winter of 1854–55, David Patton was again employed to teach, which he did with much credit to himself and great benefit to the school.

Miss Polly Dops, daughter of one of the earliest settlers, a

Polly Dops, daughter of one of the earliest settlers, a

Miss Polly Dops, daughter of one of the earliest settlers, a family of the Button neighborhood, six miles southeast of Paxton, and favorably known by everyone, was engaged to teach for six months during the summer of 1855.

A Mr. Smith, from Montgomery County, Ind., was engaged to teach the school in the Patton district, as it was now called, during the winter of 1855-56. The pupils, some of whom could attend school only a short time during the year, manifested great interest in their work, and pursued their studies with a wooderful seel. onderful seal.

wonderful seal.

Prospect City, now Paxton, on the Illinois Central Railroad, at this time gave promise of becoming an important business center, and many new families came in to share in
the profits that often arise from the rapid building up and improving of new frontier towns.

Among the new comers was a Rev. W. W. Blanchard, of Urbans. Mr. Blanchard was engaged to teach the first school in the Upper Ten Mile, a place two miles further up the stream than the Patton School. This school was taught during the winter of 1855-56.

The people here had not yet built a schoolhouse, but the school was taught in the lean-to of the log house of the late Daniel C. Stoner, extensively and favorably known throughout the entire southern part of the county.

An incident worthy of notice, and one that will long be remembered in that locality; an incident that varied the humdrum monotony of everyday life, and fixed the beginning of a new era in that neighborhood, was the marriage of one of the pupils, Miss Barbara Stoner, to N. B. Day, one of the leading citizens of the young but enterprising city of Paxton. The teacher, Rev. Blanchard, solemnized the important event. A marriage is always of interest, but in a new country and a young community, it becomes an event of paramount importance. In this case the bride, Mrs. N. B. Day, continued an earnest student till the close of the term, which made the event doubly important, for not every school has the honor to have on its roll a full blown bride.

Other pupils of this school were the Rev. Franklin Stoner, now occupying the old homestead; Jessie Todd, now an old and respected citizen, who still lives near the same place he occupied whom a pupil; Edmund and Oliver Hagin, worthy citizens, now r Elliott.

We cannot stop to trace the history of the individual, nor give even a brief biography of each pupil. It is sufficient to state that nearly every member of these early schools lives at the present time, and fills an honorable place in the community where

present time, and fills an honorable place in the community where he now resides.

In the summer of 1856, Mr. Blanchard was engaged to teach in the now three-year-old log schoolhouse in the Patton district, District No. 1. During the following winter of 1856-57, Mr. Blanchard taught in the parlor of Mr. Patton, District No. 1,

the old schoolhouse, which had been built in 1853, and at the time of building was intended for a makeshift only, having be-

At this time the population increased so rapidly that it became necessary to organize new school districts. This was especially true of Paxton, now a growing young city, but still without a schoolhouse.

Ford County did not yet exist, but the territory now constituting it was still a part of Vermilion County. Applicants for teachers' certificates, therefore, were obliged to go a distance of fifty miles or more to Danville, in order to pass an examination

hity inites or more to Danville, in order to pass an examination and secure certificates. The journey across the country was not only very fatiguing and expensive, but at times quite impossible, and few could afford to make the long journey.

In order to obviate so long a journey, Mr. Blanchard wrote to the Superintendent at Danville, stating the circumstances, and requested him to appoint Mr. Patton an Examining Committee for the north part of Vermilion County. The Superintendent returned an appointment of Messrs. Blanchard and Patton as such committee. This facilitated the work very much and was such committee. This facilitated the work very much and hailed with delight by all aspirants for teachers' positions. hailed with delight by all aspirants for teachers positions. Mr. Blanchard, being the scholar of this committee, did the examining, while David Patton, who was a live business man, attended

Among the first applicants for certificate under the new dispensation was Mrs. Salina Allen, an old and experienced teacher of Whiteside County, and sister of the Rev. Blanchard and President Blanchard, of Knox College.

Mrs. Allen was employed to teach the first school taught in

Mrs. Allen was employed to teach the arst sensor taught in Paxton. Among her pupils were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Stites, O. B. Taft, now in Chicago, member of the firm of Pearsons & Taft. Mrs. Allen taught at different times with much success in the Patton and Stoner districts.

About this time, June, 1859, Ford County was organized, and the Rev. Blanchard was elected the first County Superintendant of schools in the new county.

ent of schools in the new county.
In the summer of 1859, Miss Mary A. Blanchard, daughter of President Blanchard, was employed

New districts were now rapidly organized, one near the place where Elliott is now located in Dix Township, and Mrs. Allen, who had been teaching with such marked success in nearly all

Township. A portion of the territory forming this school district was taken from the eastern part of Drummer Grove Township, and was therefore called Union District. Mr. Harvey Nash was the first teacher in this school, and was followed by Mr. Peirpont, who finished his term, Mr. Nash having enlisted and gone to Washington to take up arms in the defense of his

Other teachers in this district were Miss Carver, Mrs. Le Fevre and Miss Mary Pierpont, now Mrs. Henry C. Hall, of

The country lying northwest of Paxton, and now known as Wall Township, early attracted settlers to its fertile, rolling prairies. But the settlers were so much scattered that no united effort was made to secure educational advantages till the year 1861. In this year, a small schoolhouse was built on the northeast corner of Section 26, in the Noel neighborhood, and is still known as the Noel School, although it has been moved south one mile, and is now located on the northeast corner of Section 35.

Mr. William Noel was the first Township Treasurer of Wall
Township. Miss Smith, from McLean County, was the first
teacher to officiate in the Noel School.

After Mrs. Allen had closed her term of school in Dix Township, she was engaged to teach during the year 1861 in a new district in the western part of Wall Township, organized by Mr. Lytle, now an old and respected citizen of Paxton. This school was taught in a log house belonging to Mr. Lytle. Mrs. D. Denman, of Paxton, was one of the first pupils. In the summer of 1862, a school was taught in this district in the house of John Morris, by Miss Katy Bonesell. No schoolhouse was built in this district till 1863, when a small schoolhouse was erected, and euphoniously christened "String Town School," and is known by that name to the present time. The members of the first Board of Trustees of this, Wall, township were Abraham Wall, William McClelland and Samuel Lytle. At the first meeting of this hoard, William Noel was appointed Township Treasurer.

Mrs. Allen was an earnestly religious woman, and in addition After Mrs. Allen had closed her term of school in Dix Town-

Mrs. Allen was an earnestly religious woman, and in addition to her school duties found time to organize the first Sabbath school in Paxton, being also the first in Ford County.

During the summer of 1859, Miss Loretta Goodrich taught the first school in the Trickle Grove Schoolhouse, about five miles scutbeart of Paxton.

southeast of Paxton.

A small schoolhouse was built about 1859, in Paxton, and A small schoolhouse was built about 1859, in Paxton, and Miss Jennie Lyon, now Mrs. Samuel L. Day, was the first teacher. This schoolhouse was soon outgrown, sold for a dwelling-house, and a larger one, now the Baptist Church, was built. Mr. and Mrs. Amyx were the teachers here for some time. Soon this schoolhouse also became too small, and was sold to the First Swedish Lutheran Congregation, and was, in 1872, sold to the Baptist body. The nucleus of the present schoolhouse was then erected, and has been added to from time to time, as the occasion

The following is a list of names of the Principals employed in the Paxton Schools from its earliest date to the present time: Mrs. Salima Allen, Miss Jennie Lyon, Mr. Amyx, William Newlin, J. M. Hanley, W. J. Button, J. M. Spinning, W. J. Button, J. M. Hanley, J. S. Wilson, Charles Edwards, E. T. Evans,

C. M. Taylor, P. K. McMinn W. A. Wetzell, and the present incumbent, Prof. F. W. Gove.

Of the teachers mentioned in connection with the history of

this portion of the county, Messrs. Patton and Blanchard and Mrs. Allen deserve the honor of doing the pioneer work.

We have dwelt upon the details of the work done in this locality, not because it is of greater importance than that done elsewhere, but because the first school work was done here, and

elsewhere, but because the first school work was done here, and gradually spread over the entire county from this point.

The western portion of the county, consisting of Drummer Grove, Sullivant and Peach Orchard Townships, early gave attention to educational work. In the winter of 1854-55, Dr. Davis removed from Cheeney's Grove, McLean County, to the western portion of Ford County, and was for several years the only settler. That country in time attracted its share of new comers, and in 1862 Dr. Davis found several families, neighbors to himself, with no educational advantages. Dr. Davis employed a teacher in the winter of 1863-64, to give instruction to his children, and, being withal a generous man, he invited the neighbors

dren, and, being withal a generous man, he invited the neighbors' children in to be educated with his family.

The first schoolhouse in this portion of the county was built in 1863, in the southeast part of Drummer Grove Township, and is popularly known as the Wantwood School.

In the summer of 1865, two new school districts were organ-

In the summer of 1865, two new school districts were organized, the Powers Farm School and the Drummer Grove School. The schoolhouse known as the Powers Farm School answered the The schoolhouse known as the Powers Farm School answered the threefold purpose of schoolhouse, church and public hall for several years. In 1870, the Powers Farm Schoolhouse was removed and still serves as a dwelling-house. The following year, 1871, a new and larger building was erected in its place, and the name was changed to Union School District No. 4.

Before either of the above mentioned heuses were built, Miss Jennie Frew, of Paxton, taught in a small farm house on the farm of Mr. Asa Canterbury, 1865.

The first school officers elected were Asa Canterbury, Treasurer; L. Lavett, C. Palmer and J. Warner, Trustees; Thomas Green, Lewis Weakman and Caleb McKeever, Directors.

The first teacher in the Union District was a Miss Emma

The first teacher in the Union District was a Miss Emma Clark, a lady without a finger or thumb on either hand, but by Ciark, a lady without a tanger or thumb on either hand, but by means of an elastic band around her wrist, under which she slipped a penholder or pencil, was able to write a very good hand. By securing a switch in the same unique manner, she was enabled to give the obstreperous youths as much of the birch as was thought necessary to aid an elementary education.

The Drummer Grove Schoolhouse was erected in 1866, and

The Drummer Grove Schoolhouse was erected in 1866, and in 1872 was removed to Gibson City, and has since then grown into the present efficient graded school. Of the early teachers in the Drummer Grove Schoolhouse, we will mention only a few: Arabella M. Davis, daughter of Dr. Davis, before mentioned, and now Mrs. Weaver White, wife of the present Circuit Clerk; A. F. Irwin and Weaver White.

F. Irwin and Weaver White.

The original Drummer Grove Schoolhouse, which had been moved to Gibson City in 1872, soon became too small to accom modate the rapidly increasing school population of the enterprising young city, and it was found necessary to provide a larger building. The people of Gibson City, therefore, who, by the way, were never known to do anything in a half-way manner, erected, in 1874, a large and substantial brick building, at a cost of over \$8,000, with four elegant rooms. But so rapid was the increase in population that it became necessary to provide more room. Another schoolhouse was erected in 1882, and Gibson City is now provided with school buildings second to none in Eastern Illinois.

The following is a list of names of Principals of the Gibson Schools: Jesse Hubbard, E. G. Walker, J. W. Mercer, W. A. Wetzell, S. P. Rady, H. J. Clark and the present incumbent, I.

The entire Pan Handle, consisting of Lyman, Brenton, Pella, Mona and Rogers Townships, was known by the name of Town of Stockton until the year 1858.

In 1858, a petition was sent to John C. Short, County Clerk

of Vermilion County, asking that notices be issued and forwarded to John R. Lewis, to set off Town 26, Range 9. This was done,

to John R. Lewis, to set off Town 26, Range 9. This was done, and the town of Brenton dates its organization from this time. About the same time, 1858, efforts were made to have the territory lying south of Brenton and north of Wall set apart as a distinct township, forming what is now Lyman Township.

A meeting to elect Township Trustees was held at the residence of John R. Lewis, January 1, 1859, and J. E. Davis, A. J. Bartlett and Saul C. Burt were elected Township Trustees. This was the first step toward popular education in the Pan Hangard J. Bartlett and Saul C. Burt were elected Township Trustees. This was the first step toward popular education in the Pan Handle, and from this nucleus the work has spread over the entire northern part of the country. The trustees met for the purpose of organizing, February 9, 1859, at the house of A. J. Bartlett. After the organization had been completed, the township of Brenton was divided into two school districts, the south half forming District No. 1, and the north half District No. 2. John R. Lewis District No. 1, and the north half District No. 2. John R. Lewis was appointed Township Treasurer for Brenton Township, and also received a commission from Superintendent Blanchard to examine applicants for teachers' certificates. Mr. Lewis filled the latter office until the election of James Brown, 1869. It was further provided at this meeting, that election notices for a school election in District No. 1 be posted, and an election held in order that something tangible might be done in securing school privileges. This election was held at the house of Jacob Titus, Monday, February 21, 1859, but was adjourned to February 28. At this adjourned meeting, John R. Lewis, Mark Parsons and Ira Z. Congdon were elected the first Board of Directors in District No. 1, Brenton Township. Nothing more, however, was done in securing a school at this time. There Nothing more,
There

were no schoolhouses; the dwelling houses were small, and the

were no schoolhouses; the dwelling houses were small, and the obstacles that hindered school work almost insurmountable.

J. E. Davis and A. J. Bartlett, Trustees, had moved from the township shortly after their election in the summer of 1859, and it became necessary to elect other Trustees in their place. Accordingly a meeting for the election of Trustees was called for February 1, 1860. At this election L. T. Bishop and T. W. Pope were elected. Mr. Bishop has been a member of the Board of Trustees ever since his election in 1860, a term of twenty-four years, a remarkable case of tenure of office. So far schools existed here in theory only, and as no education was diffused in this way, great efforts were now made to have a school in reality. To way, great efforts were now made to have a school in reality. To further this end, John R. Lewis offered his shed lean-to for a schoolhouse, which was gladly accepted.

A Miss Annie E. Hobbis, afterward Mrs. Conrow, wife of

A Miss Annie E. Hobbis, afterward Mrs. Conrow, wife of County Superintendent Conrow, was the first teacher in the Pan Handle, beginning the school the first Monday in December, 1859, and continued four months. Mr. Lewis, in addition to giving his lean to for school purposes, furnished the fuel to keep the pupils warm, and board for the teacher for the four months. For this he received the very liberal compensation of \$24.

The following summer, 1860, the first schoolhouse in the Pan Handle was built on the farm of Mr. Wagner, and is to this day known as the Jacob Wagner School. This was a small building, 16x20 feet, but answered the purpose quite well. Miss Hobbis, who had made a record as a good teacher the winter before, was engaged to teach the pupils that gathered at this diminutive college.

loge.

A small village, Piper City, had sprung up in District No. 2, in the northern part of Brenton Township, and it became necessary to provide means for education there. A small schoolhouse, probably the smallest ever built, 12x12 feet, was erected in 1865. sary to provide means for education there. A simil schooling probably the smallest ever built, 12x12 feet, was erected in 1865. This house was several years afterward displaced by a larger and more convenient school building, and is now used by Mr. J. A. Montelius as a scale office. The first teacher here was a Miss Mary Thompson. After the close of Miss Thompson's term, a Miss Brown, now Mrs. McElhiney, taught in the little village school. From this small beginning has grown the present efficient graded school of Piper City.

Lyman Township was not far behind her sister township, Brenton, in educational work. About the time when Brenton Township was organized, Mr. S. K. Marston sent in a petition to have Lyman Township organized, and the organization of the two townships was consummated about the same time. In the north-

townships was consummated about the same time. In the northeastern part of Lyman Township are several sections of broken, rolling land, which were early settled by people from Con-necticut. They chose this because it stood in such a decided necticut. They chose this because it stood in such a decided contrast to the surrounding prairie, which to them looked more like a great expanse of marsh than land fit for agricultural purposes, and was more in conformity with the nature of the country in their Connecticut homes. These persons, cager for educational advantages, organized a school district in 1859, and Mrs. S. K. Marston was engaged to give the necessary instruction. This first school was taught in an upper room of Mr. Marston's dwelling. Among the pupils was G. P. Lyman, brother of S. B. Lyman, ex-Sheriff of Ford County. A schoolhouse was built in this settlement in the summer of 1860, and was named District No. 1. Soon after this, a district was organized two built in this settlement in the summer of 1860, and was named District No. 1. Soon after this, a district was organized two miles south. This was christened District No. 2, and is popularly known as the Larkin's District. No schoolhouse was built in this district for some time, but Mr. W. S. Larkins came to the rescue by giving the use of one of his rooms for school purposes. Here Miss Alice J. Jewell scattered the jewels of an elementary education among the rising generation. The second term of school in this district was taught in a small stable, converted into a school room, and Miss Jewell again presided as teacher. In 1863 or 1864, a schoolhouse was built, and one of the early teachers was the congenial George II. Thompson ex-

teacher. In 1863 or 1864, a schoolhouse was built, and one of the early teachers was the congenial George II. Thompson extensively known throughout the entire central part of the county, and now a resident of Kansas.

The educational work having now fairly begun, rapidly spread over the entire northern portion of the county. Indeed, the country schools in the Pan Handle are at this time better provided with good schoolhouses and apparatus than any other part of Ford County. It is impossible in the brief space allotted us to make mention of all townships, and furthermore, the early history of some of the townships is so intimately interwoven with the history of adjoining townships that to separate them would rob them of much of their interest.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Ford County has at the present time three graded schools. One at the county seat, Paxton, one at Gibson and one at Piper City. The schools at Paxton and Gibson have for a number of years ranked among the best graded schools in Eastern Illinois. These two schools have in addition to their regula cight-grade graded course, a two years high school course. The work of these schools has been so thorough and broad as to fit their graduates sufficiently to participate in the practical affairs of life with great efficiency. But few schools of this kind are better provided with reference libraries and apparatus. The physiological models, chemical laboratory, zoilogical and geological specimens of the Paxton Graded School are probably more complete than those of any school of like grade. The Piper City School, which was organized as an eight-grade graded school in the summer of A. D. 1883, is doing very efficient work, and in a short time will be equal to any school of its kind.

The graded school buildings are not only substantial and roomy, but attractive and comfortable.



COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There are ninety-nine district schools in Ford County, including the village schools, with two teachers. Although Ford was the last county organized in the State, her district schools, in the efficiency of the work done, are fully equal to the schools of some counties much older. With but very few exceptions, the school buildings are well fitted for the purpose they are intended to serve, and where the schoolhouses are small and old, strenuous efforts are being made to effect the needed improvements. There is no doubt, that in course of time, the district schools of Ford County will be equal to the best district schools in the State. Mr. D. H. Armstrong, County Superintendent, made an effort in 1878 to grade the country schools, but his death in 1879 frustrated the plan which had not yet had time to become popular. Efforts are now being made by the present incumbent, F. G. Lohman, to complete the grading that was so unfortunately stopped, and it is hoped that the plan will be carried to a successful issue.

INSTITUTES.

Teachers' institutes were a thing unknown in Ford County till 1878. It is true that Col. Brown, who was Superintendent in 1869 and 1870, held an institute for the benefit of teachers, but this did not result in much good, hence did not become a permanent fixture. In 1878, D. H. Armstrong made a very vigorous effort to hold a teachers' institute, and have such institutes a part of the educational work of the county. These institutes have been continued ever since, and have been a source of great benefit to the teachers. It is true that teachers' institutes in Ford County have been greatly hindered by a lack of means, and, therefore. been continued ever since, and have been a source of great benefit to the teachers. It is true that teachers' institutes in Ford County have been greatly hindered by a lack of means, and, therefore, have not been as efficient as they should be. This our legislators recognized, and to aid educational work throughout the State, passed a bill that every applicant for certificate and the state, passed a bill that every applicant for certificate and the state, passed a bill that every applicant for certificate and the state, passed a bill that every applicant for certificate and the state, passed a bill that every applicant for certificate and the state of the stat passed a bill that every applicant for certificate, and every applicant for renewal of certificate, shall pay a fee of \$1. The fees that are thus paid constitute an institute fund, and will place our teachers' institutes on a firm financial basis.

THE PAXTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The Paxton High School was organized in the fall of 1874, with T. L. Evans as Principal. Mr. Evans had been the Principal of the public school for several years, and having brought a class to the end of the common school course, which was anxious and ready to pursue higher studies, he advocated and obtained the introduction into the schools of a higher course, which included three years Latin, the natural sciences, higher mathematics and the study of English and American literature. The School Board under which this advance was obtained was composed of S. P. Bushnell, W. B. Travis and S. D. Cooper. The experi-S. P. Bushnell, W. B. Travis and S. D. Cooper. The experiment proved a success. The course was made very complete and thorough. Mr. Evans was systematic and energetic in his work, and with the able assistance of Miss Sarah J. Shields the first high school class graduated in the spring of 1877, with honor to themselves and the school. The class contained, at graduation, five members—Misses Jennie W. Harper and L. Jennie Moffett, Messrs. F. L. Cooper, Harry C. Buell and Edgar N. Stevens. The graduating exercises were held at Clark's Hall June 15th, 1877, and attracted a very large audience. The exercises included orations and essays from the graduates that were said by competent judges to be fully up to the standard of such productions. On June 7, 1874, the second class graduated. The exercises were held at Clark's Hall, and again the audience was entertained with a choice programme of essays, declamations and orations by the graduates and under graduates. Misses Julia D. Bicket and Florence Moffett received diplomas as the reward of their labor. The practice of giving flowers as tokens

Julia D. Bicket and Florence Moffett received diplomas as the reward of their labor. The practice of giving flowers as tokens of esteem and approbation was begun at this time.

The high school department was discontinued under the directorship of Messrs. C. Bogardus, G. W. Cruzen and W. B. Travis, with Prof. C. M. Taylor as Principal, and there were no graduates in the spring of 1879.

Under the professorship of P. K. McMinn, there were no high school graduates in 1880, but a class completed the public school. The commencement was held in Clark's Hall, Thursday evening May 27, 1880. The class was composed of five mem. evening, May 27, 1880. The class was composed of five mem-bers—Misses Ollie Reed, Annie Morris, Kate Dwyer and Lettie Evans, and Mr. Charles Mead. The entertainment was excelconducted, and the graduates acquitted themselves with

Prof. McMinn continued with the school another year, as the end of that time the following were the graduates: Misses Nora McQuisten, Julia Moffett and Mr. William H. Ramsey, and

Nors McQuisten, Julia Moffett and Mr. William H. Ramsey, and the usual closing exercises were held.

The interest in the high school was revived with the advent of Prof. W. A. Wetzell. He commenced work in the fall of 1881, and in the spring of 1882 was able to make a very encouraging report. A class of five had finished the first year's work, and was prepared to complete the high school course the following

A large audience again assembled at Clark's Hall on Tuesday evening, June 12, 1883, to hear what these young people had to say for themselves. A splendid programme of orations and essays had been prepared by the graduates, and the various exercises were given with an ease and finish which showed much care in the preparation. Diplomas were awarded to Misses Minnie Bush, Grace Ide, Edith Huston and Addie Wilson, Messrs Orrick Wilson and Walter Hill. vie Wilson and Walter Hill.

Prof. Wetzell concluded his labors in the schools in Decem-

ber, 1883. During his residence here his wife did much to elevate the study of music and to place it among the regular studies of the common and high schools.

He was succeeded by Prof. F. W. Gove, of Normal, in Jan He was succeeded by Prof. F. W. Gove, of Normal, in January, 1884. Mr. Gove remained with the school until June following, and graduated one of the finest classes ever sent out from our high school. Their names are familiar to our ears, as they are all well.known in this community: John H. McElroy, Charles O. Shephardson, Clara E. Meharry, Harry L. Dunlap, Raymond V. Smith and Allie B. Meharry. The exercises in their entirety were among the best ever given by the high school graduates. Mrs. F. W. Gove continued toaching the study of music in the school and left it in good shape for grading.

graduates. Mrs. F. W. Gove continued teaching the study of music in the school, and left it in good shape for grading.

The young people who have graduated from the high school are doing good work in their respective vocations. We wish for them the greatest success in their future life.

The names of the present members of the School Board are

them the greatest success in their future life.

The names of the present members of the School Board are John M. Hanley, Merton Dunlap and George J. Shepardson. The corps of teachers for 1884 is as follows: Prof. Austin C. Rishel, Principal, Misses Sue E. Banghart, J. Esther Johnson, Kate Dwyer, Flora Garrette, Laura Bruce, Minnie Bush, Mrs. Helen A. Lewis and Mrs. Shepardson, teacher of music.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

So far as we have been able to obtain the reports, the secret societies of the county are as follows:

Gibson—Hesperon Lodge, No. 123, K. P.; Gibson Lodge, No. 733, A., F. & A. M.; Gibson Chapter, No. 183, R. A. M.; Persian Queen Lodge, Order of Eastern Star; Gibson Lodge, No. 542, I. O. O. F.; Lott Post, No. 70, G. A. R.; Drummer Lodge, No. 1611, K. of H.; Antioch Lodge, No. 28, Ancient York Masons.

Paxton—Paxton Lodge, No. 416, A., F. & A. M.; Ford Chapter, No. 118, R. A. M.; Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 88, K. T.; Post of Grand Army of the Republic; Independent Or-

K. T.; Post of Grand Army of the Republic; Independent Order of Mutual Aid; Royal Templars of Temperance.

Piper City—Piper Lodge, No. 471, I. O. O. F.; Piper Lodge, No. 608, A., F. & A. M.; Post of Grand Army of the Lodge, No. 608, A., F. & A. M.,
Republic.
Sibley—Sibley Lodge, No. 761, A., F. & A. M.
Cabery—A prosperous lodge of A., F. & A. M.

FORD COUNTY FAIRS.

PAXTON.

A public meeting was held at the court house in Paxton, April 9, 1864, for the purpose of organizing a Fair Association. J. H. Dungan was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and William A. Goodrich, Secretary. A constitution for an association, to be known as "The Ford County Agricultural Society," was unanimously adopted, in which the object was stated to be "The promotion of agricultural, horticultural, mechanical and household arts," and the following officers were elected:

President, Frederick T. Putt; Vice Presidents, Joshua E. Davis, J. P. Search, E. F. Havens: Recording Secretary, L. A.

President, Frederick T. Putt; Vice Presidents, Joshua E. Davis, J. P. Search, E. F. Havens; Recording Secretary, L. A. Barber; Corresponding Secretary, R. R. Murdock; Treasurer, John L. Murdock; Directors, James F. Hall, Howard Case, Leonard Pierpont, William Walker, G. B. Winter.

Under the above organization, county fairs were held in Paxton in 1864 and in 1865. After this no fair was held for several years. On the 10th of February, 1872, a public meeting convened at the court house to reorganize under a new constitu-

eral years. On the 10th of February, 1872, a public meeting convened at the court house to re-organize under a new constitution and the by-laws of the State Board of Agriculture. Of this meeting Benjamin F. Dye was Chairman, and N. E. Stevens, Secretary. This object, however, was not accomplished until an adjourned meeting, held April 6, 1872, when a constitution and by laws were adopted, and the following officers elected:

President, William Noel; Vice Presidents, M. L. Sullivant, F. T. Putt; Secretary, John J. Simons; Treasurer, George Wright; Corresponding Secretary, N. E. Stevens; Executive Committee, John Bodley, W. B. Holmes, Samuel Lefever, B. F. Dye, John Richardson, William T. Patton, R. Cruzen, C. H. Frew, A. H. Hanley.

Richardson, William T. Patton, R. Cruzen, C. II. Frew, A. H. Hanley.

Under this organisation a fair was held in Paxton, commencing September 24, 1872, and lasting four days.

On the 14th of January, 1873, having ascertained that, by a clerical error the name of the society did not conform to the requirements of the State Board, a resolution was adopted declaring the name to be "The Ford County Agricultural Board."

The officers elected for 1873 were as follows:

President, William Noel; Vice Presidenta, F. T. Putt, William Walker; Secretary, John J. Simons; Treasurer, George Wright; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Frew; Executive Committee, John Bodley, W. B. Holmes, Samuel Lefever, B. F. Dye, John Richardson, W. T. Patton, R. Crusen, C. W. Meharry, A. H. Hanley. The second annual fair was held at Paxton September 2 to 5, 1873.

Following is a list of officers for 1874:

Following is a list of officers for 1874:
President, William Noel; Vice President, C. W. Meharry;
Secretary, John J. Simons; Treasurer, George Wright; Cor-

responding Secretary, C. H. Frew; Executive Committee, John Bodley, Lindsey Corbley, J. H. Flagg, R. Cruzen, A. H. Hanley, John Karr, F. T. Putt, B. F. Hill, John Bayne.

The fair of 1874 was held at Paxton September 29 to Oc-

The next annual fair was held at the same place, September 21 to 24, 1875. Officers, President, William Noel; Vice President, J. II. Flagg; Secretary, Merton Dunlap; Treasurer, J. P. Day; Corresponding Secretary, N. E. Stevens; Executive Committee, F. T. Putt, H. J. Schaeffer, John Karr. John Bayne, P. V. Healey, John Bodley, B. F. Hill, N. B. Day, R. Cruzen. In 1876, the fair was held September 19 to 22. Officers—President, F. T. Putt; Vice President, J. II. Flagg; Secretary, Merton Dunlap; Treasurer, John M. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, N. E. Stevens; Executive Committee, William Noel, George Arnott, William T. Patton, H. J. Schaeffer, C. H. Frew, G. W. Cruzen, J. P. Middlecoff, John Karr, P. V. Healev.

The fair of 1877, was held September 11 to 14. Officers—President, F. T. Putt; Vice President, William Noel; Secretary, John J. Simons; Treasurer, John M. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, N. E. Stevens; Executive Committee, H. J. Schaeferents, M. E. Stevens; Executi

tary, John J. Simons; Treasurer, John M. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, N. E. Stovens; Executive Committee, H. J. Schaeffer, G. W. Cruzen, George Arnott, A. L. Clark, N. B. Day, Charles Bogardus, C. M. Bodley, Daniel Moudy, J. H. Flagg, The date of the next fair was September 10 to 13, 1878. Officers—President, Abram Croft; Vice President, H. J. Schaeffer; Secretary, G. W. Cruzen; Treasurer, John M. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, N. E. Stevens; Executive Committee, J. P. Day, Stacy Daniels, Daniel Moudy, W. E. Sawyer, J. B. Loose, R. Crusen, George Arnott, C. W. Meharry, Lindsey Corbley.

Corbley.

In 1879, the fair was held September 16 to 19.

Vian President. A. L. Cla Officers-

In 1879, the fair was held September 16 to 19. Officers—President, Abram Croft; Vice President, A. L. Clark; Secretary, G. W. Cruzen; Treasurer, John M. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, N. E. Stevens; Directors, J. P. Day, J. C. Kirkpatrick, J. B. Loose, William Noel, F. T. Putt, W. E. Sawyer. The fair of 1880 was held August 31 and September 1 to 3. Officers—President, Abram Croft; Vice Presidents, J. P. Day, A. Goodell, H. J. Schaeffer; Secretary, W. McTaggart; Treasurer, John M. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, N. E. Stevens; Directors, N. B. Day, O. A. Swanson, T. M. King, A. M. Daggett, John Karr, J. W. Axline, J. R. Kinnear, William Noel, E. F. Earl.

The tenth annual fair was held in Paxton, August 30 and 31.

The tenth annual fair was held in Paxton, August 30 and 31, The tenth annual fair was held in Paxton, August 30 and 31, and September 1 and 2, 1881. Officers—President, Charles Bogardus; Vice Presidents, E. F. Earl, N. B. Day, W. E. Sawyer; Secretary, George A. Hall; Treasurer, George Grove; Corresponding Secretary, D. E. Stoner; Directors, A. Crott, W. McTaggart, William Noel, A. M. Daggett, T. M. King, William Kenney, Nels Dahlgren, R. S. Hall, J. W. Axline.

The same officers were re-elected for 1882, but the Directors

The same officers were re-elected for 1882, but the Directors subsequently voted to hold no fair that year, and none was held in 1888.

BRENTON AND PELLA.

BY H. ALLHUTT.

At a meeting held in John Clark's hall at Piper City, November 5, 1881, by some of the citizens of Brenton and Pella Town-ships, for the purpose of organizing a farmers' club, the followbusiness was transacted:
On motion of Thomas McDermott, of Pella, James Arnold, of

Pella, was chosen President. On motion, James R. Rezner, of Brenton, T. J. Sowers, of Pella, was chosen Secretary, and on motion of Peter Gallahue, of Pella, James R. Rezner, of Brenton, was elected Treasurer. On motion, the club was named The Brenton and Pella Farmers' Club.

On motion, adjourned to meet again in Clark's Hall December 3, 1881, at 7 o'clock P. M.

T. J. Sowers, Secretary.

At the next meeting, December 8, 1881, J. A. Montelius moved that the officers elected hold their offices for one year. Carried.

This was the first of a number of most interesting meetings during the winter of 1831-82. They were all well attended, and many farmers gave some valuable information on matters of

interest to agriculturists.

During this year it was decided to hold a fair for the exhibition of live stock, and the 23d day of September, 1882, was selected for the occas

At this meeting, Henry Allnutt was elected Assistant Secre-

The premiums offered were the Western Rural and Piper

City Advertiser, for the best blooded animal on the grounds.

The blue and red ribbons were awarded in each class. There were seventy nine entries. Three span of horses afterward sold for \$500 for each span. R. Dunn of Brenton, took the Western

for \$500 for each span. R. Dunn of Brenton, took the Western Rural and Advertiser premium.

This fair was such a decided success that it was decided to hold one every year, and in 1883 money premiums were offered, an entrance fee charged, and more extensive arrangements made.

At the election of officers for the year ending November, 1884, James Arnold, of Pella, was re-elected President; C. Jennings, of Brenton, First Vice President; T. J. Sowers, of Pella, Second Vice President. Henry Allnutt, of Piper City, Secretary, and Joseph Burger, of Brenton, Treasurer.

GIRSON.

This society was organized in 1872, and the first fair was held in September of that year. The first officers were J. E. Davis, President; W. H. Simms, Secretary; John H. Collier, Treasurer. The society continued in successful operation until 1879,

the last fair being in September of the latter year. The last officers were J. B. Lott, President; R. M. Smith, Secretary; M. T. Burwell, Treasurer.

Mr. Lott, who was very active, and succeeded in making this last fair quite a success, was taken sick, and died shortly after-

We are indebted to Mr. Yeomans for the foregoing facts.

It is well to remember in connection with this question of local fairs that great exhibitions and fairs at large cities, together with very low excursion rates on railroads, have turned the attention of the people away from home fairs. The spirit of sight-seeing is abroad in the land.

THE SWEDES IN FORD COUNTY.

A book called "Svenskarne i Illinois" (the Swedes in Illinois), was compiled and written in 1880 by Capt. Eric Johnson, of Galva, Ill., and C. F. Peterson, one of the managing editors of Swenska Tribunen (the Swedish Tribune). Chicago,

editors of Swenska Tribunen (the Swedish Tribune). Chicago, and from it the following translations are made by John F. G. Helmer, the present Deputy Circuit Clerk of Ford County.

This part of Illinois has a very peculiar geographical shape, and is similar to Rock Island County. It is forty one miles long and twenty-eight miles wide, located between Iroquois and Livingston Counties. In one place it is twenty-eight miles, and in another again eighteen miles wide, but only to again contract itself into a narrow strip only six miles wide. The county was organized in 1859, and had in 1870 a population of 10,000 people. The land is nearly level and in many places very level and flat, so that a system of ditches is and will be necessary to carry off the surplus water in wet seasons. Paxton is the leading town and county seat, and has a population of about 2,500. and county seat, and has a population of about 2,500.

THE SWEDES IN AND ABOUT PAXTON.

The Swedes in Paxton and the immediate vicinity have in Swen Hedenskog their earliest pioneer. He had in Sweden been overseer of a large plantation in the province of Holland, and emigrated with his family in 1857, and settled about nine miles west of Paxton. Here, poor as he was, he experienced many privations, but came out victorious, and prospered, and was considered to be well-off when he, a few years ago, moved to Nebraska, where he has since died. In 1859, Carl Anderson, who was a sailor by occupation, and another man by the name of Andrew Olson (both from the Province of Helsingland, Sweden), located in the neighborhood. Anderson has since removed to Colorado, leaving a daughter, still residing here. Mr. Olson lives with his family on a farm three miles southwest of town,

When in 1863 it became an assured fact to locate the Swedish When in 1803 it became an assured tact to locate the Swedish Augustana College at Paxton, the Swedish emigration became lively to these parts, and in that year an agreement was made with the Illinois Central Railroad Company that the Swedes should settle on lands the company had for sale, in consideration of which the company should pay the college a commission of \$1 per acre on every acre sold to the Swedish settlers. Consul P. L. Hawkinson, of Chicago, was the company's agent in Paxton. Among others who arrived at that time was Erik Rasmus, from Gammalstorp Blekinge. He had then been in the country ten years, having emigrated in 1853, and settled at Galesburg. He is still to be found on a well-improved farm of 129 acres, east of Paxton. In the same year (1863), came to the Paxton Colony Carl Larson, Erik Carlson, John Anderson and A. M. Hanson, all still in life and in vigorous health, and owners of pretty farms that yield them abundantly all they need.

The following year brought to Paxton J. H. Wistrand, who was the first Swedish merchant in Paxton, and kept a grocery till 1875, when the college removed to Rock Island; he also removed there and at once engaged in mercantile business. Peter Augustana College at Paxton, the Swedish emigration became

was the first Swedish merchant in Paxton, and kept a grocery till 1875, when the college removed to Rock Island; he also removed there and at once engaged in mercantile business. Peter Hedburg appeared in Paxton the same year, and kept a lumber yard at first, and afterward in various other occupations, and held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Collector. Poor health made it necessary for him to seek a different clime, and in the spring of 1873 he removed to Colorado and located at Denver, where he is now the Swedish Consul.

Emigration to the Ford County Colony continued brisk, and in 1865, the following additions from Attica, Ind., same place as Mr. Hedberg, who all had lived there for some years. Among them we find Fredrik Bjorklund, Carl Fager, John Swan, John Johnson and John Nelson, who are all with their families still living and farming, also Peter Larson and John Nelson, who are prosperous merchants. Emigration to the place continued constantly till 1870. Since then nearly as many have moved out West to other Western States and Territories, as have come here from Sweden. About them can be said that they have fought all difficulties with heroic courage, and acquired an independence where their American brethren and neighbors very often have failed. The secret here is their persevering hard labor, and strict economy. Land in this part of the State has always been cheaper than in the northwestern part of the State. So called improved farms can be bought for \$25 and \$35 per acre. The number of Swedes in the town of Paxton and immediate vicinity is estimated at 1,000. In no place, with the exception of New number of Swedes in the town of Paxton and immediate vicinity Boston, can be found as many business men (merchants) in proportion to the population, and nowhere do the Swedes a better business than here. It is natural that they would not suc-

ceed as well, did not the Americans support them as well as their Swedish patrons. One of the most successful Swedish enterprises is Nels Dahlgren's plow and machine shops. Mr. D. had before been engaged with John Deers & Co., in Moline, Ill. Came to Paxton in 1865, and began on a small scale the same year. His productions, especially his plows, soon earned him a reputation as the best in the market, and the demand for them increased, and the shops were enlarged so that he was able to manufacture 300 plows and 40 cultivators in 1871. If the shops were better located so his plows could be shipped and compete with other makes, it would be an easy matter to treble the production, but Mr. D. is a man of the few who are wise to engage in a slower and surer road to wealth, and he is satisfied with the encouragement he has received, and his profits have been proportionately greater than larger manufacturers, because he has retailed his plows directly to his customers from his shops, when others have to be handled through commissioned dealers. Although the capacity of his shops could turn out 500 plows a year, though the capacity of his shops could turn out 500 plows a year, the output is only about 80 plows, which is at present sufficient for local demand. We continue further, and find Gustaf Sandfor local demand. We continue further, and find Gustaf Sandberg, who is running an important wagon and blacksmith shop; Swenning Anderson, blacksmith; J. P. Lindstrom, dealer and manufacturer in furniture and cabinet goods (N. G. Egnell has succeeded to Mr. Lindstrom in business); Kjellstrand & Melby, painters; A. J. Lawrence, dry goods; John F. G. Helmer, drug clerk; Peter Larson, the only merchant tailor; John Nelson, dealer in ready-made clothing; Fred Telander, groceries and hardware; N. G. Egnell, furniture; Nels Younggren, John Crantz, Andrew Anderson, Perry A. Berggren and Lars H. Rodeen, all in groceries; Sheldon & Swanson, dealers and manufacturers of boots and shoes; P. A. Berggren, photographer, and Swen Lundberg, brick and tile maker, three miles out of town, with a yearly production of 500,000 brick. In the matter of churches, they are here as well provided for as their countrymen elsewhere. The Swedish Lutheran Congregation was organized by Prof. Hasselgnist in 1868.

with a yearly production of 500,000 brick. In the matter of churches, they are here as well provided for as their countrymen elsewhere. The Swedish Lutheran Congregation was organized by Prof. Hasselguist in 1863.

The first services were held in the old schoolhouse which belonged to the college, and served as a house of worship till 1872, when a good and substantial church was built. Its dimensions are eighty feet long, forty feet wide, twenty high, whereto is added the 100 feet high spire. The cost of same finished amounted to \$11,000. The pulpit may be noted as very pretty and costly, and is regarded as second to none in the State, when speaking of the Scandinavian Churches.

The congregation has 365 communicants, and in all 600 members. The Sunday school is attended by 150 children. Rev. A. Edgren is pastor of the church, and was born in Nedra Ulleryd, in the Province of Vermland, the 3d day of January, 1841. He came to America in 1870, and graduated in Paxton the 29th of June, 1873. The Swedish, Lutheran Mission Church was, in November, 1878, organized with a membership of seventy-five, with Rev. A. P. Palmquist as its pastor. The following year a neat and pleasant church was built at an expense of \$1,500. The membership has since increased to 185 persons. Society Swea has existed since 1877, and is at present in a very prosperous condition, although the membership never exceeded a higher figure than twenty-five. Its principal object is to furnish its members social benefits and mutual assistance. Swea has already paid out considerable sum as help to sick members, and has laid a good foundation for a library fund. The present officers of Society Swea are: Henry Pearson, President; John A. Nelson, Vice President; John F. G. Helmer, Secretary; Gust Sandburg, Treasurer; and Aug Smith, Librarian.

The Swedish Cornet Band was organized by the musically inclined Swedes, in October, 1877, with A. G. Palmblad as leader, and members of same are John A. Nelson, C. A. Larson, George Hanson, A. E. Sheldon, G. Swenson,

George Hanson, A. E. Sheldon, G. Swenson, G. A. Lundberg, A. Hegstrom, A. J. Anderson and Gust Sandburg. In the political field has John F. G. Helmer held the office of Coroner four years, the office of the Justice of the Peace has been held by Peter Headburg, and also Andrew Lindstrom, now residing in Chicago; and he was elected collector of taxes. Peter Hedberg, Swen Peterson, and A. J. Anderson is the present incumbent.

This is a settlement of Swedes, nine miles west of Paxtor

This is a settlement of Swedes, nine miles west of Paxton, and is the center of a large prosperous settlement, dating back to 1863 and 1864, or at about the same time the college was located at Paxton. About the countrymen here is not much of a general interest to relate, because they live scattered on farms, and we have no other history than that of their church.

A Swedish Lutheran Church was organized here in the year 1863, and in 1867 a church was erected at a cost of \$1,000, and a parsonage costing \$2,000—membership about 225. This colony stretches far away in the north and west, to the stations of Elliott and Gibson, and in each of them are a number of Swedes. Frank W. Johnson runs a blacksmith shop.

At Gibson reside twenty Swedish families, who have organized a church, and is visited by the Rev. J. E. Nystrom, from Farmersville. Nystrom was born the 24th of May, 1851, at Motala, Sweden; he emigrated in 1877, and graduated as minister, from Augustana College, at Rock Island, in the spring of 1879. The Swedes here about Gibson are day-laborers and renters. N. E. Eklund and John F. Johnson run shoe shops.

The Paxton settlement branches out south along the Illinois Central Railroad into Champaign County, and at Rantoul we find the firm of Swedberg & Dahlgren, who conduct a wagon shop and do general blacksmithing, and John Lindeboef, maker of boots and shoes. East of Paxton we have Rankin, where a Swedish Lutheran Congregation has existed since 1865. The

Swedish population in Ford County is estimated at 1,500 persons, and they all do well.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A. J. Anderson, born January 25, 1850, in Grenwa, came with his parents to La Fayette, Ind., in 1852, where he lived five years and moved afterward to Attica, Ind., but removed to Paxton, in 1869. They farmed in the neighborhood. He was married, in 1877, to Miss C. J. Peterson, and to them has been born a child. He is a Lutheran, and a Republican.

P. A. Berggren was born on the 7th of July, 1842. He emigrated in 1853, and lived in Milford, Ind., where his father resided, and went afterward with him to Attica, where his father lived till 1875, when he moved to Cannon Falls, Minn., where he still lives. Berggren enlisted in 1864, in one of the Indiana

l lives. Berggren enlisted in 1864, in one of the Indiana iments, and served ten months in the war, and went to railding as brakeman for one and one half years. He learned photography and ran an art gallery in Paxton, until February, 1880, when he opened a grocery store. He was married in 1872, to Emma S. Johnson; they have two daughters. Affiliates with the Lutheran Church, and he is Republican.

Carl Fredrick Carlson, farmer on Section 18, Patton Township (Farmersville), and owner of 240 acres. He was born in Myrlunda, Kalmarlän. He emigrated in 1857, and lived near Henry in Marshall County, where he left his wife and went to Kansas to establish his home for the future, and came back in three months with the intention of removing his family there, but soon learned that the Indians had made a raid on the then very new Kansas calculated and made a raid on the then very new family there. Kansas colonies and murdered the settlers, which made him abandon the idea, and he concluded to remain in Illinois. He struggled hard and had many difficulties to experience, and he and his wife toiled for others. In 1865, they had saved enough and his wife toiled for others. In 1865, they had saved enough money to buy eighty acres in Ford County, whence they removed and have since prospered. His wife was Lovisa Nelson, from Kristdals. They had seven children. Lutheran and Republican. Post office, Elliott, Ill.

E. Collin, of Farmersville, owns 117 acres; born at Verum Skane, the 5th of March, 1828, emigrated 1852 and located first at Knoxville and afterward at Galesburg, where he worked on the railroad and carpentering; moved, 1863, to Paxton and bought eighty acres, which he has since improved and resided on. Married, 1855, with Elsa Randum; seven children. Lutheran and a Republican.

Republican

Nils Dahlgren, born the 26th of February, 1832, in Orsjo Malmöhus Län; he learned blacksmithing in Sweden and emigrated 1854. Stopped and worked in Boston one year, and came to Moline, Ill., in April, 1856, and was employed in Decre & 1854. Stopped and worked in Boston one year, and came to Moline, Ill., in April, 1856, and was employed in Decre & Co.'s plow shops till 1866, when he moved to Paxton and started to manufacture plows. Married for the third time the 2d day of October, 1869, with Cocilia Olson, from Swenstorp in Kristianstads Län. Has with his first wife a daughter, who is married to Fred Telander, and also a daughter with his present wife. D. has made money and is still as industrious as in former days. Does not belong to any church, is a strong Republican. Mrs. Dahlgren is a member of the Mission Church.

N. G. Egnell, born in Norrköping the 1st day of June, 1818, learned cabinet-making in Sweden, and went, in 1845, to Russia

N. G. Egnell, born in Norrköping the 1st day of June, 1818, learned cabinet-making in Sweden, and went, in 1845, to Russia where he worked in St. Petersburg at his trade till 1852, when he emigrated to America and landed in Boston, where he remained two years; moved to Moline, Ill., 1854, stopped there until 1864 when he came to Paxton to open a furniture store; and was married, in 1855, to Johanna Emanuelson, from Odeshög in Ostergöthland, from whence she emigrated 1855. Has two daughters and one son. Is a Lutheran and a Republican.

John F. G. Helmer, born 14th November, 1849, at Hjertabo, Vestergöthland; attended the college at Jönköping before he emigrated in 1867. Here he did not expect to find it very easy, and went to work on the farm at first. During the past ten years has held the position as drug clerk in S. D. Cooper's drug store in Paxton, and is agent for all the leading ocean steamship lines. Of Helmer may be said that he is one of the most prominent Swedes in the Paxton colony. He is, among his countrymen, as well as among the Americans, well thought of and respected for his good character and business ability.

Peter Johnson, farmer on Section 30 of Patton Township, owns fifty-one acres; born at Hjersås Skåne the 6th of April,

owns fifty-one acres; born at Hjersås Skåne the 6th of April, 1835; emigrated 1853, and his first residence was Princeton, Ill.; found afterward other locations, and came to Bishop Hill 1863, where he rented land and was married to Anna Ersdotter, from Alfts, one of that colony's first pioneers; moved in 1867 to Ford County and bought the land he now owns. Lutheran and Republican. Post office, Paxton.

Republican. Post office, Paxton.

Gustaf Johnson, farmer on Section 29, near Farmersville in Dix Township, owns 280 acres; born at Stockaryd, Smoland, the 11th of September, 1823; emigrated 1853, entered on forty acres Government land, near Andover, Ill., where he lived until 1865, when he sold the farm and moved to Paxton, where he at once bought eighty acres, which he has since gradually increased until he is at this time the largest Swedish land-holder in Ford County. Married, in 1848, with Kaim Danielson, who died 1854; re married in 1856 with Anna Sund from Lymsga, Smoland, who died 1875. Seven children. A Lutheran and Republican. Post office Elliott.

C. M. Johnson, farmer on Section 32, near Farmersville.

C. M. Johnson, farmer on Section 32, near Farmersville, born the 6th day of April, 1826, at Hessleby Jönköpingelan, and emigrated 1846, on the ship Virginia, before mentioned on page 74, on which ship were, besides those enumerated, the following persons: Mr. Johnson's brother, Fredrik Johnson, with wife and children; an old soldier by name of Norman, from Horn in Ostergöthland: Germond Johnson and wife and two children, from



Kisa; Carl Johnson with wife and one child, from Sund Ostergöthland, and also Samuel Dahl and his sister Carolina. All these remained near Buffalo until 1848, when their number was increased by the arrival of C. M. Johnson's brother, Anders P., and his sister, Johanna Lovisa Peterson and the two sisters Lisa and Lena Anderson. All of them were very poor, and when some of the party went West, Germond Johnson was compelled to leave two young daughters in a home of charity from whence they were taken by some ladies who resided in Warren, County, Penn. When Johnson heard of this, he at once started for Warren and found his children and settled there and persuaded the Penn. When Johnson heard of this, he at once started for Warren and found his children and settled there, and persuaded the friends in Buffalo remaining to also move to Warren, and here was C. M. Johnson, the 26th of December, 1851, married to Karolina Dahl. Germond Johnson and his family moved to Minnesota in 1857. Samuel Dahl died at Warren. Fred Johnson bought land near Warren and still resides there if he is yet living. Anders P. Johnson moved to Minnesota where he has since died. His sister Johanna, was married to one Frank Peterson and resides now at Jamestown, where Lisa and Lena Anderson live and are married. C. M. Johnson moved to Paxton in 1863, served in the Union army during the war from the 4th day of October, 1864, until the 21st day of July, 1865. Moved in 1866, on the farm he now occupies, consisting of 228 acres. He has five sons and three daughters to assist him in old days. Is a carpenter by profession, and built the Swedish Lu-

acres. He has five sons and three daughters to assist him in old days. Is a carpenter by profession, and built the Swedish Lutheran Church at Farmersville. A Lutheran and Republican.

Jan Johnson was born at Grenna, on the 22d of June, 1815. He emigrated in 1853, and passed his first five years in this country, in the neighborhood of La Fayette, Ind., laboring around among farmers, and moved afterward to Attica, of same State, and bought there forty acres and began farming on his own hook, and continued until 1865, when he bought a farm near Paxton, Ford Co., Ill., of 160 acres, which is being farmed by his son, Mr. Johnson having retired from active operations. He married, in 1889, with Johanna Anderson, from the same place as himself in Sweden, and who died in 1866, leaving two sons, one of them living in Kansas, at Mariedahl. He is a Lutheran and a Republican. and a Republican.

ned a Republican.

Peter Larson was born on the 12th of December, 1838, at Ölmstad Jönköpings Län. He emigrated in 1854, and lived at Attica, Ind., until 1865, when he moved to Parton, where he has since been engaged in the merchant tailoring business, at first as a partner but since 1870 as sole proprietor. He married, in 1857, Lavisa Jacobson, from Linderås, and four children have been born to them. They are members of the New Mission Church. He is a Republican.

A. J. Laurence was born at Grenna December 12, 1849, and came to America in 1869, and made Paxton his new home. He commenced with farming, but abandoned it to become a merchant, and is running a large dry goods business. He was married to Jennie Egnell, who was born in Moline, Ill., and they have one child. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican.

John Nelson was born in October, 1821, at Roberga, in Jönköpings Län. He emigrated in the year 1852, and landed in Boston. He arrived in La Fayette, Ind., on the 18th day of October, same year, and went to work for a farmer, and afterward rented a farm. He engaged in the tailoring business, in 1865, under the firm of Lindberg, Larson & Nelson, which afterward changed to Larson & Nelson. He has been in business alone since 1871. He married, Johanna Swenson, from Ödestuga Jönköpings Län, and had two children, when he emigrated from Sweden, and they are now in Paxton, where two others have been born to them. are now in Paxton, where two others have been born to them

and had two children, when he emigrated from Sweden, and they are now in Paxton, where two others have been born to them. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and a Republican.

Anders Nilson, farmer on Section 28, Patton Township, near Farmersville, where he owns eighty acres. He was born the 24th of May, 1830, at Bjurkarna, in Vermland, and emigrated 1858, worked on the railroads near Pontiac, Ill. Chopped wood at Vicksburg; had employment on a saw mill at McComb, Ill., and went to Galesburg; when there, he received information that a party of emigrants, six from Vermland, had arrived in Chicago, and he went there to meet his brother's family, his brother having fallen a victim of cholera at Quebec. From there he made a trip to Minnesota, but soon returned to Chicago, and found that his brother's family all had died of cholera, and that one Schneidau had been appointed administrator of the property (\$1,400 in money the family left). Of this sum Nelson received for himself and his brothers in Sweden (who were the legal heirs), only \$200, which Capt. C. M. Lindgren compelled Schneidau to pay him. Schneidau afterward transferred his property to Ogden, in Chicago, and the balance disappeared. With the \$200, he went with Capt. Lindgren to Toulon, and worked on the American Central Railruad, on which L. had contracted to complete. He went in 1855, to Kewanee, and continued to the work on the railroad till 1868, when he went to Chayola, and returned in 1859, to Kewanee; had various employments until 1862, when he made a visit to Sweden but returned continued to the work on the railroad till 1858, when he went to Chayola, and returned in 1859, to Kewanee; had various employments until 1862, when he made a visit to Sweden, but returned the same year to America. In 1864, he went to the gold mines in Montana, and his efforts were fortunate and successful; returned from there in August of the same year. On this journey, he and his company had the misfortune one night to lose their horses, who were stampeded by the Indiana, and suffered from hunger and cold, and had to continue their journey afoot until they struck the trail running to Pike's Peak, when they were allowed to ride with returning gold-seekers to the Missouri. For a couple of years he rented land, after his return in the settlement of Beaver, Ill. Bought in 1867, the farm he now resides on, and has since lived there in quiet and peace. Married in 1854, with Anna E. Nelson, from Karlskoga, wherefrom she emigrated in 1854. Has three daughters and two

married in 1852, with Anna E. Nelson, from Kariskoga, where-from she emigrated in 1854. Has three daughters and two sons; is a Lutheran and Republican. Post office, Paxton, Ill. Gustaf Erik Nelson, farmer on Section 32, Patton Township, owns 160. He was born at Hvena in Malmöhus Län, 5th of March, 1830. Emigrated 1867, and located at Jamestown, N. Y., where he remained for seven years working around for farm-

ers, and came to Paxton 1864. Bought at first eighty acres, and has since added eighty acres to it. Married, in 1862, with Anna Simpson from Perlunda, Kalmar Län; emigrated 1851. Have one adopted son (Gustaf Nelson). Lutheran and Republican. Post office at Paxton, Ill.

Gustaf R. Nelson, farmer on Section 19, Patton Township

office at Paxton, Ill.

Gustaf R. Nelson, farmer on Section 19, Patton Township (Farmeraville), owns eighty acres. Born at Odinsjö, Kalmarlän, the 15th of May, 1852; emigrated in 1869; came at once to Paxton, but moved later to Henderson County, Ill., where he farmed and returned again to Paxton in 1878, when he bought the farm he now occupies. Married, 1878, with Emma S. Nelson, from Matilla in Linaland, whence she emigrated in 1873. They have one daughter. Lutheran and Republican. Post office Paxton, Ill. N. H. Pearson, born at Ousby, Skåne, the 4th day of November, 1843. Emigrated in 1867, and arrived same year at Paxton, where he has lived ever since, following his trade as carpenter and builder, and been running a shop on his account during the past five years. Elected Alderman in 1878, and served two years, and was re-elected in 1880. Married with Anna Ljungdahl from Verstadin, Småland, whence she emigrated 1866. Have three children. Lutheran and Republican.

Gustaf Swenson born the 11th day of September, 1852, at Andershestra of Jünköpingslän, and came to America in 1871; has since been employed at farming and blacksmithing; is now in the employ of Nils Dahlgren. Lutheran and Republican.

A. E. Sheldon was born the 3d day of October, 1845, in Nässjo Socken Östergöthland. He emigrated in 1873, and lived at first in Hoopeston one year, and has since resided in Paxton. He is a shoe-maker by trade, and has since 1875 been a member of the firm of Sheldon & Swanson, dealers and manufacturers of boots and shoes. He was married to Augusta R. Anderson in 1878. They have one son. He is a Lutheran and a Republican.

a Republican.

a Republican.

Gustaf Sandburg was born at Lommaryd Småland on the 13th of November, 1845. He emigrated in 1868, and came the same year to Paxton, and found employment with a farmer and stayed with him for two years. He learned afterward the wagon-maker's trade, and after six years' experience embarked in business, and is now running an extensive wagon and blacksmith shop, and doing a prosperous business. He was married, in 1871, with Hilda Palm, from Frisby, in Jönköpingslän, whence she emigrated in in 1869. Two sons and one daughter have been born to them. He is a Lutheran and a Republican.

Peter Swenson was born at Wånga Vestergöthland July 24.

Peter Swenson was born at Wanga Vestergöthland July 24, 1825. He emigrated in 1852, and lived at first in the Southern States, when he moved to La Salle, Ill., and resided there ten years, and engaged in farming, and came to Rankin, Vermillion Co., Ill., where he bought 160 acres of land and tilled it till 1878, when he moved to Paxton to live. He was married, in 1857, with Karolina Anderson, from Ljungarum, of Jönköping Län, from whence she emigrated in 1852. They have four children. He is a Lutheran and a Republican.

CHURCH HISTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FORD COUNTY.

The rapid development of this Western country and unparalleled increase of the population of the United States is a marvel among nations. But the genius and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church has well adapted itself to this age of wonders; for, while the nation's population has increased from about three millions in 1784 to fifty millions or more in 1884, the growth of this denomination has been even more marvelous increasing in this denomination has been even more marvelous, increasing in the same time from 14,988 to 1,799,593, or about seven times as this denomination has been even more marvelous, increasing in the same time from 14,988 to 1,799,593, or about seven times as rapidly. Under her system "energetic, migratory, itinerant—ex tempore—like the population itself," as soon as the settlers stretched their tents or erected their cabins, they were furnished the privileges of the Gospel. Hence we would expect to see this church early represented in the history of Ford County. There are thirteen organized societies in the county, viz., Pleasant Grove, Clarence, Paxton, Meharry's Chapel, Elliott, Center S. H., Gibson City, Sibley, Kempton, Cabery, Piper City, Roberts and Melvin, with an aggregate membership of about eight hundred. There are six church buildings and three parsonages valued at \$23,900; thirteen Sunday schools, and 1,274 scholars, and two union schools, in the work of which this denomination shares.

Pleasant Grove.—The first Methodist Episcopal Society in this territory was organized in 1848, at Trickel Grove, in John Dops' log cabin, consisting of John Dops, class leader, Elihu Daniels, Mathew Elliott, Thomas Short and members of their families.

This was then an appointment in the Danville Circuit. Services were held regularly in this humble home until 1857. Flagg's S. H. was erected when that became the regular preaching place, and continued to be until the Pleasant Grove Church was built, 1869, very near the spot where Dops' log cabin stood. This society and that at Clarence forms a part of the Rankin Circuit.

Paxton.—As early as the latter part of 1856, services were held occasionally at the residence of Benjamin Stites, Paxton,

By Bey, W. H. Wilder.

Ill., and on the first Sunday in May, 1857, Rev. Haunn organized a society at the schoolhouse. There appear on the record the names of Mrs. Stites, still living and a member of the church, two of her daughters, Jonathan Covolt, P. W. Cooley and wife, Mrs. Howard Case, Jonas Randolph and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead, Henry Alvah and wife, and others.

In September, 1857, Rev. E. Dunham, father of J. C. Dunham, editor of the Paxton Register, was appointed to the Paxton Circuit, then composed of the following societies, viz., Paxton, Pleasant Grove, Loda and Patton's Schoolhouse. At the first quarterly conference there were present Robert Blackstock, Francis Meharry, John Dops, Matthew Elliott, John P. Dops, Jonathan Covolt and Jonas Randolph.

Rev. Dunham did valuable service in 1857-58, and, having settled on a farm north of town, continued to be an active and honorable member of the church until his-death. The circuit was served consecutively by Rev. W. H. McVey two years, Rev. M. Butler two years, Rev. M. M. Davidson two years, Rev. M. Butler two years, Rev. M. M. Davidson two years. At this time, 1864, the law of the church was changed, extending the pastoral limit to three years.

M. M. Davidson was succeeded by Rev. J. V. W. Baumann, one year; Rev. Isaac Barber, three years, assisted by W. H. Muserove. Rev. M. W. Everlant one year; Rev. W. H. Muserove. Rev. W. H. Muserove.

M. M. Davidson was succeeded by Rev. J. V. W. Baumann, one year; Rev. Isaac Barber, three years, assisted by W. H. Musgrove; Rev. M. W. Everhart, one year; Rev. W. H. Musgrove, two years, when Paxton was made a station; Rev. W. D. Best, three years; Rev. W. H. Musgrove, again two years; Rev. J. S. Akers, two years; Rev. J. Foxworthy, three years, and W. H. Wilder, the present pastor, who is serving his second

During the pastorate of M. M. Davidson, in 1868-64, the During the pastorate of M. M. Davidson, in 1863-64, the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$8,000. Its audience room furnishes about 400 sittings, and the basement is well arranged into Sunday school and class rooms. This society has a resident membership of 200, fairly represented by such men as Robert Blackstock, A. C. Thompson, Merton Dunlap, J. M. Hanley, J. N. Bondurant, John Spindler, J. P. McCracken, N. B. Day, F. and C. Meharry, James Mercer, R. S. Hall, H.

Rawlings, L. Corbly, E. F. Earl, and J. S. Webber and J.

C. Rawlings, L. Corbly, E. F. Earl, and J. S. Webber and J. B. Congram, local preachers. It sustains a Sunday school, under the direction of Merton Dunlap as Superintendent (he has held that position for eleven years), that will compare favorably with the best in enthusiasm and thoroughness of work. They have also a good parsonage property, well located, valued at \$1,800, secured under the labors of the present pastor.

Meharry Chapel.—There had been services occasionally at David Patton's residence, Ten Mile Grove, for some years previous to 1857, when Stoner's Schoolhouse became the regular appointment until the erection of Meharry's Chapel, four miles west of Paxton, in the early part of the summer of 1864. This was the first church built in Ford County. It cost \$1,400, which was principally contributed by Robert Blackstock and F. Meharry, who, it should be remembered, contributed also very liberally toward the erection of the church in Paxton about the same time. Services have been held here regularly every two weeks, the prescher in charge at Paxton having pastoral oversight.

Gibson.—Like many railroad towns of the prairie, Gibson sprang up as if by magic. Methodism, however, was early on the ground, and has been as energetic and enterprising as the village. The first regular service was held in the depot, and afterward in Gilmore's Hall, until the present church building was erected, under the pastorate of Rev. Job Ingram, in 1872, at a cost of about \$2,500. Such has been the growth of the society that the present church building is too small to accommodate either its congregations or Sunday school. The membership of the society is 150, and it sustains the largest Sunday school in the county, largely through the efficiency of C. C. Oliver, its former Superintendent. The total value of church and parsonage property is not less than \$3,500.

The writer is not able to give the names of the members of the present Quarterly Conference, therefore mention is made of only a few who are known to be representative



Rev. II. M. Haff, a retired minister. The present pastor is M.

Rev. II. M. Haff, a retired minister. The present pastor is M. C. Brainard.

Sibley.—The Sibley society was organized in 1879. Rev. M. C. Wilcox was its first pastor, and the following names appear on the record as original members: W. A. Bicket and wife, W. A. Pawley and wife, John Smale, Sr., and wife, Robert Smale and wife, Miss Margaritte Smale and John Smale. It now has a membership of fifty-one, and supports an active Sunday school of ninety scholars. S. P. Alford is pastor.

Center Schoolhouse is located in Wall Township about four miles north of Meharry's Chapel in the midst of a well-to do and intelligent farming community. While preaching services have been held here for more than two years occasionally, it was not until in the latter part of the year 1882, I think, that the organization of a society was effected by J. L. Miller, a very promising young man, who traveled the Loda Circuit under the Presiding Elder.

This society promises to be the nucleus of a strong country such. It now supports a Sunday school of sixty scholars the

entire year.

Roberts and Melvin.—The Roberts and Melvin Circuit represents church and personal property valued at \$5,700, a membership of 110, and two schools with 208 scholars enroiled. J. N. Anderson is poster.

Anderson is pastor.

Piper City.*—The Piper City church is in a flourishing condition. It has 110 members, 100 Sunday school scholars, and church property valued at \$2,000.

The societies at Clarence, Cabery and Elliott have no church property, but they have regular preaching and each sustains a good Sunday school.

property, but they have regular preaching and each sustains a good Sunday school.

PAXTON.

First Congregational Church, Paxton.—This church was organized January 16, 1858. At this time the city of Paxton was called Prospect City. The church was organized in the name of the Union Church of Christ of the Middle Fork of Vermillion River. Both the names of the church and the city were subsequently changed. The one to the First Congregational and the other to Paxton. Rev. Charles Granger, of Urbana, Champaign Co., Ill., was invited by Rev. William W. Blanchard and others, to come to this new field and preach and labor to build up a church of the Congregational order. He came in the spring of 18.7, and labored faithfully and successfully, preaching in the schoolhouse, a small building, now finished into a private residence, and also at different places on the south side of the Middle Fork of the Vermillion River in private residences.

His labors resulted in the organization of the church above named. Owing to the extent of the field, all the friends interested in the church were not present at its organization. Between the church were not present at its organization. Between the church were not present at its organization. Between the church were not present at its organization. Between the first Congregational Church of Paxton. The meeting was held at the house of William A. Goodrich. Rev. Charles Granger was moderator, and opened the exercises with religious services. The following are the names of the persons who entered into covenant: Charles Granger, R. Granger, William W. Blanchard, Elizabeth Blanchard, Charles Wall, William W. Blanchard, Elizabeth Blanchard, Charles Wall, William W. Blanchard, the growth of the church, and others of precious memory have left us to join the glorious church above. Mr. Granger was attacked with paralysis, which terminated his labors. He and wife are still members of the church; he is now over eighty years old and is living in peaceful retirement, often writing for Christian pap

the Sabbath school children who sung his songs, recommended Rev. Israel Brundage, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Kirkwood, Broome Co., N. Y., a suitable man for pastor, and available. It resulted in a correspondence, the extension of a

unanimous call, and an acceptance. Brother Brundage commenced his labors in April, 1867, and closed his pastorate January 1, 1874, wanting but little of seven years.

Brother Brundage will stand in the first class of Christian pas-

Brother Brundage will stand in the first class of Christian pastors. His presence was a joy; his influence a benediction; his work a success. He buried his companion while here, who was greatly estcemed by the people. His youngest child was born and he was married a second time here. He is greatly endeared to this people. He was called to the Presbyterian Church in Rochelle in the northern part of this State, through the influence of Horace Holcom, Esq., who was formerly a member of this church, and is now an Elder in the Presbyterian Church in Rochelle. Brother Ryundage, during his ten years' sharence has chelle. Brother Brundage, during his ten years' absence, has several times visited us, and has twice been called to come and conduct the funeral services of ardent friends, and once to help install our present pastor. Such a passage in the history of our church we all love to contemplate, yes and angels may well do

Soon after the resignation of Brother Brundage, Rev. Theodore Clifton was called to supply the pulpit. He resigned his pastorate October 31, 1875, to accept a call to the Mayflower Congregational Church of St. Louis, Mo, where he still preaches. After quite a period had elapsed in which there was only occasional preaching, Rev. B. F. Sargeant received and accepted a call to become a pastor of the church Juno 20, 1877, and resigned his pastorate November 15, 1879, a little over two years continuance. It was Brother Sargeant's first charge. He was a young man of promise; he has now for several years been a successful pastor in Grand Rapids, Mich. Rev. B. F. Worrel, who was residing in Paxton, supplied the pulpit until the church could obtain a pastor. October 6, 1880, a call was extended to Rev. M. S. Craswell to become the pastor of the church, and was accepted. He resigned September 17, 1882. But few churches are ever blessed with a more faithful and devoted pastor. There was a precious revival during his ministry. The church had quite an accession to its strength and numbers, and was left perfectly united and on loving terms with the pastor, and our united prayers and kind feel-Soon after the resignation of Brother Brundage, Rev. Theo-

strength and numbers, and was left perfectly united and on loving terms with the pastor, and our united prayers and kind feelings follow him to his present charge at Independence, Iowa.

December 10, 1882, the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Edmund Y. Garrette, of Oak Park, to become their pastor. February 18, 1883, he accepted the call, and July 12, 1883, was installed pastor, and has continued with the church until the present time to the entire satisfaction of the church and communication.

was installed pastor, and has continued with the church until the present time to the entire satisfaction of the church and community.

Mr. Garrette has both culture and experience, having substanced the most responsible pastorates in leading churches, and with a divine blessing upon his labors, he will do us great good both as a church and a community of churches. This history will be closed with the remark that we can see the Divine hand leading the church through all the past, and trusting to the same guiding hand, we hope to see it led down through the distant future, growing in grace and strength, and scattering blessings broadcast on all within its influence.

The names of those who have served as Superintendents of the Sunday school are as follows: Henry R. Daggett, Oscar H. Carr, Norman E. Stevens, and John B. Shaw, who is the present Superintendent. The other officials are: Deacons—O. H. Carr, George L. Thompson; Trustees—R. A. McCracken, Randolph Cruzen, A. L. Clark, J. P. Day; Treasurer—O. H. Carr; Clerk—J. B Shaw.

For the foregoing facts we are indebted to Rev. W. W. Blanchard, one of the earliest members.

The United Presbyterian Church, Paxton.*—Early in the history of Paxton (then Prairie City) some United Presbyterians, feeling the want of a public worship according to their own conscientious convictions, united their efforts, and, in 1856, secured the services of Rev. J. P. Smart (Associate Reformed), of Xenia, Ohio, who preached the first sermon in the grove called "Ten-Mile Grove" near the Hanley homestead. We sang at that meeting the forty sixth and one hundred and twenty-first Psalms. Mr. Smart remained and preached the next Sabbath at Loda in a schoolhouse. Mrs. Margaret Hanley, who was visiting, was present at both of these meetings. An effort was made at the meeting of our church hundred and twenty-first Psalms. Mr. Smart remained and preached the next Sabbath at Loda in a schoolhouse. Mrs. Margaret Hanley, who was visiting, was present at both of these meetings. An effort was made at the meeting of our church board in 1857 to secure aid and supplies, but failed. Application was then made to the Bloomington Presbytery, and they sent us an aged man, Rev. Pollock, who preached two Sabbaths for us, and that was all the preaching we had till the spring of 1858, when Rev. Hugh McHatten visited and preached for two Sabbaths, morning and night, in a little schoolhouse (the first in Paxton). Our town was now called Prospect City. During this year we made application to the General Assembly for aid and for a minister, but again failed, though not at all discouraged. Again we applied to the Presbytery, and were supplied about one-third of the time until the last of the year. The supplies were Revs. Brownlee, Black, Jeffries and Pinkerton. At a called meeting of the Bloomington Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, held in Peoria August 23, 1859, J. W. Pinkerton was appointed to organize our congregation at Prospect City, Ford County, Ill. On the first Sabbath of October, 1859, he preached by appointment, and on Monday, the 3d of October, 1859, the organization took place at the residence of Alexander Hanley, now occupied by Rodeen (groceryman). The following persons were admitted as members on certificate: Hugh Andrews, Ruling Elder, and Ruth Andrews, his wife; Eliza Law, their daughter, all from the United Presbyterian congregation of Xenia, Ohio; from the same congregation, A. H. Hanley and Elizabeth K. Hanley, his wife, Miss Ella Hanley (now Mrs. McElroy), his sister,

Margaret Hanley, his mother, and Miss Belle Alexander, from the United Presbyterian congregation of Cedarville, Ohio. Mr. Hugh Andrews was elected Elder. The following came into the church by profession, as they did not have their certificates in possession: Alexander L. Elliott. William McClelland, James the church by profession, as they did not have their certificates in possession: Alexander L. Elliott. William McClelland, James Canning and Mary Canning, his wife. Then the following persons were chosen as Ruling Elders: A. H. Hanley, A. L. Elliott and William McClelland. At the next meeting of the Presbytery, Rev. Pinkerton, our minister, was examined and ordained. Next Saturday, October 8, prior to communion, J. M. Hanley was admitted by examination. Rev. Hugh McHatten was sent once a year to preach for us. This was now 1860. We received \$250 from the board, and now held services and regular prayer meetings in Hanley's hall. Rev. McHatten was an earnest, faithful minister. In March, 1861, we called Rev. R. McCracken; we now had nineteen or twenty members. The church grew rapidly, and June 29 following we had thirty eight communicants and twenty two families. Rev. John Trusdale was next called. The court house now being finished, we worshiped there till the present church edifice was built. We held union prayer meetings in those days. During Rev. John Trusdale's ministry the present church edifice was dedicated in 1867. The dedication sermon was preached by Dr. Wallace (now deceased), then President of Monmouth College. The audience was very large, and liberally assisted in wiping out a portion of the indebtedness. The original cost of the building was about \$9,000, which was entirely crassed during the ministration of Rev. E. D. Campbell. In 1871, Rev. Trusdale was released, when a call was made to Rev. William Richie and accepted by him October 8. He labored earnestly for us till 1877, beginging with 120 members, and leaving us with 116. Again we had supplies till a call was accepted by Rev. E. D. Campbell, who was our under shepherd for about three years. A lecture room was built and furnished, where we now hold our prayer meetings; it is used also by the infant Sunday school class. The audience room was newly carpeted, and various other improvements were made. Rev. E. D. Campbell and his amiable wife were who was our under shepherd for about three years. A lecture room was built and furnished, where we now hold our prayer meetings; it is used also by the infant Sunday school class. The audience room was newly carpeted, and various other improvements were made. Rev. E. D. Campbell and his amiable wife were zealous, Christian workers. He was reluctantly released in the spring of 1881, and again we had supplies till the fall of the same year, when a call was unanimously made to Rev. T. G. Morrow and accepted by him. During last year, other improvements were made in and about the church, and we feel that his labors among us are being greatly blessed. He, with his estimable wife, are entering zealously into every work of the church, are seeking to save the lost, and to build up those already saved in a fuller experience of the Gospel of Christ, teaching them to be fearless, advocates of the truth. The only remaining member who was present at the first organization is Mrs. M. E. McElroy, who still occupies the pew used by her mother. The latter died in 1876. We have a live, working, self-supporting Sunday school, which, with the members of the church, subscribed and paid \$1,000 to the United Presbyterian quarterly centennial fund during the year 1883. The ladies of the United Presbyterian Church have very interesting missionary meetings held in the lecture rooms of the church on the last Saturday of each month. They all seem to be imbued with a true missionary spirit, and enjoy the fulfillment of the words of our Savior, "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" and though now our numbers are roduced by death and emigration we are not discouraged, but have abundant reasons to thank our kind Father for the many blessings of the past. May we hear His voice saying unto us, "Go forward, and let the church still pray for us that we may have grace given to continue in the way we have begun." This is a parent as well as a pioneer church. Three churches are largely indebted to it for their members—Loda, organized Septembe

tor, Rev. T. G. Morrow; Superintendent of Sabbath School, A. L. Cherry.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Paxton.*—In 1868, the Directors of the Augustana College and Theological Seminary concluded to remove that institution from Chicago, Ill. An offer from the I. C. Railroad Company, giving some inducements in lands, was accepted, and accordingly the above-named institution was located at Paxton, Ill.

Soon after this the Swedes emigrated here very fast. On the

Soon after this the Swedes emigrated here very fast. On the 3d day of June, 1863, Dr. T. N. Hasselquist called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a congregation, which meeting was held, and the organization accomplished.

The constitution of the Augustana Synod was adopted and the following officers were elected: Dr. Hasselquist, Pastor; P.

Erickson, Secretary; Eric Carlson, C. M. Johnson and Emanuel Collins, Trustees; P. Peterson, S. Randall, C. Anderson, N. P. Nelson, J. Olson and Swan Anderson, Deacons.

Until 1865, the services were held in the public school build-

until 1805, the services were neld in the public school building. This building was finally purchased, and put in suitable order for the place of worship. As the membership increased rapidly, it was soon found to be too small, and, in 1872, the present church was built. This building is 45x100 feet, with a spire 100 feet high. The cost was over \$10,000, with an additional expense of \$700 for seats. In 1884, a new pipe organ was purchased for \$1,200. This is a very fine instrument. Besides the complex church base as the otherwise worth regular church building, the congregation has a schoolhouse worth \$1,000. The latter is used for the Swedish school, prayer meet-\$1,000. The latter is used for the Swedish school, prayer meetings, business meetings, sewing society, etc. The congregation also has a parsonage on College Hill, worth \$2,000. The hours of services are as follows: Sundays, Sabbath school, 9:30 A. M.; preaching 10:30 A. M.; teachers' meeting, 3 P. M.; evening preaching, 7:30 P. M.; also preaching Wednesday evenings and prayer meeting Friday evenings. The membership is the largest in the city, and in 1874 numbered 513 communicants, and 851 baptized members. After 1874, when the Augustana College was removed to Rock Island, Ill., a large number of the Swedish citizens left Paxton for Rock Island.

This reduced the church membership, and three years later a few went out of the congregation, and started what is known as the Mission Church, so that in 1879 the members numbered only

The present membership is 450 communicants and about 700 baptized members.

baptized members.

The founder of the congregation, Prof. T. N. Hasselquist, was its paster until 1874, at which time he was obliged to leave and follow the Augustana College and Theological Seminary to Rock Island, he being President of that institution for nearly a

quarter of a century.

Dr. Hasselquist came to America in 1852, and wherever he Dr. Hassolquist came to America in 1852, and wherever he has been pastor he has started new congregations and has built up large memberships before he left. He is a highly educated man, and a hard worker, having been an ordained minister for nearly fifty years. His age is shout seventy years. By his uprightness, steadfastness and long experience in the Lord's service, he has won the hearts of the people, and whenever special public services are to take place he is always called upon to be present. In his younger days, he was an excellent singer as well as speaker. The Swedish people in this country, and especially the Augustana Synod are greatly indebted to him for the prosperity of the religious and educational interests.

In 1863, he started the college in Paxton with seven students, and the same institution to day has 200 students. The Augustana Synod, which came into existence in 1853, has a membership of 80,000. Notwithstanding his age, he has charge of the congregation at Rock Island, also in charge of the theological department of the college, teaching several hours every week. He is also editor of the weekly paper, which is the organ of the synod. Besides all this he has much traveling to do.

It is successor in 1874, as pastor of the church at Paxton, was Rev. N. Th. Winquist, who remained until 1878, when Rev. A. Edgren, the present pastor, took his place.

Rev. Edgren is much liked by his congregation, as was also Rev. Winquist.

The Sabbath school numbers nearly 200 members. Rev.

Rev. Winquist.
The Sabbath school numbers nearly 200 members

The Sabbath school numbers nearly 200 members. Rev. Edgren is the Superintendent.

The church officers are as follows: Deacons, A. W. Kjellstrand, G. Aspergren, C. J. Johnson, P. G. Peters, C. A. Anderson; A. J. Lawrence, Secretary; Trustees, F. J. Johnson, Peter Anderson, Samuel Engstrom; Sexton, August Warner; Organist, Miss Clara Egnell; Secretary Sunday school, Carl Nordgren; Treasurer, C. G. A. Kjellstrand.

The Swedish Lutheran Mission Church, Paxton—This church was organized in November, 1878, with a membership of seventy. Rev. A. P. Palmquist was the first pastor. For a time services were held in a hall until the present church lots were purchased at an expense of \$600, and a church building was erected at an expense of \$1,500. The members being comparatively few in numbers, and at that time not wealthy, they received assistance from the Swedish Lutheran Mission Synod. The church was built in 1879, and in 1881 the members numbered 140, with thirty Sunday school scholars.

Rev. A. P. Palmquist remained three years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Gustafson, the present pastor.

ceeded by Rev. J. Gustafson, the present pastor.
This congregation belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Synod in the United States.
The officers of the Paxton church are four Trustees, six Dea-

cons. one Treasurer, one Secretary.

The present membership is 180, and 132 children, fifty of whom are members of the Sunday school.

The foregoing facts were furnished by the pastor. The church is evidently in a prosperous condition, and its membership in-cludes many of the leading business men of Paxton and a large

number of prosperous farmers.

The Presbyterian Church,* Paxton.—This church was organized November 1, 1867, by a committee of the Presbytery of Bloomington, consisting of Rev. Alexander G. Wilson and Elder W. P. Pierson.

The organization was made in response to a petition from a number of the residents of Paxton, who, having been reared as Presbyterians, desired to continue in that faith and order. Twen-

ty-three persons were received by letter from various churches, principally in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Sabbath following,

Joseph E. Hall and Charles R. Strauss were ordained and installed Elders of the new church, and Benjamin Q. Cherry and James D. Kilgore, Deacons.
The place of organization

organization was Clark's Hall; and services The place of org were continued there until July, 1873, when the congregation moved into their new house of worship, erected on the southeast corner of Vermillion and Centre streets.

The two lots on which it stands were donated by Mr. William

Pells, and the church, in addition to their own struggle with limited means, had the kindly assistance of several persons not members in the erection of the building. It is in the Gothic style, with rose windows in the front and rear, and colored windows on each side, the latter the gift of individuals and of classes in the Sab-bath school, and of some of the sister churches in the

For the first year, preaching was enjoyed about once a month. In the spring of 1869, Rev. J. A. Calhoun was elected the first pastor, and continued his services one year. From July, 1870, to April, 1871, Rev. Mr. Noerr ministered to the people. Different ministers supplied in the interim between April, 1871, and 1872. In spring of 1872, Rev. J. L. McNair was elected pastor, and was with the church until April, 1875. Another vacancy dependent on supplies, during which Rev. C. H. Blanchard supplied the church one year. Rev. A. F. Irwin served as pastor from April, 1877, to January 1, 1881. The ensuing year, Rev. E. B. Miner served as stated supply. In November, 1882, Rev. John Barbour commenced supplying the pulpit, and remained with the church until April, 1884—from April, 1883, as pastor-elect.

ustor-elect.
Officers.— Besides officers installed November 3, 1867, the fol-Officers.— Besides officers installed November 3, 1867, the following persons have been made Elders: W. B. Travis, B. Q. Cherry, Thomas E. Hogge, Martin B. Thomson, C. M. Taylor, and E. Carson C. R. Strauss, J. E. Hall and W. B. Travis have acted as Clerks of the session successively. The present Board of Trustees consists of J. M. Hall, George Grove, David Keep, Charles Bogardus and G. L. Hall.

The Sabbath school was organized May, 1869, at Clark's Hall. It numbers at present about one hundred attendants, an unusual number of these are adults in the Bible classes. Mr. C. R. Strauss was the first Superintendent, succeeded by W. B. Travis, with C. M. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent.

The Ladies' Aid Society has been a valuable arm of the church. To its energy and pluck it is largely due that the church has been entirely free from debt.

The Young Ladies' Society renders material aid in meeting church expenses.

ing church expenses.

There are three missionary societies—the Ladies', devoted to the work of foreign missions; the Young Ladies, to that of home missions; and the Childrens' Society, sending on their pennies to the cause. The present enterprise of the church is the erection of a parsonage, which they hope to secure.

The present number of members is ninety. The church has

The present number of members is ninety. The church has been an active and devoted one, but has lost heavily by the departure of many families to the West. They have recently repapered their beautiful church, thoroughly re-organized their financial system upon the weekly plan, and are bearing right on undiscouraged. The same Divine Grace which has sent them more than one refreshing shower is confidently relied on

still.

First Baptist Church, Paxton, was organized January 10, 1872, with sixteen members. The officers were: Benjamin Ferris and H. S. Reed, Deacons; George Stamp, Clerk; H. S. Reed, B. Ferris and George W. Emory, Trustees. During the summer of 1872, the church purchased and fitted up the old Swedish Lutheran Meeting House, now located on the corner of Pells and Union streets. It cost with the lot upward of \$3,000. Rev. I. S. Mahan was pastor a few months in form January, 1873. Subsequently, Rev. D. S. French, S. M. Brown and W. H. Roberts acted as pastors. pastors.

In 1877 and 1878, the church became much reduced, but in the winter of 1878-79, Rev. W. B. M. Colt held a series of very successful meetings. In March, 1879, Rev. D. F. Carnahan be-

successful meetings. In March, 1879, Rev. D. F. Carnahan became pastor and received quite a large accession, mainly the results of the preceding meetings. Elder Carnahan has continued in the pastoral relation, and now resides in Paxton. There have been received during his pastorate seventy-three members. The church now numbers ninety-six, and is very prosperous.

The church belongs to the main body of Baptists, of whom there are in the United States 2,374,339 members. The only peculiarity of this church is that an unusual number of its members profess what is known as the "holiness" or higher life experience, but this does not affect their standing in the denomination. The church belongs to the Gilman Baptist Association. Its officers are: Pastor, D. F. Carnahan; Deacons, Benjamin Ferris and H. B. Ferguson, Curk, A. L. Ferris; Trustees, B. Ferris, H. B. Ferguson, Curtis Steward. Sunday School Superintendent, B. Ferris; Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. D. F. Carnahan.

F. Carnahan.

A Baptist Church by the name of Grand Prairie was organized here in 1857. Thomas Townley, B. Ferris and O. P. McCain with their wives, and also Levi Jennings were members. Rev. A. C. Edwards was ordained and resided here. Rev. Martin Blankinship also preached for the church. Meetings were kept up till 1860, but then all the members having moved away except Deacon Ferris and family, the church ceased to exist.

The foregoing history was written about two years ago, but there has been no material change since that time, except the departure of their excellent pastor, Mr. Carnahan. At the present time services are held only occasionally, except prayer meetings and Sunday school, which occur as usual.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Gibson was organized ril, 1872. F. S. Church, Mrs. F. S. Church, Mrs. Mary Cornell, Mrs.

April, 1872.

F. S. Church, Mrs. F. S. Church, Mrs. Mary Cornell, Mrs. Mary E. Davis, James Elliott, Mrs. James Elliott, Joseph H. Elliott, E. Haas, Mrs. E. Haas, W. T. Kerr, Mrs. W. T. Kerr, Mrs. William Moyer, Mrs. Lucy Robbins, Charles E. Wilson, Mrs. Charles E. Wilson and a few others composed the first membership. W. T. Kerr was the first leader.

N. L. Sears, Mrs. N. L. Sears, Austin Crabbs, Mrs. Austin Crabbs, M. T. Burwell, Mrs. M. T. Burwell, soon afterward united. The church edifice, valued at \$2,000, was erected in 1873. It was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., September, 1874.

The first Trustees were James Elliott, F. S. Church, W. T. Kerr, E. Haas, and Charles E. Wilson. The present Trustees (1884) are Austin Crabbs, F. W. Beardsley, William Moyer, Rev. H. M. Haff, L. M. Crosthwait, I. H. French, Fred Potts, E. S. Ross and M. T. Burwell.

The following in the order given are the ministers who have served the church: Rev. Job Ingram, Rev. A. C. Byerly, Rev. M. Auer, Rev. E. A. Hamilton, Rev. W. F. Gilmore, Rev. H. M. Haff, Rev. Joseph Long, Rev. T. M. Dillon and Rev. James C. Brainerd.

The church has been blessed with several revivals, and not-

The church has been blessed with several revivals, and not-withstanding numerous removals by letter, the membership is now

The Trustees purchased a house for a parsonage in 18-2, and made an extensive addition to it in the fall of 18-3. Property

The Trustees purchased a house for a parsonage in 18°2, and made an extensive addition to it in the fall of 18°3. Property now worth \$1,600.

The Sunday school was organized March, 1873. The Superintendents have been W. T. Kerr, Jesse Hubbard, Miss Rubic A. Seara, Austin Crabba, C. C. Oliver and L. M. Crosthwait. It is now the largest and is considered one of the most flourishing and best conducted schools in Ford County.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, Gilson, was organized in 1877 by Rev. Aaron Ward. The original members were Mark Anthony, Melissa Anthony, Bettie Manson, Ellen Smith, Allen Spickard and wife. The church building was erected in 1879, the estimated value being \$600. Rev. Henry Brown is the present pastor.

First Presbyterian Church, Gibson.—The organization of this church took place on Saturday, October 28, 1871, in Union Schoolhouse, five miles northwest of Gibson. Rev. R. A. Criswell, of Normal, Elders O. Scott, of Farmer City, and Henry Rayburn, of Saybrook, constituted the committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bloomington to effect the organization of the society. To the Rev. Crisswell belongs the honor of calling the attention of the Presbytery to this field for the establishment of a church, and to his faithful labors in earlier years its existence is due. The original members were Fabius Fleming, Mary B. Fleming, William S. Graham, Ruth S. Graham, Ruth E. Gilmore, Martha Moyer, J. Wiley Moore, Isabelle H. Moore, Sarah E. McKeener, David Newman, James Parr, Mrs. E. F. Parr, John W. Rodgers, Mary A. Rodgers, James M. Sudduth, Amanda Sudduth, Alice Sudduth, Sarah J. West, William Sudduth. Some time in July, 1874, the foundation for a Gothic frame, designed by G. P. Randall, of Chicago, was laid, but, owing to a threatened failure of the corn crop, work was postponed till September, when, the prospect looking brighter, work was resumed; but various and vexatious delays prevented the completion till July, 1875. The building is valued at \$3,500, and furniture at about \$800. The Rev. for three years, the congregation was dependent upon temporary supplies—chiefly students from the Northwestern Theological Seminary. Rev. F. W. Iddings acted as pastor for about six months during this time, and Rev. R. M. Stevenson about one year. In the spring of 1878, Rev. T. F. Boyd was called as pastor, and served nearly a year. In the spring of 1879, Rev. H. Vallette Warren assumed pastoral charge of the church, which relation he still sustains. The original Elders were J. Wiley Moore, Fabius Fleming. The former still acts as Ruling Elder in the church. Mr. Fleming served eight years, and until his departure for the West. The Deacons were James Parr and John W. Rodgers, the latter serving three years, until his removal West. Mr. Parr still retains his office.

The present Board of Elders is composed of J. Finley Speers.

Rodgers, the latter serving three years, until his removal West. Mr. Parr still retains his office.

The present Board of Elders is composed of J. Finley Speers, Matthew Speedie, John B. Foley, Charles Saxton and T. B. Strauss.

Trustees, William H. Guthric, William J. Wilson, George W. Eggleston, T. D. Spaulding and T. B. Strauss; Pastor, Rev. H. P. Fullenweider; Treasurer, T. B. Strauss.

It may not be out of place to mention here some of the difficulties which opposed the church in its early history, taken from a brief sketch written by Dr. J. M. Waters: "The congregation was widely scattered through the country, the roads were new and frequently almost impassable, and there were so few members in town that it seemed impracticable to sustain a prayer-meeting. When there was preaching, it was only on alternate Sabbaths, and the minister was unable to spend much time beyond the Sabbath with them. The Elders, like everybody else in the new community, were busy with necessary secular work, and for a long time the congregation hardly knew such a thing as pastoral care. The members meeting only on the Sabbath, and often prevented for long periods from this by unfavorable weather and bad roads, remained almost strangers to each other, and were slow to acquire that sympathy and confidence in each other which better acquaintance would have bred. For such causes they sometimes felt even weaker than they really were. The members were poor, almost all in debt, and these early years of

the church were times of general financial stringency, becoming gradually worse. In the winter of 1876, men of good credit paid 18 per cent in bank for money."

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Gibson.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Gibson was formerly organized under the name of the Hopewell congregation, at Drummer Grove Schoolhouse, one mile northwest of Gibson. The original organization was effected December 19, 1868, by the Rev. J. R. Lowrance, now of Lincoln, Ill., with the following members, twenty-two in all: James Houston, Matthew Speedie, Isabella Speedie, James M. More, James J. Houston, Jane J. Houston, Catharine Gilchrist, William S. Thompson, Agnes M. Thompson, B. H. McClure, James M. McClure, John T. McClure, Jane A. McClure, Susan E. McClure, Hattie N. McClure, Finis W. McClure, Francis McClure, Augusta McClure, T. B. Crigler, Sarah Crigler, Martha More, Ann Crigler. Under the care of Mackinaw Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, yet without a settled pastor, the congregation continued to worship at the abovenamed schoolhouse until the winter of 1872, when the need of a church building more fully asserted itself. Accordingly, at a meeting of the congregation on the 14th of April 1873; it was church building more fully asserted itself. Accordingly, at a meeting of the congregation on the 14th of April, 1873, it was determined to enter at once upon the erection of a suitable house for worship, and three trustees were elected, subscriptions taken, and the work started. The names of the Trustees elected at this meeting were: John T. McClure, Winston Meeks and T. D. Spaulding, and to this date the first named has continued to serve

Spaulding, and to this date the first named has continued to serve the congregation as one of its trustees. Agreeable to the genius of the vote of the meeting of April 14, 1873, the building now occupied by the congregation, situated on North Church street, was erected at a cost of \$2,600. The present value of the property is estimated at the same figure, \$2,600.

Pastors.—From the date of organization, December 19, 1869, to March, 1873, the congregation was supplied with the preached word and means of grace by several ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, notably among which appears the name of Rev. S. E. Hudson, now of Lincoln, Ill.; but the first resident pastor in charge was the Rev. R. T. Marlow, who served the congregation from March, 1873, to June, 1875. Here we find an interval of two years, during which time the congregation was without a regular pastor. In April, 1877, an engagement was made with Rev. L. P. Deathersge, for six months, at the expiration of which time he was again employed for the ensuing year. In September, 1878, from some cause not named in session records, we find the pulpit again vacant; and an agreement was

In September, 1878, from some cause not named in session records, we find the pulpit again vacant; and an agreement was made soon thereafter with Rev. J. C. Van Patton to fill it once a month. This arrangement continued in force until the winter of 1879, when a correspondence was opened with the Rev. A. C. Biddle, then a student at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., resulting in his employment from July 1, 1880.

Officers.—At the organization of the congregation in 1869, the Board of Elders was as follows: B. H. McClure, Matthew Speedie, T. B. Crigler and James J. Houston; and the name of B. H. McClure appears as its first representative in the sittings of Mackinaw Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. To this original Board of Elders were added other names, by election and ordination, as follows: John C. Wilson and William Gilchrist, October 4, 1874; James M. McClure, July 18, 1880.

Officers for 1884—Elders, B. H. McClure, J. C. Wilson, J. J. Houston and J. M. McClure; Deacons, Robert Jardine, Nelson B. Taylor, John M. Baily and C. H. Buckman; Trustees, John T. McClure, John H. Collier and Robert Talbot; Treasurer, J. M. Baily; Pastor, Rev. Madden, to take the charge July

urer, J. M. Baily; Pastor, Rev. Madden, to take the charge July

1, 1884.

United Brethren in Christ of Gibson.—The organization is of recent date. In the year 1875, the quarterly conference of the Elliott charge appointed a Board of Trustees, consisting of C. J. Buckner, J. C. Thornton, Peter Maine, Sr., Rev. L. L. Rinehart, and John Wagner, Esq., to take under advisement the feasibility of building a church house for the United Brethren in Christ in Gibson. There was at this time no society of said church in Gibson, and only one of the newly appointed trustees lived here. In the following August Mr. C. J. Buchmer, seconded by only a few friends, began the erection of what is now known as the "Brethren Church in Gibson," and on the 8th day of January following, 1876, it was finished and dedicated to the service of God. The building is forty-four feet long, thirty feet wide, and eighteen feet ceiling. It has a belfry and a vestibule, and cost \$1,850.

This thenceforth became one of the appointments of the El-

This thenceforth became one of the appointments of the Elliott charge, the other three were Elliott, Antioch Schoolhouse and the Wagner appointment. Rev. F. R. Mitchel was the pas-

Remaining a part of the Elliott charge until last fall, 1883, Remaining a part of the Elliott charge until last fall, 1883, when it was made a station, it was favored with preaching, on an average, once in two weeks During this time it had the following pastors: 1876, Rev. F. R. Mitchel; Rev. A. Wimsett, served part of the year 1877; 1878, in succession, Revs. J. Corley, A. Wimsett, and Miss Julia Potter; 1879, Rev. Z. T. Hatfield; in 1880, Rev. L. L. Rinehart; in 1881, Rev. J. Corley; 1882, Rev. J. W. Moats; in 1883, Rev. A. C. Scott; 1881, Rev. P. H. Wagner. In the year 1882, Rev. J. Corley served as pastor on the rest of the charge, and Rev. J. W. Moats preached to the Gibson society alone. During 1883, Rev. A. C. Scott served

the entire charge. At the annual conference in the fall of 1883, it was set off as a mission station.

'The officers of the society have been as follows: Leader, C. J. Buckner, has been the Class Leader consecutively since its organization, except one year, John Aarou, Jr., served.

Stewards—Only a partial list is here given in an irregular order; Peter Maine, Sr., George Hawthorne, W. E. McMullen, O. Bruder, Rev. L. L. Rinehart, William Estice, Howard Griffeth.

feth.

Trustees—First board as given above. In 1880, C. J. Buchner, Peter Maine, Sr., O. Bruder; 1884, W. E. McMullen, O. Bruder and Samuel Emmons. The society at the time of its organization in 1876, consisted of seventeen members. It has been blessed with liberal successive additions since, but these have been in a great measure offset by very numerous deaths and removals. It has been favored with some excellent revival seasons, and has maintained a reputation of being a live spiritual acciety. and has maintained a reputation of being a live, spiritual society. Its present membership is seventy-one, of which seventeen were received during the past winter (January, 1884).

It is carrying on a good live Sabbath school, which has had onsecutive existence since 1876. Its first Superintendent was v. J. H. Mulholland, and its present one is Mr. C. J. Buchner. In addition to its Sabbath services, the Sabbath school has a weekly Friday night teachers' meeting. The school is amply supplied with literature, manned with a competent corps of officers and teachers.

The society stands identified, more or less intimately, with all reformative movements of the day, believing the Gospel to be the great corrector of all the wrongs and irregularities of human society.

Its meetings of various kinds are as follows: Preachings, Sabbath 11 o'clock A. M., 8 P. M. Prayer meetings, Wednesday night. Young people's Bible reading, Thursday night. Official meeting, monthly, second Tuesday in each month. Quarterly meeting every three months. Sabbath school 10 A. M. In its government, strictly republican. All its officers elected by a majority vote of society. majority vote of society

PIPER CITY.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, Piper City,* was organized by Rev. J. B. Dille while he was pastor of the Chatsworth charge about the year 1866, and was connected with that charge until the fall of 1870. Until then the Piper City class was served successively by Revs. Dille, —— Spangler, William Cumming, Samuel Havermale.

Samuel Havermale.

Piper City charge was formed in 1870 by Rev. G. R. Palmer, then Presiding Elder of Onarga district, and embraced Piper City, a schoolhouse known as Mount Zion, about seven miles southwest of Piper, and Mount Thunder Schoolhouse, seven miles

northeast.

In 1872, the Mount Zion appointment was removed to Fair View or Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse.

Rev. J. P. Coffman was sent to Piper City charge in the fall of 1870, and served two years. As a result of meetings held by him at a schoolhouse one mile north of La Hogue, a class of thirty members was formed, which became a part of the circuit,

with T. J. Lannry as Leader.

The class at Mount Thunder or Sand Ridge was organized about 1869 by a located preacher known as Father Lewis, and contained at first twelve members. It increased to a membership of thirty-two in 1871, and in 1872 to forty-two, with John Winn

During Rev. Coffman's ministry, a large school building in Piper City was purchased and refitted for use by the Methodists, who now numbered about forty in Piper City. Until this was done, the society had rented a room over Mr. John Clark's store, known as Clark's Hall, for \$50 per annum. It was also occupied by the Presbyterians.

Rev. C. O. McCulloch succeeded Rev. Coffman in 1872 and

remained three years. He received thirty on probation and some by letter, and the class in Piper City reached a membership of about seventy, with Edward Montelius as Leader.

A class of twenty six members which met at Fair View was transferred in 1873 to the Roberts Circuit, and subsequently dis-

About the same time the La Hogue appointment was changed to what is called the Black Schoolhouse, two miles southwest of La Hogue, and in 1877 numbered twenty-five, with Samuel Knowlton, Leader. Rev. W. H. Flint came to the circuit in 1875, and remained

three years, during which time he received into the church on probation ninety-three persons.

About 1876 or 1877, the Sand Ridge class changed its regular

meetings to the McTier Schoolhouse, one mile east and two south of the first place of meeting, and in 1877 numbered forty-eight. In 1878, Rev. R. Crews was sent to the charge and continued one year. Rev. E. B. Boggess followed in 1879, remaining two

years.

In the second year, the building occupied for church services in Piper City, since 1872, was sold, and a new church erected at a cost of \$3,011, which was dedicated November 6, 1881, by Rev. Dr. W. H. H. Adams, of the Illinois Wesleyan University, of Bloomington.

Rev. Lewis Springer received his appointment to Piper City in the fall of 1881, and remained two years. Under his supervision the Sunday school in Piper made marked progress.

The McTier appointment was changed to the Sand Ridge or Reed Schoolhouse, two miles north (the old Sand Ridge School-

*Rev. James Irvin was cent as the first pastor to Piper City Circuit, in the fall of 1800, and served six months. The last half of the year was filled by Rev. J. G. Blair.

house having been moved from its site one mile west to the Reed house having been moved from its site one mile west to the Reed corner one mile east), and the La Hogue, appointment was changed from the Black to the Willow Twig Schoolhouse, two miles northwest of La Hogue, and finally to La Hogue, where a new schoolhouse had been built. During 1833, services were held there by Rev. W. R. Baldridge, of the United Presbyterian Church in Piper City, and Rev. Springer, alternately and occasionally by Rev. W. C. Neely, Presbyterian of Piper City. In March, 1883, as a result of revival meetings in Piper City Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted by Rev. Springer and Rev. McLain, an Evangelist, there were sixty-six accessions to the Methodist Episcopal Church on probation, and some to other churches. In October, 1883, Rev. W. R. Warner came to the charge, and on Novomber 4 organized a class at La Hogue of churches. In October, 1883, Rev. W. R. Warner came to the charge, and on November 4 organized a class at La Hogue of seventeen members with Charles Dixon, Leader, it having become disorganized by changes in place of meeting. January 6, 1884, there were fourteen more accessions to the La Hogue society, as a result of special meetings. The class in Piper City now numbers about eighty-five full members and thirty probationers. The charge has 118 full members and 45 probationers. There is no

Sonage.
Preshyterian Church, Piper City*.—The Presbyterian Church Presbyterian Church, Piper City*.—The Presbyterian Church of Brenton, the name being afterward changed to Piper City, was organized by the Bloomington Old School Presbytery, September 19, 1862, by a committee consisting of Rev. George McKinley, John Thomas and Elder William P. Pierson. The meeting was held in a schoolhouse about two and a half miles south of what is held in a schoolhouse about two and a half miles south of what is now Piper City. The following persons became members: Archibald McKinney, Elizabeth McKinney, Robert Hall, Eliza Hall, Mathow H. Hall, Mrs. M. C. Hall, John Marr. Elizabeth Marr, Henry Atwood, Mary E. Atwood, John McKinney, Mrs. Rachel Perry and Mrs. Caroline Barns. The session of the church was organized by the election of Archibald McKinney, Robert Hall and Mathow H. Hall as Ruling Elders. Rev. John Thomas acted as stated supply of the church for two years after it was organized in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Onarga, and Rev. W. B. Marsh supplied the church during the years 1866-67. The Rev. William C. Neely commenced his labors on May 1, 1868, and was installed pastor in June, 1869, and is the present incumbent.

and is the present incumbent.

The church erected a parsonage, which was the first house built in what is now Piper City. For several years the congregation worshiped in a hall over a store owned by J. A. Montelius & Co. During the fall of 1873, the congregation built a house of worship, 56x32, at a cost of \$3,600, which was dedicated free of debt November 16 of that year. At the present time the present it in a united and presentage condition with an active church is in a united and prosperous condition, with an active membership of over 100 persons, six of whom were among the

free of debt November 16 of that year. At the present time the church is in a united and prosperous condition, with an active membership of over 100 persons, six of whom were among the organizing members.

United Presbyterian Congregation, Piper City.†—The pioneer of the United Presbyterian Church was William Thompson, who came here in August, 1863, and settled within two milos of the present town of Piper City. He came from Monmouth, Ill., and brought with him his family consisting of wife and nine children. He was soon followed by several other families. The first sermon preached to these people was by Rev. Robert McCracken, of Paxton, Ill., in the year 1864, in a schoolhouse several miles south of the city.

The congregation was organised the 14th of May, 1867, by Rev. I. C. McKnight and Elders McCoy and Thompson, with a membership of thirty-two. R. N. Thompson and James W. Holmes were the first Elders. On the first Sabbath of January, 1868, Rev. J. C. Bigham began his labors in the congregation, having previously received a call to become their pastor. During the summer of 1869, they built their present house of worship. The dedicatory sermon was preached the first Sabbath of August, 1869, by Rev. David Wallace, President of Monmouth College. Rev. Bigham resigned in October, 1873. The congregation was again supplied until 1876, when Rev. William Morrow became stated supply. His labors extended over a period of six years. During that time the congregation enjoyed the utmost peace and prosperity. His labors extended over a period of six years. During that time the congregation enjoyed the utmost peace and prosperity. His labors ended February, 1842. Rev. W. R. Baldridge became their pastor July 1, 1882, and was released September 12, 1883. At present the congregation is supplied. The membership is ninety, in a good condition financially, not being burdened with any debt.

The church building is 60x40 feet, well furnished and in good condition. The Elders are C. Jennings, A. L. Campbell and William P. Moore. T

Samuel Cross. The lumber was purchased of Chase & Pate, of Chicago, the bill being secured by Mr. Soran till such times as the church could pay off the debt. The building is a frame, 66x 82 feet, posts resting on a stone foundation three feet high. It was inclosed by November 1, 1880, and remained in that condition till the next spring. In February, 1881, Rev. William O'Horra was removed and Rev. Van der Hagen took his place as



^{*}By Rev. W. C. Neely. †By Clara K. Culbertson ‡By Matthew Soran.

pastor of Chatsworth, with Piper City as an outside mission. In May, 1881, the following committee was appointed to finish the building, to wit: John O'Connell, Peter Mister, Peter Gallahue, Thomas McDermatt and Matthew Soran. On July 4, 1881, the ladies of the church gave a dinner for the benefit of the church, which netted \$240. In September of the same year, they held a fair in Clark's Hall which netted \$1,300. The balance of the money was raised by subscription. The debt is all paid of the money was raised by subscription. The debt is all paid but \$260. Total cost of building and lot, \$4,000; present membership, 400. Rev. Dennis O'Dunavan, assistant to Rev. Van der Hagen, of Chatsworth, says mass every second Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. in summer, and 11 o'clock A. M. in winter.

Congregational Church of Roberts.*—Until 1875, there was o Congregational Church in Lyman Township. Rev. Wilcox, ather of M. II. Wilcox, preached at stated times in the Smith

Schoolhouse in the northern part of Lyman Township, and the people generally attended the services regardless of denominational differences, but no organization existed.

The Congregational Church of Roberts was organized October 24, 1875, with the following exercises: Sermon and reading of covenant by the Rev. J. E. Ray, D. D.; prayer by A. D. Wyckoff, and right hand of fellowship by Rev. J. J.

Weage.
The membership at the time of organization was very small, consisting of only ten persons: A. D. Wyckoff, George H. Thompson, Mary E. Thompson, W. S. Larkin, Elizabeth Larkin, John Hummel, Sarah M. Hummel, Frank Butler, Lucy Larkin and Olive Larkin. Six of these are yet members of the church, and the other four have gone to seek homes in other

Larkin and Olive Larkin. Six of these are yet members of the church, and the other four have gone to seek homes in other parts of our great land.

George H. Thompson and his wife, Mary E. Thompson, are now in Kansas, where they are engaged in church and Sunday school work as earnestly as was their wont in the old home.

A. D. Wyckoff now labors in the Lord's moral vineyard in Nebraska, and Frank Butler has moved to La Salle County, Ill., where he, too, no doubt, has also found his work.

The first business meeting of the church was held at the house of G. H. Thompson October 31, 1875. At this meeting G. H. Thompson and John Hummel were elected Deacons. W. S. Larkin was elected Trustee of the church for three years, and W. A. Kearney and J. B. Meserve, respectively two and one years, were elected Trustees of the Congregational society. Frank Butler was elected Clerk. John Hummel has been a Deacon of the church since his first election.

On the 6th of November, 1875, C. Manton, who the following year removed to Texas, united with the church on profession of faith. This was the first accession of the church.

This small body, in connection with the Congregational Church at Thawville, struggled on as best it could, receiving annually Home Missionary aid.

In March, 1877, the church received its second accession of membership, consisting of the following persons: G. B. Mahaffey, Walter Davis, E. M. Mahaffey, Nellie D. Mahaffey, Helen L. Wyckoff, Amanda Emmons, F. G. Lohman and Louisa Tapp.

From this small beginning the church has grown to a membership of sixty, and since 1882 has been self-supporting, no longer requiring the aid of the Home Missionary Society.

During the first four years of its existence, the society had no house of worship, but the services were held in the town hall. In the fall of 1879, a church building, 40x55 feet, was begun. This building was completed in May, 1880, and dedicated to the worship of God May 16, 1880, free from all incumbrances.

Since its organization, the church has been bles

earnest, efficient pastors, who considered the work of saving souls paramount to everything else.

Below we give the names of pastors and the time of their re-

Below we give the names of pastors and the time of their respective services:

Rev. J. J. Weage, two years; Rev. Breads, one year; Rev. F. J. Brobst, two years; Rev. J. B. Johnston, two years, and the present pastor, Rev. W. Wilson. At the last annual meeting, June 17, 1884, the following officers were elected:

E. Lyman and John Olsen, Deacons; L. E. Bressie, Trustee for one year; F. G. Lohman, Trustee for three years; C. Anderson, Clerk and Treasurer for one year.

The report of Treasurer at this annual meeting showed a cash balance, \$18.11. Credits other than cash, \$59.50, with all past claims against the church settled.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church (German).†—The Methodist Episcopal Church organized German missions as early as 1868, with headquarters at Odell, Livingston County; later at Buckley, Iroquois County. Services were held at private houses, and then, as the membership increased, in the public schoolhouses. When the village of Roberts came to be, it was resolved to build a church. The first Board of Trustees, consisting of John Grube, Frank Bastian, Henry Michaelis, John Wieting and Fred Haug, with their pastor, Rev. Fr. Meier, as Chairman, on the 18th day of February, 1873, passed a resolution to that effect, and acted upon it accordingly, building a church, with spire, that cost nearly \$2,400, being the first house of worship erected in the village of Roberts. But its old and trusted members have left—emigrated to Dakota, Iowa and Texas.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a flourishing German society at Melvin, with a neat and commodious church, erected in 1882, the original members then being Teis Arends, George O. Arends, Fr. Steinmann, Ger. Defries and H. Duringer.

The German membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church

in Ford County at present is fifty-eight members; in the adjoin-

in Ford County at present is fifty-eight members; in the adjoining county of Iroquois, thirty-eight members.

The following ministers have served: Revs. W. Meier, A. Miller, E. J. Funk, September, 1870, to September 20, 1871; Frederich Meyer, September 20, 1871, to September 24, 1874; Gustav Zollmann, September 24, 1874, to September 24, 1875; Peter Rech, September 24, 1875 to September 21, 1876; William Meier, September 21, 1876, to September 20, 1877; Ferdinand Wirth, September 20, 1877, to September 25, 1879; Florentin Firstborn, H. D. Kamp (supply), September 25, 1879, to October 6, 1880; C. F. Allert, October 6, 1880, to October 5, 1882; Peter Rech, October 5, 1882, present pastor.

The Board of Trustees for 1884 consists of Fr. Steinmann, Teis Arends, Ger. Defries, George O. Arends and George T. Arends.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Roberts.*—This church was Methodist Episcopal Church, Roberts.*—This church was formerly a part of Pierce's Mission as described in the account of the Methodist Church at Melvin. The first preaching place was Graham's Schoolhouse, and was changed to Roberts in 1871. The members of the first class were Ole Johnson, Leader; Anna Johnson, Edward Van Steenbergh, Emily Van Steenbergh, Jennie Van Steenbergh, J. H. Sedore, Mrs. A. A. Sedore, Abraham Sedore, George P. Lyman, Helen Lyman, Alfred Smith, Julia Smith, Horace Lester, Hannah Lester, John Kenward, Nancy Kenward, William Kenward, Julius Walker, Joel Westbrook, Patience Westbrook, Horace Snelling, Jane Snelling, Robert Hawthorn, Sarah Arnold, Thomas Darg, James English, Charles Koon, John Kenward, Jr., Hamilton Darg and Caroline Guise. They held their meetings in the public schoolhouse at Guise. They held their meetings in the public schoolhouse at Roberts until January 6, 1882, when they completed a very neat church at a cost of \$2,800. This church was dedicated by G. W. Gue, Presiding Elder. The first board of trustces consisted of Thomas Wakelin, M. H. Rice, G. B. Gordon, G. P. Lyman and E. Van Steenbergh.

Zion German Evangelical Church.—Report of the Evangelical Association Mission work in Ford County: In the year of our Lord, 1865, the Illinois Conference of this denomination met ical Association Mission work in Ford County: In the year of our Lord, 1865, the Illinois Conference of this denomination met at Washington, Tazewell County, Ill. This conference, at this session, created a new mission in the counties of Livingston, McLean and Ford. Rev. F. C. Stuewig was the first missionary, in this important mission, to carry on the Lord's work. He settled down with his family in the little station, Chatworth, Livingston County, Ill. The mission in Ford County began on the 7th day of June, 1865. The first visit was made at Brother Peter Pfaad's. Brother Pfaad came here with his family in the year 1858, from Lyons, N. Y. Mr. Stuewig then began to hold service every three weeks in the P. Russell Schoolhouse, and also in the house of Kathrine Althen. On his second visit he became acquainted with the following persons: Kathrine Althen and family, Christian Moser, Annie Wilcoxson and other German people, who lived in that community. The following winter he held a protracted meeting with good success. On the 13th of February, 1866, he organized the first German class in this new mission, with the following persons as members: Peter Pfaad, Margret Pfaad, Kathrine Althen, Margret Leber, George Barreck, Louisa Barreck, Lydia Barreck, Cathrene Barreck, Christian Moser, Annie Wilcoxson. Peter Pfaad was the first Class Leader. German people came to see the country, and being pleased with the prairie land, many bought homes and settled here. This was a help to the small society, its membership grew rapidly, and by the help of God they were able to build a church in the year of our Lord, 1873. The size of the church building is 32x50 feet, 20 feet high; the steeple is 65 feet; cost of building, \$3,000. The church was dedicated by Bishop J. J. Esher.

The preacher in charge at this time was Rev. J. Kurts. The first officers of Zion Church Evangelical Association were the following: Rev. Henry Baker, Daniel Raabe, Abraham Shaffer, Christian Stutsman, Peter Pfaad. The officers at present are: Daniel Waldschm

is ninety to one hundred

DIX TOWNSHIP.

Union Methodist Protestant Church.†—This society began its existence in Champaign County about one half mile south of where the church building now stands on the southeast corner of the north half of Section 31. The first services held in this county were in the Union Schoolhouse, one-half mile north of the church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. Krapps, in 1874. Among the original members were J. Cranston and wife, Mrs. J. Daniels, Mrs. J. Barker, Mrs. D. Metcalf and Mrs. G. Waggoner. After the pastoral term of Rev. Krapps, the Annual Conferencesont Rev. R. E. Fox. who is the present pastor, and is serving his sixth year. Mrs. J. Barker, Mrs. D. Metcall and Mrs. G. Waggonel. Also, the pastoral term of Rev. Krapps, the Annual Conferencesent Rev. R. E. Fox, who is the present pastor, and is serving his sixth year. The present membership is thirty-one. The erection of the church building commenced in the fall of 1881, and was completed and dedicated in the summer of 1882. The building cost about \$1,200, and stands as a monument to the generosity of the entire community. The first Trustees elected August 30, 1881, were M. W. Scott, J. G. Barker, Henry Shields, J. Daniels and William Day. The Trustees, elected October 18, 1882, were J. Cranston, J. G. Barker, J. H. Green, Mrs. J. Daniels and Mrs. G. Waggoner, all now serving except J. H. Green, whose place was filled May 31, 1884, by the election of James Barnes. This society holds its regular preaching services

every two weeks at 11 o'clock A. M., and Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 A. M.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church.—The first Norwegians to settle in this county were Chr. Reierson and Henry Halvorson. They came here from Otter Creek, La Salle Co., Ill., and located four or five miles northwest from Elliott, where they now the happy owners of a half section of land cach. Our best live, the happy owners of a half section of land cach. Our best information is that they came here about 1866. They were followed by Abel Hanson in 1871. Mr. Hanson formerly lived in or near Lisbon, Kendall Co., Ill. He at first rented lands, but, having succeeded reasonably well, he bought eighty acres one mile south of Elliott, where he is now enjoying the remainder of his life in comparative esse.

mile south of Elliott, where he is now enjoying the remained. In his life in comparative case.

Tolleff Thompson, also from Lisbon, is the next in order. Like Mr. Hanson, he also rented lands to begin with, but a few years of hard work finds him the contented possessor of a fine farm four miles southeast from Elliott.

John A. Hatteberg and Ole Natterstad bought land, and settled some three miles southeast from Elliott, in the year 1875. They are both well to do, and the first is especially the soul of every undertaking of a religious nature among this people.

These two were followed in turn by Thomas Pederson, Osmon Osmonson and Halward Osmonson.

cvery undertaking of a religious nature among this people.

These two were followed in turn by Thomas Pederson, Osmon Osmonson and Halward Osmonson.

Ford County had by this time become famous to the people around Lisbon, Ill., and a general "exodus" to this county took place in the years that followed. Most of the Norwegians round about Elliott, numbering some 500, are from Kendall and Grundy Counties, in this State. Perhaps one-fourth came direct from Norway. The Norwegians are of a very pious turn of mind. They are strictly honest, industrious and thriving. One of their number says that "with them the all-absorbing topics when they meet are religion, the weather and the crops." Their prosperity is surprising to a native American of the easy-going sort.

They had not been here long before they organized themselves into a congregation. The first step in this direction was made in 1876. Rev. Iverson gathered a flock of the faithful, and continued to preach for them at intervals for a portion of the years 1876 and 1877. He was succeeded by Rev. G. J. Omland, a graduate from the Norwegian Lutheran Evangelical Theological Seminary at Minneapolis, Minn., to which denomination this congregation belongs. Rev. Omland was their pastor from 1877 to 1881. He was followed by Rev. B. P. Strand, who is their minister at present. Their place of meeting had been, previous to 1881, in what are known as the Kleppa and Bunch Schoolhouses, Districts 6 and 7.

But in the year 1881 they built a modest structure on Section

minister at present. Their place of meeting had been, previous to 1881, in what are known as the Kleppa and Bunch Schoolhouses, Districts 6 and 7.

But in the year 1881 they built a modest structure on Section 25, Town 23 (Dix), which has since been their customary place of worship. The building is 56 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 18 feet high, with a steeple towering 70 feet into the sky. The work was chiefly done by members of the congregation, gratis of course, superintended by Charles Johnson, Thor O. Thorson and the Seim Brothers. The total cost was \$3,000, two thirds of which was raised immediately by voluntary subscription; 1883 witnessed the erection of a neat and snug building for the pastor's residence. Total cost of this, including ten acres of land, was \$1,200. The parsonage is one-half mile west of the church, on Section 26. The congregation is about \$1,600 in debt, and has a membership of 350. Trustees for 1880 were Christian Volden, John H. Thompson and Gunder Stouge. We are greatly indebted to Halward S. Peterson for the foregoing facts.

Other Churches.—At Farmersville, in the midst of a remarkably flourishing settlement of Swedes, is a prosperous church of Swedish Lutherans. The church building located on Section 30, Patton Township, is a commodious structure. There is also a well built parsonage. This church is in a very satisfactory condition. At Gibson are two Swedish churches, one of them being of the Swedish Lutheran and the other of the Swedish Mission. These societies have houses of worship, but no resident pastors at this time. As the Swedes settle in and about Gibson, as they are doing, these churches will be rapidly strengthened.

doing, these churches will be rapidly strengthened.

BUTTON TOWNSHIP.

Mt. Olivet Christian Church. *- From the earliest settlement of the locality now included in Button Township, the Christian denomination had its ministers early on the ground. In fact, some of these ministers were among the pioneer settlers. A brief sketch is given by Harmon Strayer in the chapter of reminiscences. The several organizations or societies of this denomination were in 1871 re-organized and united under the name given at the head of this article.

nation were in 1871 re-organized and united under the name given at the head of this article.

The church building was dedicated December 10, 1871, the dedication sermon being delivered by Elder R. M. Martin, of Danville, Ill. The membership at the organization numbered about forty. We are able to give noarly all of their names, which are as follows: Marston Dudley, Milton Strayer, John M. Strayer, T. B. Strayer, William Walker, David Morchouse, W. H. H. Wood, J. A. Dudley, Henry Correll, John Correll, Joseph Harris, John B. Harris, Daniel Allhands and their wives, also Sarah Button, Elizabeth Strayer, N. B. Spiceard, H. S. Strayer, Elizabeth Strayer, Mary E. Spiceard, F. L. Holloway, M. E. Dudley, S. J. Strayer, Dora Strayer, Mary Strayer, Sarah O. Walker, Oswell H. Walker, Mrs. Glotfelter.

Soon after the dedicatory services, the organization was perfected with the following officers:

Elder R. M. Martin, Pastor; Marston Dudley and William Walker, Elders; Harmon Strayer and T. B. Strayer, Deacons. At the present time, the membership numbers 100, with the following officers:

Elder Kraft, Pastor; William Walker, Moses Stroup and N. B. Spiceard, Elders; Harmon Strayer, Josephus Martin and F. L. Holloway, Deacons.

The church edifice, which is situated on a handsome knoll in South Button, is of brick. It is 30x40 feet, with 16 feet to ceil-

During the past thirteen years and six months, the following ministers have preached for this congregation: R. M. Martin, C. C. Cassell, M. J. Hodson, John M. Smith, T. L. Stipp, J. L. Holton, H. W. Robertson, P. F. York.

The services of the present Pastor have just commenced.

Just north of the church and in the same inclosure is a cemeter.

Here are interred several of those whose names are given.

Here are interred several of those whose names are given as the first members.

as the first members.

The forest trees about the church yard cast a pleasant shade, and this site is a handsome one.

The membershsp includes many of the most substantial farmers and their families who reside in this vicinity.

The following persons have also served as officers of the church:
R. H. Myers and W. J. Benjamin, Elders, and J. A. Dudley,
F. D. Spinning and William Beagle, Deacons.

SIBLEY.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church* was organized at Sibley (then Burr Oaks) January 6, 1879.

Nils Polson and Gust Fager were the first Deacons elected. Swen Anderson and C. L. Seaholm were the first Trustees, and Swen Anderson was the first Secretary, which position he still

holds.

The congregation was organized under the leadership of Pastor O. Tjamsland, and is under and within the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Synod of United States of America.

We have no church building, owing to the members going from here to the Western States every year. We are using the old schoolhouse building, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as our place of worship.

We have no pastor at present, Mr. A. Lindahl, a Deacon, from Farmersville, near Elliott, has been preaching the Gospel here from the beginning of 1880 and up to the present time.

The present Trustees consist of the following persons: Nils Polson, Nils A. Pearson and John C. Johnson.

Church of God.†—This church was organized September 26, 1869. The names of the original members are D. F. Breneisa, Peter Minich, Samuel Leopold, Joseph Leopold, R. C. Breneisa, Henry Kaufman, Joseph Imhoff, John Geen, Mrs. Susan Minich, Mrs. Sarah A. Leopold, Mrs. Anna Breneisa, Mrs. Catharine Leopold, Mrs. Mary Imhoff, Miss Kate Breneisa, Miss Fannie Breneisa, Mrs. Fred Falter.

The Union Bethel was built in the spring of 1873, at a cost of \$500. The house was dedicated by Elder J. M. Cassel.

Elder William A. Smith preached from October, 1869, to October, 1872; Elder J. M. Cassel, preached from October, 1874; Elder W. B. Allen, preached from October, 1874, to October, 1876; Elder George Cutler, preached from October, 1876, to October, 1877; Elder W. A. Smith, preached from October, 1876, to October, 1877; Elder W. A. Smith, preached from October, 1877, to October, 1878; Elder A. J. Fenton, preached from October, 1878, to October, 1880; Elders John Burnard and Oscar Huston, preached from October, 1880, John Burnard and Oscar Huston, preached from October, 1880, to October, 1881; Elder W. A. Smith, preached from October, 1881, to October, 1884. D. F. Breneisa, Peter Minich and Samuel Leopold are the Trustees.

This society reject infant baptism, and practice immersion, and the literal washing of the saints feet as appointed ordinances, and believe in the personal reign of Christ. They reject all creeds and take the New Testament for their discipline.

The Church of God has at present over 1,000 ordained ministers, and a membership of 65,000, and is at the present time building a college at Findlay, Ohio, at a cost of over \$100,000.

*By Swen Anderson. †By R. C. Breneiss.

KEMPTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH*

The organization known as the Sugar Loaf appointment of the Methodist Episcopal Church was first effected in the fall of 1872, in what was called the Bute Schoolhouse, in District No. 8. Mona Township. Previous to this time, there had been occasional preaching in that neighborhood by Rev. Michael Lewis, better known as Father Lewis.

There were but few members at first, but these took hold in There were but few members at first, but these took hold in earnest, and soon others came in, forming a larger and more firmly established organization. The original members of this church were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. James Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Heavisides, Mrs. Jackson Bute, Mrs. David Keighin, Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, Father Lewis and wife. Lewis and wife.

Lewis and wife.

Until the town hall was built, the society worshiped in the Bute Schoolhouse, but after the completion of the hall in 1877 the meetings were held there. When the village of Kempton sprang up in 1877, the place of worship was transferred to a hall in the village. In the fall of 1881, steps were taken to build a house of worship in Kempton; the following spring the work was commenced, resulting in the erection of a neat and commodious church edifice, costing about \$2,000.

The first Pastor of the church was Rev. J. D. Calhoun, who preached one year; this was his first appointment. He was followed by Rev. Rutledge, who was in charge a year. The next pastor was Rev. Woodward, who remained one year; his successor was Rev. J. A. Flowers, whose term lasted two years. Following him came Rev. Wilson, who preached two years. Rev. Joe Bell succeeded him, and was in charge three years. The present pastor is Rev. Charles David.

Robert Lewin, Thomas Heavisides, Andrew Stuart and Thomas Shaw have acted as stewards at various times, the latter being in office at the present time.

This appointment is in the Onarga Conference, of which Rev. G. W. Gue is Presiding Elder. The church at Kempton is now

in a flourishing condition.

A large membership was added during the winter of 1883-84.

Melvin.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Melvin.†—This church was first organized in 1871, November 26. It sprung from what was known as Pierce's Mission. Father Pierce, an old Scotch local preacher living at "Olive Grove," came into Peach Orchard Township and established a regular preaching place at Grand Prairie Schoolhouse in 1869, which, with other similar preaching places in neighboring townships was called Pierce's Mission. When the village of Melvin was started, the Grand Prairie appointment was moved to Melvin. Its name was changed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. T. P. Henry as first pastor on a circuit of three appointments, namely, Melvin, Roberts and Bell Schoolhouse, Ole Johnson, James Dixon, Charles Phillips and T. D. Thompson being the first board of stewards, Charles Phillips, Mary Phillips, William Thompson, T. D. Thompson, Mrs. T. D. Thompson, Alexander Stevens, Marish Stevens and Jane Ogden forming the first class at Melvin, with Charles Phillips as Leader. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse and hall until the fall of 1879, when the society began the erection of a church, which was completed in the spring of 1880, at a cost of \$2,400, and dedicated June 20, 1880, by W. H. H. Adams, President Wesleyan University of Bloomington, Ill. Thomas Fletcher, Alex Yarbrough, L. S. Heath, Henry Halverson, J. H. Higgason, W. J. Hunt, J. M. Thompson and T. D. Thompson being the first board of trustees.

The German Methodist Episcopal Society of Melvin.‡—Th is society was organized in Peach Orchard Township in 1870 with ten members by Rev. E. J. Funk, of Chicago German Conference.

*By J. H. Sawyer. †By T. D. Thompson. 1By T. D. Thompson.

The first class was composed of the following members: H. Duringer and wife, Ties Arends and wife, George O. Arends and wife, A. Hellman and wife, and Gerhard Defries and wife. Meetings were first held at farmhouses, then in schoolhouses. After the village of Melvin was started, they moved into town. In 1875, they bought the old schoolhouse which stood a half mile south of town, moved it up into town, fitted it up, and used it for church until 1881, when they built a new church at a cost of \$1,850. It was dedicated November 20 by Peter Hinners, of Chicago.

They now have a flourishing society of forty-nine members.

Rev. Peter Rech is pastor.

German Evangelical Church, Melvin.*—The name of the or-

German Evangetical Church, Melvin.*—The name of the organization is as above stated, but it is called St. Peter's congregation. This society was organized October 20, 1872. The original members were F. Beck, M. Otto, H. Schnelle, H. Spellmeyer, W. Fabel, H. Steinmann, M. Imm. O. Defries, W. Hafer, F. Bretting, J. Hinse, G. Beck, A. Loeinga, R. Freese, A. Mohr. These members erected a building in the spring of 1873, valued at \$1,100.

From the time of overning till 1-1-5, 1975.

From the time of organization till July 5, 1875, Rev. Simon

From the time of organization till July 5, 1875, Kev. Simon Surj was minister of the congregation. From the latter date until April 7, 1878, Rev. H. Hebler was the minister, and since that time Rev. H. Stachling has been the minister.

In the first years after this congregation was organized, some of our old members moved to other States, and it was a burden for the few members to uphold the duties of the church, but in the last six or seven years more and more people have joined us

the last six or seven years more and more people have joined us.

At this time our congregation has thirty members or families.

Our building is not near large enough, and we hope to erect a new building very soon.

RLLIOTT

United Brethren Church, Elliott.—This church was organized two and a half miles north from Elliott, at Samuel Todd's house, in the winter of 1×62. The original members were Samuel and Nancy Todd, Jackson and America Pitser, Peter Beatty and wife, John Wallace's family, John and Jemima Cooder, Jesse and Rosanna Todd, Messrs. Darg, Hawthorne, Trickel and their wives, John Keesey and wife, John McBride and wife and others to the number of forty.

In 1872, they erected a church in the village of Elliott at the cost of about \$\frac{3}{2},000.

The ministers who have served this charge are as follows:

The ministers who have served this charge are as follows:
Revs. Orrin, "The Apostle of the Wabash," George W. Winer, J.
W. Fisher, Samuel Zook, George Hall, S. Mitchell, John Morrison, J. I. Robinson, Mr. Blake, Mr. Corley, L. L. Rinehart,
Mr. Scott and John Morrison. Rev. Orrin came in 1859,
preaching in this vicinity and at other points as the title given to
him would indicate.

him would indicate.

The present trustees are John Keesey, William J. Wantz and S. W. Wade. This organization is one of the oldest in the county, and numbers among its membership some of the most prominent citizens of Elliott and Dix Township. Its Sunday school officers and teachers have been very active workers in that cause.

GIBSON.

The Catholic Church of Gibson†.—This church was organized at Gibson in 1875. The original members were John Delaney, John Sutton, Thomas Tierney, Patrick Harty, Michael Harty, Con Hardigan, James Molloy, John Donnelya, Michael Donovan, Michael Ryan, John and Jeff New, John Graden and others to the number of twenty-five.

In 1876, the present church building was erected at a cost of \$1,100. The priests who have had charge of this church are as follows: Fathers Fanning, Cahel, Kelley, Lewis and Flynn. The church is clear of debt, with money in the treasury. The membership now numbers about 100 and the number is steadily increasing. The church is in a very prosperous condition. It has a flourishing Sunday school, superintended by the pastor.

•By H. Stachling. †Received too late for insertion in proper place.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

PAXTON-THE COUNTY SEAT.

The city of Paxton is laid out in Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, in Range 10 east, in the township of Patton. Most of it lies in Sections 7 and 8. Nearly all the blocks, lots and streets are laid out parallel with the Illinois Central Railroad, or on an angle of about fifteen degrees. The original town consisting of thirty-five blocks, lying on both sides of the railroad, was laid off in the spring of 1857, by A. D. Southworth, Deputy County Surveyor of Vermilion County. The land was owned by W. H. Pells, R. R. Murdock, Leander Britt, Benjamin Stites and D. Donally. The next addition to the town was the Railroad Addition, laid out north of the original town, in the spring of 1858, for Joseph E. Austin, A. H. Reynolds, Hiram C. Todd, L. Britt, R. R. Murdock and W. H. Pells. This addition consisted of fourteen whole lock and W. H. Pells. This addition consisted of fourteen whole dock and W. H. Pells. In Baddition consisted of fourteen whole blocks and twenty-one fractional blocks.

In 1867, W. H. Pells laid out Pells Addition west of the

Illinois Central Railroad, consisting of twelve fractional blocks, adjoining the original town on the west, and the same year James Mix laid out forty-three blocks lying north and west of

the Railroad Addition.

The next addition to Paxton was Pells Addition, east of the The next addition to Paxton was Pells Addition, east of the Illinois Central Railroad, laid out in 1870, for William H. Pells, by H. J. Howe, County Surveyor. This addition joins the original town on the east, and contains nineteen blocks. A small addition was laid off by Surveyor Howe, in the fall of 1870 for J. E. Hall and George Schlosser, consisting of one block, of fourteen lots, known as Hall's Addition.

In 1875, R. R. Murdock laid off twenty-nine lots, in the

nn 1010, K. K. Murdock laid off twenty-nine lots, in the northeast part of town known as Murdocks Addition. In March, 1877, S. J. Toy and A. C. Thompson, owners of Lots 5 and 6 in Goodrich's Subdivision caused a re-survey to be made, laying them off into four blocks or thirty-five lots, known as Toy & Thompson's Addition.

mpson's Addition.

THE NAME.

Paxton has not always been the name of this town. When originally laid out, it was called Prospect City, and before that originally laid out, it was called Prospect City, and before that time it was known as Prairie City, which was also the name of the township before being changed to Patton. It continued to be called Prospect City until September, 1859, when a petition was presented to the County Court, asking them to change the name of Prospect City to Paxton. The petition was granted, "and the place heretofore known as Prospect City shall hereafter be known by the name of Paxton."

It is authoritatively reported that Sir Richard Paxton, of England was organizing a colony in that country to settle in

England was organizing a colony in that country to settle in Illinois, and it was thought that by naming this town Paxton, in honor of him, it might have some influence in inducing him to

This gentleman has a name in history as being the archi-

This gentleman has a name in history as being the architect of the first Crystal Palace in London.

The change of name did not have the desired effect, but as the authorities saw no good reason for changing the name in consequence of this failure, the name is still Paxton, and down in history.

BARLY COMERS TO THE CITY PRIOR TO 1859.

William Goodrich, John P. and Samuel L. Day, Charles and Fred Cloyes, John Buell, Thomas Buell, James Buck, J. F. Hall, Charles Oakley, S. M. Brown, Benjamin Stites, B. F. Stites, R. R. Murdock, L. Britt, W. H. Pells, James Cloyes, A. Martin, J. T. Bullard, I. W. Shilling, J. Covalt, N. Simons, O. B. Taft, John and Martin Voss, Dr. P. Myers, Henry Barnhouse, Alexander H. Hanley, John Hanley, Wheeler Bentley, Samuel L. Blain, Dr. John Mills, Dr. S. H. Birney, Dr. Way, Dr. Spencer, Dr. Camp, L. H. Tabor, William and Stacy Daniels, Thomas Lyon, A. McElroy, J. T. Nicholson, John J. Heckler, W. B. Swisher, Thomas Swisher, Paul Cooley, Dryden Donally, John S. Murdock, Ed. Seymour, William Seville, A. B. Morey, Daniel Elms, George Forbes, Squire L. Edgar, Arthur Campbell, William and Henry Schenk, Benjamin Smith, Howard Case, Thomas Daniel, Henry R. Daggett, John Ryan, Elihu Swisher, Thomas F. Townsley, Edward L. Gill and W. H. Bruyn. Bruyn.

PAXTON IN THE PAST.

The first house in Paxton was the house owned by William Goodrich, which was originally built on the west side of the rail-road, about one hundred yards south of Ottawa street, and occu-pied as a boarding house for men who were constructing the rail-

In the spring of 1854 this house was moved up to Ottawa In the spring of 1854 this house was moved up to Ottawa street and occupied by Mr. Goodrich as a dwelling. He afterward kept a store in the same building. This house was burnt about 1877. Previous to this, however, a building had been erected by B. F. & J. N. Stites, on the present site of the Glen

Cemetery, but this, properly speaking, was not in the limits of Prospect City as afterward laid out. In the fall of 1854, John Murphy built the present Stites residence, and about the same time Stites Brothers put up a store building right opposite. Prospect City could not really be said to have had any boom until about 1857, the buildings erected previous to this date being those already mentioned, and I. W. Shilling's boarding house discount to the Stites residence on the cent afterward removal. adjacent to the Stites residence on the east, afterward removed; residence of Thomas Daniels within the same inclosure as the the residence of Thomas Daniels within the same inclosure as the boarding house, now used by Stites Brothers for a wagon house. Directly opposite the Daniels house stood the small octagon building which now stands just across the road from the old cemetery. This building was occupied as a meeting place for the Spiritual Circle, their moving spirit being a certain Dr. Spencer. In 1856, the Stites Brothers sold out their store to Dryden Donally, who erected a residence between the store building and the one already mentioned as occupied by the Spiritualists. About this time, Stacey Daniels built a house on the site now occupied

by Captain Shepardson's handsome residence.

In 1457, a small hotel was built on the southwest corner of Block 13, original town, east of the railroad, and called the City Hotel. This building was afterward moved up near the depot, on the northwest corner Block 4, enlarged and christened the Benon the northwest corner Block 4, enlarged and christened the Bennett House. This hotel was destroyed by fire. Closely following those already mentioned came the store of Henry Barnhouse, Patton's Block, and Abe Martin's store building, on the east side of the railroad; and on the west side was Cloyes Brothers' store, on Lot 1, Block 12, now Cooper's drug store; R. Clark's house, on Block 4, and the nucleus of the present Occidental Hotel. Our space will not warrant us to enter into a more general detail. Suffice to say, that stores, residences and offices rapidly multiplied from that time forward.

The first voting place was at Goodrich's residence, and after-

The first voting place was at Goodrich's residence, and afterward at the City Hotel.

First term of Circuit Court was held at the City Hotel, afterward at Hanley's Hall, in a building adjoining the present Patton Block on the west.

ton Block on the west.

At an early date, the post office was kept by Henry Barnhouse, at his store, nearly opposite the present residence of B. Q. Cherry, just west of Paxton on the Ottawa road, and our best information is that upon his removal to Paxton. Mr. Barnhouse brought the post office with him. The name of the post office was Ten Mile Grove, and when he opened the office here it was changed to Prospect City. It is thought by some that before the latter name was adopted it was called Prairie City. The office was next kept in the store of Cloyes Brothers.

The first child born in this city was Milton B. Swisher, in 1857, in the house now occupied by the Stites family.

The first death was the wife of Stacy Daniels. She was buried in the old cemetery south of town.

The first marriage license issued in Ford County was by Nathan Simons, the Clerk, to Charles W. Searing and Miss Sarah Bowles. They were married July 8, 1859, by Rev. A. C.

They were married July 8, 1859, by Rev. A. C.

Edwards.

J. D. Wilson started a harness shop in 1865, in the building he now occupies just north of the Occidental Hotel. A Mr. Seeley opened the first shop here.

Messrs. Case & Williams started the first livery stable which

stood on Block 12, opposite where Putt's livery and sale stable

stood on Block 12, opposite where Futt's livery and sale stable now stands.

Edward L. Gill opened the first butcher shop.

The first druggist here was J. McCormick, who had his store where Dahlgers's grocery store now stands.

Henry Daggett had a tin-shop which stood on the corner of Block 4, where Clark's block now stands.

John J. Heckler was a shoe-maker and had his shop in a

John J. Heckler was a shoe-maker and had his shop in a back room of Seymour's house.

Edward Seymour opened the first blacksmith shop just west of the store of Henry Barnhouse.

William Daniels was the first carpenter, and Stacy Daniels the first mason in the town.

In 1858, forty-two houses were standing in Prospect City, and during a heavy wind storm, twenty-two of them were blown off their foundation and had to be repaired.

James Buck built the first elevator, which stood where White Bros. lumber vard now is.

Bros.' lumber yard now is.
Papineau & Martin had the first wagon-shop, it stood on Block 80, near where Mr. Hefner's house now stands.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Paxton was never in a more solid and flourishing condition than at present. Its citizens are prosperous and manifest a great interest in the prosperity of this town. During the past three years, a number of wealthy and substantial farmers have moved here from the adjacent country for the purpose of obtain-

and Normal Institute and High School. Paxton is conceded to have no superior as a town for the social and neighborly qualities

of its citizens. The greatest harmony prevails and the interests of all converge to the welfare of this little city.

The banking business is conducted by the Ford County and First National Banks. The Ford County Bank is the first and First National Banks. The Ford County Bank is the first and pioneer bank of the county, and was opened for business in a house owned by A. McElroy on Market street, on the 1st day of January, 1866, by S. J. Toy, who came from Champaign County. In the spring of 1867, he moved into Pell's block. On the 1st day of August, 1868, A. C. Thompson, but recently from Pennsylvania, joined Mr. Toy in the banking business, putting in an equal amount of capital. In the spring of 1869, they broke ground for their new bank building, and in the autumn of that year moved into their new quarters, where they continued business together for about three years under the firm name of Toy & Thompson. November 1, 1871, S. J. Toy, A. C. Thompson, Robert Blackstock, Edwin Rice, and C. E. Henderson organized the First National Bank of Paxton. Ill., with a capital of \$50,000. A. C. Thompson was made President, and S. J. Toy, Cashier. Mr. Toy held that position until the spring of 1874, when he sold out his interest to J. M. Clevenger, and Robert Blackstock was made cashier. The bank continued business until the 10th of February, 1875, when they closed out and S. J. Toy, Cashier. Mr. Toy held that position until the spring of 1874, when he sold out his interest to J. M. Clevenger, and Robert Blackstock was made cashier. The bank continued business until the 10th of February, 187; when they closed out by voluntary liquidation. After which, A. C. Thompson, Robert Blackstock and W. M. Blackstock organized the present Ford County Bank of Thompson, Blackstock & Co., successors to the First National Bank, which continued under their management until the 15th of April, 1883, at which time W. M. Blackstock withdrew from the firm, and on the 3d of May following Edwin Rice, a prominent and well-known business man of Paxton took a third interest in the bank, which is now running under the same firm name. These gentleman are well known for their obliging manners and financial responsibility. The First National Bank was organized in 1883, with S. P. Bushnell, President; J. S. Wilson, Vice President, and J. B. Shaw, Cashier, and A. S. Bushnell, Assistant Cashier. They commenced business, May 7, 1883, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and have already established a good reputation. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Wilson withdrew from the bank, and John P. Day was elected in his place as Vice President. This bank is a successor of George Wright, who kept a private bank here for many years. This bank is doing a successful business, and enjoys the entire confidence of the people.

the people.

There are three dry goods stores, that of Harper & Son (James and William Harper) being the largest and carrying as fine a line of goods as is found in any city of this size. They enjoy a large trade and may be classed among the prominent and successful business men of Paxton. A. J. Laurence is a gentleman of enterprise, and from the very first of his engaging in the dry goods business here, he has prospered. His line of goods is fully up to the demands of this locality. Rawlings & Mercer, successors to F. Telander & Co., are young men of ability and push, and justly entitled to their share of the patronage of the people.

people.

There are two clothing houses, P. Larson & Co., carrying an extensive line of ready made clothing and gents' furnishing goods. In connection with this is a tailoring establishment, and suits made by "Larson & Co." have a wide reputation for excellence, quality and durability. John Nelson is an old and well-established dealer in the clothing line, and has an extensive

established dealer in the clothing line, and has an extensive trade.

The leading hardware merchants are R. Cruzen, in Clark's block, who handles all goods usually kept by every well-regulated hardware store. In stoves and ranges, he has the latest improved styles, and constantly keeps a large stock of shelf hardware. J. M. Hanley & Co., are active men engaged in business here, besides carrying a large stock of hardware, tinware and mechanics' tools; they are agents for the celebrated McCormick machines. In the drug business we find four stores.—P. Hanson & Co., on the corner of Market and Pells streets, are doing a successful and satisfactory business, carrying a large stock of drugs and druggist sundries. The firm is composed of P. Hanson and Oscar A. Swanson. Right opposite is S. D. Cooper's drug store. Besides a large stock of pure drugs, he has a large assortment of books, stationery, etc. The firm of McTaggart & Co., also do a large business and command their share of patronage.

The grocery trade is well represented here. The largest grocery house in the city is that of William M. Wilson, on the corner of Market and Pells streets. His large store is completely stocked with first-class goods in the grocery line; has also a large assortment of crockery and classware. In connection with

ly stocked with first-class goods in the grocery line; has also a large assortment of crockery and glassware. In connection with this, he has a fine line of boots and shoes. Mr. Wilson commands the confidence and support of an appreciative public. On the



opposite side of the street and little further south is the store of N. Younggreen, who is prepared at all times to supply customers, with any article usually kept in a well regulated grocery house, and at the lowest prices consistent with a safe business. George Schlosser deals in groceries and choice family provisions. His store is situated at the lower end of Market street, and by courtstore is situated at the lower end of Market street, and by courteous attention and an accommodating spirit, he receives an extensive patronage. On the east side of the railroad is found the grocery store of A. Anderson, which is replete with fresh groceries and provisions. He has a large trade.

L. H. Rodeen, on Market street, has a large general store, and does a flourishing business. He is a young man of energy, and takes pride in the success of his business.

Messrs. Sheldon & Swanson, and James Berryman, are the only boot and shoe merchants in the city.

Cook & White and Charles H. Langford have complete sets of abstract books. Both firms are reliable, and can furnish abstracts of title to all lands in Ford County.

The St. Elmo Restaurant and Bakery has no superior in the city. Mr. J. L. Larkin is the popular proprietor.

The St. Elmo Restaurant and Bakery has no superior in the city. Mr. J. L. Larkin is the popular proprietor.

The Arcade Restaurant, conducted by Samuel A. Archer, is a popular place, and does a flourishing business.

The traveling public are accommodated by two hotels, the Blackstone and Occidental.

Other well-known business men of this place are White Other well-known business men of this place are White Brothers, general dealers in lumber, coal, lime, stone and paints. The firm consists of W. White, Circuit Clerk, and John White, Alderman from First Ward. George Grove, one of the most energetic and enterprising young business men of Paxton, is general manager of P. Whitmer's lumber yard. They keep a large assortment of all kinds of building material, doors, sash, blinds, stone, coal, etc., and do a flourishing business. Henry Pearsons is a contractor and builder, and has a thorough knowledge of his haringes and has carned a support of the story work work and the story work way.

stone, coal, etc., and do a nourisning business. Henry Fearsons is a contractor and builder, and has a thorough knowledge of his business, and has earned a reputation as a speedy workman.

Charles C. Putt & Co., importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses have on hand fourteen head of these celebrated stallions, purchased from the best breeders in Scotland. Frederick T. Putt, a member of this firm, is one of the old settlers of this county, and at one time carried on an extensive farm a few miles southwest of Paxton. They also have a livery stable, and can supply teams and stylish turnouts at any time. They are a reliable and trustworthy firm.

A. S. Hopkins & Co.'s large agricultural warehouse on the corner of State and Market streets is filled with a large assortment of agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, paints, oils, steam engines, thrashers, etc. They handle only first-class goods, and do a successful business.

Gust Sandburg, manufactures carriages, wagons, and does general blacksmithing, is a representative of the sturdy Swede element of this place, and is well known for his mechanical abilities. Papineau's carriage and wagon factory represents an

element of this place, and is well known for his incumation abilities. Papineau's carriage and wagon factory represents an important manufacturing industry of Paxton.

N. Dahlgreen's plow works are worthy of mention.

B. F. Hill is the proprietor of the Paxton Flouring Mill, and

B. F. Hill is the proprietor of the Paxton Flouring Mill, and also deals in coal and grain. He manufactures a fine brand of flour, and does a good business.

Edwin Rice is a grain dealer, owning the large elevator which stands at the junction of the railroads. He is also associated with the Ford County Bank.

The popular auctioneer and stock salesman, Edward L. Gill, has few equals. He is widely known.

George Dixon is the oldest barber in the place, and has no

superior. He has a large custom.

William R. Trickel is one of the oldest settlers of Ford
County, coming here in 1886. He is a gunsmith, and resides in

railroads centering here are the Illinois Central and Lake Erie & Western, and they have a union depot which is presided over by R. S. Hall and G. E. Abbott. Robert S. Hall, the

over by R. S. Hall and G. E. Abbott. Robert S. Hall, the Central agent, is a gentleman of winning manners and social disposition, and one who has made many friends by strict attention to all business affairs, and the most polite service to the traveling public. 'He has been agent for many years.

George E. Abbott, the Lake Erie & Western agent, has for several years faithfully and acceptably performed the arduous duties of this responsible position, and earned the well-deserved record of being one of the most popular agents on the line of the road.

Probably the most extensive hay pressers in the county are Cruzen Bros. (George and Joseph). Their barns are located in Paxton. They annually press and ship to the South and East about 3,000 tons of the best tame hay.

Nor must we forget to mention T. M. King, one of the best Postmasters "Uncle Sam" ever employed.

THE PAXTON BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The Paxton Building, Loan and Savings association.

The Paxton Building, Loan and Savings Association was organized January 29, 1883, with a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The object of the association is to afford its members a safe and profitable investment for their weekly savings; to facilitate their acquiring homesteads and to secure to them the advantages usually expected from savings and co-operative institutions. The duration of the corporation is co-operative institutions. The duration of the corporation is twenty-five years.

The corporate powers are exercised by a Board of Directors.

Its officers consist of President, Vice President, Board of Directors. Its officers consist of President, Nice President, Secretary and Treasurer. Each stockholder for each and every share of stock held by him, pays to the Secretary every Saturday, the weekly contribution of 12‡ cents on each share he holds, until each share reaches a value of \$100, when such stockholder is entitled to \$100 for each share owned by him. No

member is entitled to more than fifty shares. Any member can withdraw at any time by giving due notice and be entitled to receive the amount paid in by him, and such interest thereon or proportion of profits thereon as the Board of Directors shall presents and not have the content of the co proportion of profits thereon as the Board of Directors shall prescribe, and not less than an amount equal to four per cent interest on the amount of dues paid in for the average time. The Directors of this association are Weaver White, Henry C. Hall, France L. Cook, Charles Bogardus, George Grove, Robert S. Hall, Charles M. Taylor, Henry Pearson, John M. Hanley. Officers! C. Bogardus, President; C. M. Taylor, Vice President; O. B. Talley, Secretary; R. Blackstock, Treasurer; F. L. Cook, Attorney.

The Paxton Brick & Tile Company was organized and incorporated April 1, 1882, with the following stockholders: Col. Charles Bogardus, A. M. Daggett, F. L. Cook, J. P. Middlecoff, of Paxton, and P. Whitmer, of Bloomington. J. P. Middlecoff is President; F. L. Cook, Secretary, and George Grove, Treasurer. These works are in a flourishing condition, doing a very extensive These works are in a flourishing condition, doing a very extensive business. In the past two years, they have kept their machines running twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four during working months. They employ about thirty-two men, with a pay-roll of \$300 a week. The factory is located on College Hill, within the corporate limits of Paxton, and on the highest point of land between Chicago and Cairo. They have a deposit of fine clay reaching to a depth of sixteen feet below the surface. The quality of this clay is not excelled for the purpose of the manufacture of brick.

The Paxton Flax Mill is owned and operated by the Cham-The Paxton Flax Mill is owned and operated by the Champaign Twine and Bagging Factory of Champaign, Ill., which is an incorporated company with a capital stock of \$100,000. The Directors are L. C. Garwood, Moses Jerome, I. S. Mahan, F. T. Walker, B. D. Harrison, P. W. Plank, H. C. Howard. H. C. Howard is President; John R. Trevett, Treasurer; P. W. Plank, Secretary, and M. Jerome, General Manager and the founder of the business. The Paxton Mill is under the management of A. W. Jerome, and employs about fifteen hands the year round, with a pay-roll averaging \$450 a month. They manufacture binder twine which finds a ready sale in this and adjoining States, and bagging, which is principally sold in the South, used for covering cotton bales. Congress has been favorable to the importation of jute butts which seriously affects the business, and is detrimental to the interest of flax growers. This company has five different jute butts which seriously affects the business, and is detrimental to the interest of flax growers. This company has five different flax mills under operation—one at Rantoul, one at Hoopeston, one at Buckley, one at Cherokee, Iowa, and this one in Paxton. The amount of flax straw worked up varies from five to twelve hundred tons annually, which is bought from the farmers.

COLLEGIATE AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The Collegiate Institute is Paxton's special pride. It owes its origin, gradual growth and high standing to the liberality and intelligence of the citizens of Paxton and vicinity. The first move made toward its establishment was to discard the public high school, and hold out inducements for the establishment of an academy.

In the autumn of 1878, Rev. C. Thompson Kellogg opened a In the autumn of 1878, Kev. C. Thompson Kellogg opened a school in the buildings formally used by the Augustina College. At the beginning of the next year, the school was started by Charles M. Taylor, the present Principal, and continued that year in the same buildings. During the summer of 1880, the corner-stone of the magnificent brick structure now occupied by the school was laid. This was due to the enterprise of the principal and librarility of the corner is the control of the corner-stone of the magnineent brick structure now occupied by the school was laid. This was due to the enterprise of the Principal and liberality of the community who contributed several hundred dollars toward taking out scholarships and tuition certificates to the amount of some \$4,000. With this aid, improvements were made, and now the college is one of the finest buildings in Eastern Illinois. The school has incorporated in its foundation, principles of economy and thoroughness, and has systematically worked toward the accomplishment of both. There is not perhaps a school in the country where expenses are as low, and the standard of scholarship is rivaled at very few places. The moral atmosphere is exceptionally good. No person is allowed to remain in the institution who does not devote himself to school work. While the discipline is in a sense most rigid, it is purely democratic. The Principal is not regarded as a tyrant nor the Faculty a set of deepots; neither do the pupils take delight in tormenting, or in getting ahead of their teachers. Pupils are received as ladies and gentlemen and when they show themselves not so, they are dismissed. Parents concerned in the harmonious development of their children's physical, mental and moral condition cannot find a better place.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

ction with this sketch of Paxton, we add some items of interest taken from data furnished by George A. Hall, City Clerk, in regard to the municipal affairs. It would give us pleasure to present a complete list of city records, but as that would be too voluminous we are obliged to confine ourselves to a

would be too voluminous we are obliged to connne ourselves to a very brief abstract.

The census of Ford County for the year 1860 reveals the fact that Paxton at that time had only 275 inhabitants. As yet the little village had no corporate existence, but in the spring of 1861, as the records show, "the citizens of Paxton convened, pursuant to notice, in Patton's Hall, for the purpose of electing five Trustees for said town." At this election, which was held April 15, 1861, John P. Day, James G. Cloyes, L. H. Tabor, L. B. Farrar and Henry Barnhouse were elected Trustees of the village.

village.

At the first meeting of this board, John P. Day was elected President; R. S. Buckland, Clerk; and Frederick Cloyes, Treasurer. At a meeting held May 1, Samuel L. Blain was appointed

Street Supervisor; Howard Case, Assessor; John B. Buell,

Collector.

May 8 was enacted the first ordinance ever adopted by the board, and it was in relation to "Nuisances." This was followed at the same meeting by one on "Misdemeanors."

November 21, a resolution was passed authorizing the Tax

Collector "to take all money that is at par." This was before the days of greenbacks and National bank bills, and the various kinds of paper money then in circulation were not all worth their

April 24, 1868, the first license for a liquor saloon was anted, under regulations and restrictions already prescribed by dinance, the license fee being fixed at \$100 per year, payable

October 9, 1863, James L. Canada was elected Police Magis-

April 12, 1865, the sum of \$125 was voted to Francis Price, a civil engineer of Vermilion County, "to aid him in publishing a map of the town of Paxton," he to furnish the board, twenty-five sheet maps and two mounted maps.

August 4, 1866, the first prohibitory liquor ordinance was passed. At this time there were saloons in the town operating under licenses previously obtained, and the board ordered that these be permitted to run until the expiration of the time for which their licenses were granted. From the time when this action was taken until the succeeding election, the saloon question atwhich their licenses were granted. From the time when this action was taken until the succeeding election, the saloon question attracted much attention and discussion, and became so prominent as an issue that the voters, at the next election were given an opportunity to decide, by ballot, for or against granting saloon li-

as an issue that the voters, at the next election were given an opportunity to decide, by ballot, for or against granting saloon licenses.

At the first city election, held September 5, 1872, John Bodley was elected Mayor; James S. Wilson, Clerk; L. B. Farrar, Attorney; W. Hoag, Treasurer; and William Harper, George Wright, Samuel L. Day, N. Dahlgreen, G. J. Shepardson and B. F. Mason, Aldermen.

November 4, a saloon license was granted to A. Anderson, being the first issued under city organization.

At a meeting held December 16 was laid the foundation for the expenditure of several thousand dollars, that unfortunately proved a worthless investment. Mayor Bodley informed the Council that he was in receipt of a letter from a party in Chicago proposing to bore an artesian well in the city of Paxton if the people so desired. This announcement brought out an enthusiastic discussion, that was indulged in by spectators as well as Aldermen. The minutes of this meeting record the fact that "Mr. Dunlap, of Champaign, was present, and made some interesting remarks." The gentleman referred to was Hon. M. L. Dunlap, father of our present County Clerk. His remarks were adverse to the project, advising the board that it was a haxardous venture, basing his opinion upon the fact that Paxton was located on ground so high that flowing artesian water could not be obtained, and cited numerous instances of failure in neighboring counties where the ground was much lower. At the meeting January 6, 1873, a petition was read praying the Council to appropriate \$8,500 "for the purpose of boring or sinking an artesian well." This petition was signed by 210 legal voters, which was a large majority of the voting population, there being at that time less than 300 voters in the city. The prayer of this petition was granted, and an ordinance passed providing for the issue of bonds for that amount and for that purpose.

January 20, 1878, the artesian well question again came up, the finance committee reporting several proposals for sinking suc

January 20, 1873, the artesian well question again came up, the finance committee reporting several proposals for sinking such a well, the highest bid being \$8,000 in cash, and the lowest \$7,000 in cash, or \$7,400 in bonds, at 95 cents on the dollar, all being for boring to the depth of 1,600 feet. The bid of \$7,400 in bonds at 95 cents was accepted, and a contract ordered to be drawn up ready for signatures at the next meeting.

February 4 was passed an ordinance providing for the issue of bonds known as funded debt bonds, to the amount of \$1,500. These bonds were in sums of \$500 each, bearing interest at ten per cent from March 1, 1873, two of them (\$1,000) maturing March 1, 1874, and the remainder (\$500) falling due March 1, 1875. These bonds were sold by the finance committee at a discount of five per cent., and the proceeds applied to the redemption of the greater portion of the outstanding city orders. Of the bonds thus issued the first two (\$1,000) were paid June 1, 1874, ninety days after maturity, and the remaining paid June 1, 1874, ninety days after maturity, and the remaining bond for \$500 was paid April 12, 1875, forty-two days after

maturity.

March 3, an ordinance was passed locating the well on Lot 14, Block 14, south side of State street, between Market and Taft

14, Block 14, south side of State street, between Market and Taft streets.

October 20, a petition, signed by 200 legal voters, was submitted, praying the Council to appropriate an additional sum of \$7,000 in bonds for the purpose of continuing the work on the artesian well beyond the depth of 1,600 feet. This was granted by a unanimous vote, and an ordinance was passed embodying the action prayed for in the petition, and on the 19th of November the contract was let to Spangler, Mars & Co., and ratified January 5, the contractors to accept city bonds at 95 cents on the dollar.

June 21, \$2,500 of bonds were issued to continue the work on

June 21, \$2,500 of bonds were issued to continue the work on the well. When the previous appropriation of \$7,000 was made, it was estimated that this amount would carry the well to a depth of 2,500 feet, but now it was found to have been insufficient.

July 6, the board adopted a resolution suspending the work the well "until such time as the boring may be resumed," and a settlement was then made with the contractors. The well was down to the depth of 2,473½ feet. In just two days after the passage of this resolution, a petition signed by 160 legal voters

was submitted to the council praying that work on the well be rewas submitted to the council praying that work on the well be resumed on conditions therein named, one of which was that a part of the expense be paid by private subscriptions. This proposition was laid over until an adjourned meeting held the next night, when it was voted to sink the well 200 feet deeper, for which the remaining \$1,000 of bonds not yet expended was pledged (being a part of the previous \$2,500 appropriated), provided the citizens should raise whatever balance was necessary to satisfy the contractors. This was done, and the additional 200 feet completed, making a total depth of 2,673½ feet, and still no flowing water obtained. The project was then abandoned and has never been resumed.

October 2, George N. Miller was appointed City Marshal in

October 2, George N. Miller was appointed City Marshal in place of William Cramer, resigned.

At the annual election held April 17, 1888, George J. Shepardson was elected Mayor; George A. Hall, Clerk; J. R. Patrick, Attorney; Charles H. Langford, Treasurer; John M. Hall, Police Magistrate; John White, Alderman for the First Ward; A. S. Hopkins for the Second, and George Grove for the Third. At a meeting of the Council, April 24, an ordinance was passed consolidating the offices of City Marshal and Street Superintendent, and on the 30th of this month George N. Miller was appointed under this ordinance to fulfill the duties of both offices. At the same meeting, an ordinance was passed providing for the appointment of a City Physician to advise and consult with the Board of Health, and on May 8 Dr. Elmer L. Kelso was appointed to that office.

The work on the artesian well was begun in March, 1878.

At the same meeting, an orinnance was passed providing for the appointment of a City Physician to advise and consult with the Board of Health, and on May 8 Dr. Elmer L. Kelso was appointed to that office.

The work on the artesian well was begun in March, 1878. The first 1,600 feet was completed in November, 1874, and the final elepth of 2,673 feet was reached in August, 1875, nearly two years and a half from the time of commencement. The work however, was not actively progressing during all this time, as there were numerous intervals of rest resulting from various causes. In payment of this work, city bonds to the amount of \$13,000 were issued, in sums of \$500 each, all bearing 10 per cent interest. On these bonds the city has already paid \$14,006.14 of interest, and there remains to be paid, in yearly installments, up to 1896 inclusive, interest to the amount of \$3,100, making the sum of \$23,256.14 of interest from 1873 to 1896. To this amount add \$18,000 of principal, and \$945.22 of sundry incidental expenses, and the result is a grand \$42,171.33, representing what the experiment will have cost when the last item of the debt is paid thirteen years hence. At the date of the final abandonment of the well, there were outstanding bonds to the full amount of the appropriations, \$18,000, of which \$3,500 were known as March bonds, and the remaining \$9,500 as July bonds, indicating the months in which the principal and interest fell due. The principal of the March bonds began to mature March 1, 1879, and a portion of them each year thereafter up to 1883. In July, 1878, as already stated, the Council provided for refunding the March bonds into July bonds, at a lower rate of interest and to run longer. The whole amount, however, was not refunded at that time, but only the amount falling due March 1, 1879, which was \$1,500. The \$1,500 due March 1, 1880, and the \$1,500 due March 1, 1881, were not refunded, but were paid by general taxation. The remaining March bonds, \$4,000, were afterward refunded as they became due. T

The following is a list of the several townships composing the county of Ford, with the date of their organization, as a part of

Ford County.

When the county was organized in June, 1859, it was divided into three townships—Patton, Stockton and Drummer Grove—and out of these three have been created the following, vis.:

Rogers	organized September 14, 1863.
	organized March 17, 1864.
Button	organized December 18, 1864.
Dix	organized September 12, 1864.
	organized April 2, 1867.
	organized September 10, 1867.
	organized September 10, 1867.
	September 15, 1868,
	organized March 2, 1870.
	organized March 2 1870

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

When this county was a part of Vermilion, it was called Prairie City Township, which was organized from Middlefork Township February 16, 1856. This name was changed to Pat-

ton September 15, 1857, on account of there being another Prairie City Township in the State. In 1858, Drummer Grove Township was organized, or set off from Patton, and included all of the territory in this county lying west of Range 9 east, and in March, 1859, all of the Pan Handle was organized from Patton and called Stockton Township. Patton Township derived its name from Judge David H. Patton, its first Supervisor and the County Judge of Ford County.

In 1863, Button was set off from Patton, and in 1867 Wall was organized out of Patton Township. This is the largest township in the county, being six miles north and south, and ten miles east and west.

miles east and west.

The Middle Fork of the South Vermilion River enters the

The Middle Fork of the South Vermilion River enters the township in the northwest corner, and flows diagonally across it, passing out into Button near the southeast corner of the township. Along the line of this stream in this township is found about all of the timber there is in the county. At Ten Mile Grove the earliest settlers first located.

Two railroads cross this township—the Lake Erie & Western running east and west, and the Illinois Central north and south. The southwest part of the township is settled principally by Swedes. They have a Lutheran Church on the east side of Section 30, which was constructed in 1872 by C. M. Johnson. The church property is valued at \$3,500. This part of the township is familiarly known as Farmersville.

It is extremely difficult at this time to ascertain with any degree of certainty who the first settler was or when he came, but

It is extremely difficult at this time to ascertain with any degree of certainty who the first settler was or when he came, but among the earliest were John Cooder, who entered the farm now owned by William J. Trickel; Joseph Coontz, who entered the farm now owned by William J. Trickel; Joseph Coontz, who entered the farm now owned by Frank Meharry; David H. Patton, who settled on Section 14, in 1849; a Mr. Dunbar, who built the house now owned by B. Q. Cherry, about 1850; Daniel C. Stoner, who entered the old homestead for his son, J. F. Stoner, in 1850; Daniel C. Stoner became a resident in 1851, and was the first Treasurer of Ford County. John Kitchen, William Hackworth, E. Hagin, David Crandall, John Cook, —— Edwards, —— Granger, William Newlin, James Hock, J. D. Hall and son Henry C., R. R. Murdock, the Day family, William Blanchard, William and Stacy Daniels, the Stites family, J. P. Middlecoff and Dr. Carpenter. These families came before 1857. During 1858-59, Henry Barnhouse, William Perdue, Dr. L. B. Farrar, William Grayson, Frank Meharry, Edward L. Gill, William Goodrich, the Hanley family, Robert Blackstock, A. McElroy and a Mr. Tabor moved into the township. Remembrance Clark moved into Patton in 1860. He came from Maine. John B. Shaw and J. C. Dunham came in 1861. George Fuoss came out here from Ohio, and entered the school section.

There are many Swede settlers in Patton who came here about 1863 and later, and among the earliest may be mentioned C. M. Johnson, Peter Larson, Peter Hanson, John Nelson, C. F. Carlson, A. M. Hanson, E. Collins, N. P. Nelson, William Holmes, Ola Nelson, John Scogg, Gus Larsen, C. A. Ostram, Peter Peterson Andrew Nelson, J. P. Youngdahl, Swan Olson, Nels Olson, J. W. Swanson John Telander, C. W. Lindstrom, C. and J. P. Swanson, and Peter Lundburg.

It is probable that William Trickel kept the first store in this township, if not in the county. The store was located on Section 13. A blacksmith shop was started at Ten Mile Grove by C. J. Buchner, who afterward moved to Paxton and built a shop near the railroad.

The first school in this township was in a log house at Ten Mile Grove, and Judge Patton was the first teacher. A Miss Lewis came from La Fayette and taught the school after the Judge finished teaching. There are many Swede settlers in Patton who came here

Lewis came from La Fayette and taught the school after the Judge finished teaching.

The following sketches are of some of the oldest settlers and business men of Patton Township:

J. D. Hall was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 10, 1821.

James Hall (deceased), father of J. D. Hall, was a native of Maryland, and died in Vinton County, Ohio, 1855. Mr. Hall emigrated from Ohio to Fountain County, Ind., June, 1839, and to Warren County, Ind., in 1843. He was married to Eliza Wieman in Fountain County, Ind., in 1841. She was a native of Virginia. In February, 1852, Mr. Hall emigrated to Ford County, then Vermilion County, where he began to make improvements on Section 33, his present home, and where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been blessed with four children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Hall built the

provements on Section 33, his present home, and where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been blessed with four children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Hall built the first frame house north of the river, in what is now Ford County. The post office, when he first settled in this county, was eighteen miles from his farm, at Higginsville. Mr. Hall began the grain business with his son, Henry C. Hall, of Paxton, in 1865, but has now retired from active life. He has 285 acres of excellent land in Patton, which he entered thirty years ago. He was the second Sheriff of Ford County.

David Patton was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1806. His father was a farmer. When quite young, he went to Montgomery County, Ohio, then to Preble County, Ohio. He was ambitious to become a lawyer, and entered the law office of Oliver H. Smith, in Connersville, Ind. One of his fellow-students was Caleb B. Smith, who afterward was Secretary of the Interior. From Connersville, Mr. Patton went to La Fayette, Ind., and began the practice of law, where he remained about twenty years, and then moved to this township in 1849. He first located at Ten Mile Grove. He lived there until 1865 when he came to Paxton. This township was named after Judge Patton. He was the first teacher in this township and the first County Judge of the county. He held the office for fifteen years. He is now seventy-eight years old, and resides in Paxton, respected by all who know him.

THE DAY FAMILY.

THE DAY FAMILY.

The Day family settled on Section 13. They comprised Samuel Day, the father, Peggy, the mother, and children—John P., Samuel, N. B. Day, and Cordelia, wife of James Hock. Samuel Day was a native of Kentucky. He died in 1858. He married Peggy Purviance in 1821. She was also a native of Kentucky, and is still living with her daughter, Mrs. James Hock, at the ripe age of eighty-six years. They had nine children, only four now living. They came from Preble County, Ohio, to this State. Samuel came here in 1854. He has been twice married; first to Susanah Swisher, who died in 1858. He married Miss Jennie Lyons for his second wife in 1861. Samuel Day was the first Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Ford County, John P. Day was born in 1824. He settled in Patton in 1857. In 1845, he married Malinda Swisher, a native of Southern Indiana. He served as County Treasurer several terms. John P. and Samuel Day are in company, engaged in the real estate and loan business in Paxton. N. B. Day was born in Preble County, Ohio, and settled in Ratton in 1854. The Day family first lived on the farm now owned by B. Q. Cherry. N. B. Day married Barbara, daughter of Daniel C. Stoner, an old pioneer of this county. Mr. Day is now living in Paxton, and is the present Supervisor of the township.

Cordelia is the wife of Mr. James Hock, a resident of Paxton, and one of the oldest settlers of the township. They were married in 1858. Mr. Hock is a farmer and stock-raiser, and came to what is now Ford County from Fountain County, Ind., in 1852.

to what is now Ford County from Fountain County, Ind., in

The Day brothers are all men of much more than ordinary ability, as their success in life and the number of positions of responsibility and trust which they have all been called to fill, bear ample testimony. They have all succeeded well, and have pleasant homes in Paxton, where they are known as among the substantial and reliable men of Ford County.

THE HANLEY FAMILY.

John Hanley was born in Virginia in 1808. He was brought up a farmer. In 1829, he moved to Greene County, Ohio, where he lived until 1855, principally engaged in stock-raising. He then came to Patton Township and established a lumber yard and grain office on the west side of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1862, he bought a farm at Ten Mile Grove, now owned by his son, John M. Hanley, where he lived until 1883, when he came to town, and is now living with his son, John M. Hanley. He was married to Margaret Alexander, a native of Virginia, in 1828. They have had four children—Alexander H. Hanley, now living in Chicago; William A., who died in 1868 in Xenia, Ohio; Ella M., wife of Alexander McElroy, of Paxton, and John M., a leading hardware merchant in this city. The mother, Margaret, died at Ten Mile Grove in 1876. John M. Hanley was educated in Delaware College, Ohio, and was Principal of the Public Schools in Paxton for six years.

THE STITES FAMILY.

Benjamin Stites was born in Pennsylvania in 1805. In 1832, he settled in Cincinnati and followed his trade of a mason, he-

Benjamin Stites was born in Pennsylvania in 1805. In 1832, he settled in Cincinnati and followed his trade of a mason, hesides running a stone quarry. He remained in Cincinnati until 1837, when he moved to Vermilion County, Ill., and settled on a farm near Danville, until 1856, when he came to Paxton and settled on the homestead, where the family still reside. Benjamin Stites has been twice married. His first wife, a mative of Butler County, Ohio, died in 1828. They had two children. James N. is living in New Orleans, La. For his second wife he married Susan E. Stuart, of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio. This union was blessed by eight children, seven still living—Benjamin F., living in Hoopeston; Hannah S., wife of Elihu Swisher, of Danville, Ill.; Phebe A., wife of Robert Bonner, living in Indiana; Margaret E., wife of Jonathan Covalt, living in Oswego, Kan.; William H. and Samuel S., living in Paxton.
Stacy Daniels was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1825. His father, Stacy Daniels, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1821. He died in 1825. He married Lattia Carnahan, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in Cincinnati in 1877, at the age of eighty-one years. They had a family of four boys and two girls that lived to grow up; three others died in nifancy. The subject of our sketch left Ohio in October, 1856, and settled in Prospect City in the spring of 1857. He built his house on the site now occupied by G. J. Shepurlson's house, on College Hill. He was a mason by trade, and helped build most of the buildings in Paxton. In 1859, he went to California; came back in 1862, and enlisted in the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service until 1865. In 1866, he built his present residence. Mr. Daniels has been thrice married—first to Margaret Rush, in 1849. She was a native of Germany, and died in 1859. His second wife was Mary Williams, of Cincinnati, whom he married in July, 1865, and who died in 1867. His present wife was Miss Rebecca Kempton, a native of Hartford, Conn. They were mar

Record. Mr. Hall was Supervisor of Patton Township for several years, and has held the office of Police Magistrate for many years, being the present incumbent to that office. He is well liked, and enjoys the entire confidence of the people.

John P. Middlecoff was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1838. His father, Daniel Middlecoff, was a native of Washington County, Md., born in 1800. He came to this township in 1861, and died in 1866. John P. came to Illinois in 1857, and settled in Ludlow, Champaign County, and engaged in the general mercantile business. He moved from there to his farm in 1862, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Paxton and engaged in business. He moved from there to his farm in 1862, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Paxton and engaged in the hardware business. He continued in this for several years. He was elected Supervisor of Patton Township several times, being chairman of the board. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. He is now engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, being President and General Manager of the Paxton Brick and Tile Works. In 1863, he was married to Miss Mary Fox, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have had three children, one living. His mother is living with him in this city.

A. Croft is from Clinton County, Ohio, and settled here in 1877, owns a fine tract of 400 acres lying adjacent to the city on the west. The buildings and improvements on this farm on the west. The buildings and improven

city on the west. The buildings and improvements on this farm are of the best.

W. W. Blanchard owns a well-improved farm in Section 29, Range 10, about two and a half miles south of the city. Mr. Blanchard is a native of Windham County, Vt., and settled in this township in 1856. He is at present living in town.

A. L. Clark is an extensive land owner, owning at the present time about 900 acres of excellent land, most of it lying in the southwest part of Button Township. Mr. Clark is a native of New Hampshire, settling in this county in 1864. He makes his home in Paxton.

C. M. Johnson farmer contractor and builder is a native of

C. M. Johnson, farmer, contractor and builder, is a native of Sweden. He came to the United States in 1846, and settled in the county in 1863. He lives on a good, rich farm, on Section 32.

David Reep is a native of Butler County, Penn.; he settled on

Section 28 in 1879; his farm of 106 acres is a fine piece of

F. Meharry came to Patton Township from Montgomery County, Ind., in 1859. He bought a tract of land in Section 10, where he has erected buildings and improvements equal to any in the county.

William Trickel came from Pickaway County, Ohio, in

1836. He is a farmer and resides on Section 27.

Peter Hanson is one of the large farmers of Patton. He came here from Sweden in 1863. He lives on Section 4,

Range 10.

William Grayson is a native of England. He settled in this

township in 1858. He has 160 acres of land one mile south of Paxton. He is the present Assessor of the township.

W. H. H. Ijams is a native of Ohio. He settled in this township in 1870, on Section 10, where he has a well-improved farm of 160 acres, and a pleasant home.

Robert Strong, a farmer, living on Section 21; is a native of Monroe County, Ind. He settled in Patton in 1865. He has a good farm of 160 acres.

Peter Anderson is a pative of Section 17.

good farm of 160 acros.

Peter Anderson is a native of Sweden. He came to this township in 1864, settling on Section 31. He is one of the active farmers of the township.

Charles Leeper, farmer, is a native of Bedford County, Tenn., where he was born 1816. He came to this county in 1869. His son, G. W Leeper, owns a large farm in Wall Township, but resides in Parton. aides in Paxto

Albert Keith is a native of Madison County, N. Y. He settled in this county in 1866. He was at one time Mayor of Paxton, and now resides in a beautiful home in the city. He has a

large farm in Dix Township.

Another large and extensive farmer of Patton is William Perdue, a native of Chester County, Penn. He came here in 1859. He owns about 700 acres of rich farming lands in Patton

Township. He resides in Paxton.

C. E. Henderson, who resides at Henderson Station, on the L. E. & W. Railroad; is a native of Loudoun, Va. He settled in this township in 1865. He has a beautiful home and a fine

One of the oldest settlers of Patton is John F. Stoner, son of Daniel C. Stoner. John F. came here in 1851 and settled on Section 9. He is a native of Indiana. His large farm is one

Section 9. Ile is a native of Indiana. FIRS large latin to one of the best in the township.

C. M. Taylor, Principal of Collegiate Institute, is a native of Vermillion County, Ind., and came to this county in 1878.

J. B. Shaw, Cashier First National Bank; a native of Grafton County, N. II.; came to this county in 1861.

R. Blackstock, Cashier Ford County Bank; a native of Candal West cattled here in 1858.

R. Blackstock, Cashier Ford County Bank; a native of Canada West; settled here in 1858.

H. A. Kelso, physician, is a native of Marion County, Ind.; came here in 1864.

S. M. Wylie, physician, is a native of Coles County, Ill.; settled here in 1869.

I. V. Campbell abunician and the control of the county of t

J. Y. Campbell, physician; settled here in 1866.
Charles H. Langford, abstracts, is a native of St. Louis, Mo.; settled here in 1881.

G. J. Shephardson. Mayor, settled here in 1867.

George Grove, lumber, etc.; a native of Pennsylvania; came here in 1875. P. Hanson, druggist; a native of Denmark; settled here in

O. A. Swanson, stock and loans; was born in Sweden; came

George W. Cruzen, farmer; a native of Harper's Ferry, Va.;

W. B. Travis, merchant, was born in Indiana County, Penn.; came here in 1868.

Charles C. Putt, importer of horses; a native of Philadelphia,

Penn.; settled here in 1875.

W. M. Wilson, groceries, was born in Monroe County, Ind.; settled here in 1866.

Harper & Co., dry goods, natives of Washington County, N. Y.; came in 1876.

N. Younggreen, merchant, native of Sweden; came in 1871. F. Telander, merchant; born in Sweden; came in 1869.
William R. Trickel, gunsmith; a native of Knox County, Ind.; settled here in 1836.

R. S. Hall, agent, I. C. R. R.; came here in 1876; native of Middlesex County, Conn. G. F. Sandburg, carriage maker; came here from Sweden in

1868 E. L. Gill, auctioneer; native of Jefferson County, Va.; set-

Henry Pearson, contractor; born in Sweden; came in 1867. White Brothers, lumber; natives of Washington County,

Penn.; came in 1864.

A. C. Thompson, banker; came in 1868; a native of Lu-

zerne County, Penn.
G. E. Abbott, agent L. E. & W. R. R.; a native of McLean County, Ill.; came here in 1878.
G. W. Leeper, wind mills; a native of Bureau County, Ill.; settled here in 1869.

J. L. Larkin, restaurant; came from New York in 1880. George Schlosser, grocer, was born in Pennsylvania, and e Schlosser, grocer, was born in Pennsylvania, and set-in 1862.

tled here A. S. Hopkins, agricultural implements; a native of Onondaga County, N. Y.; came here in 1869:
Andrew Anderson, grocer; a native of Sweden; came here

L. H. Rodeen, grocer, is a native of Sweden; came in 1867.
R. Cruzen, hardware; was born in Harper's Ferry, Va., and came here in 1868.

B. F. Hill, flouring mill; a native of Eric County, Penn.;

settled here in 1863.

George M. Dixon, barber; born in Jefferson County, Ind.; came here 1866.

D. D. Denman, builder; native of Montgomery County, Ind.;

L. S. Holderman, farmer on Section 8; a native of Grundy County, Ill.; came here in 1883.

DRUMMER TOWNSHIP.

BY CHARLES II. YEONANS.

Drummer Grove Township was organized and set off from Patton Township September 14, 1858, and comprised all of what now composes the townships of Drummer, Dix, Sullivant and Peach Orchard, or all of Ford County lying west of Range 9 east, and containing an area of 180 square miles.

The township took its name from the little grove called Drummer Grove, which lies about a mile northwest of Gibson, and which was so called in honor of a noted hunting dog

and which was so called in honor of a noted hunting dog named Drummer, that became overheated in a deer chase and died and was buried in the grove. The only authentic history that has been preserved in regard to the life and character of the dog is that he was not a "yaller dog."

In 1864, there must have been some Congressional investigation or something discovered derogatory to the character of the dog, for a petition signed by a majority of the voters of the township was presented to the Board of Supervisors asking to have the name of the township changed to Dix, in honor of Gen. Dix, of New York, which was accordingly done, and the township was known by that name until 1869, when upon the requisite petition being presented to the Board of Supervisors the territory comprised in Towns 23 and south half of 24 north, Range 7 cast, was set off from Dix and re-christened Drummer Grove, thus was set off from Dix and re-christened Drummer Grove. dividing the honors of the territory equally between Gen. Dix

and the dog.

In 1870, the name being found too long for practical convenience the word "grove" was eliminated from the name by the Board of Supervisors.

The first settler within the present limit of Drummer Town-

ship was Andrew Jordan, who was a native of Kentucky, where he was born October 28, 1828, and came to Illinois when twentyhe was born October 28, 1828, and came to Illinois when twentyone years of age, with a horse, saddle and bridle and \$15 in
money. He went to work by the month on a farm in Cass
County, where he remained for two years, and then came into
this vicinity and bought a small farm near the timber in Champaign County. He lived there a year, then married Miss Amanda Devore, and moved on the prairie, where he now lives, in the
fall of 1851. He has added tract after tract of land to his farm until now he owns 1,100 acres of excellent land, all lying in one body. When Mr. Jordan moved here, Ford County had not been organized. His only neighbors were wolves and deer, which were exceedingly neighborly in their visits. His nearest milling were Danville, Ill., or Covington, Ind.; Mohomet, twenty-four miles.

About a year or so after he came here, the town of Pera, now

Ludlow, was started, which was for many years his only market, a distance of seventeen miles. Corn was then worth 10 cents per bushel and land from \$3 to \$8 per acre. Mr. Jordan has improved all his lands, having them thoroughly tiled with tile of his own manufacture, he having established and is now operating on his farm one of the largest establishments for the manufacture

of tile and brick in the county.

The next settler of the township was William Bridges, who came in 1858 and settled on the farm recently owned by J. A. Rockwood, of Gibson. During the same year, William Jordan, brother of Andrew Jordan, settled in an old house on Section brother of Andrew Jordan, settled in an old house on Section 18, afterward owned by Leonard Pierpont. Lindsey Corbly came next and settled on Section 25, south of Andrew Jordan, on what is now known as the Weldon farm.

In 1855, Dr. J. E. Davis settled at Drummer's Grove, where he pursued farming and the practice of his profession for many years, taking an active part in all the affairs of the county.

The next carly settler who still retains his residence in the

The next early settler, who still retains his residence in the township, was Samuel J. Le Fevere, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 16, 1841, and settled with his parents on the farm now owned by him, in the year 1856, being then only fifteen years of age. Ford County was not then organized, this territory being a part of Vermilion County and all called Patton Township, with Prospect City, now Paxton, as the only voting place in it. In 1862, Mr. Le Fevere enlisted in the voting place in Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry and served until wounded at the battle of Vicksburg in the charge on Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865. battle of Vicksburg in the charge on Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865. His wound rendering him unfit for military service, he was honorably discharged, and returned to his farm again, where he remained until 1872, when he moved to Gibson and engaged in the lumber business. He has been almost continually in the discharge of some official trust since the organization of the township, having been School Treasurer four years, and Trustee six years; member of the Village Board three years and President of the Board one year; Supervisor of the Township three and a half years, and Chairman of the County Board two years.

In the same year, with Mr. Le Fevere's family, J. H. Dungan came and settled on the farm still owned by him adjoining Mr. Le Fevere on the south, and alike with his neighbors endured all the hardships incident to that new and wild state of the

dured all the hardships incident to that new and wild state of the country. He remained here improving his farm and pursuing the peaceful life of an industrious farmer, until he saw the thriving town of Gibson springing up on the prairie near him, and then moved into town and engaged in the grain business, and then moved into town and engaged in the grain business, and has ever since been one of the most energetic business men of the

Thomas Stephens came next and settled in the south part of Thomas Stephens came next and settled in the south part of the township, turning his attention principally to cattle-raising, accumulating by successive purchases a large tract of land on the Sangamon. He followed the business of stock-raising and farming until too old and feeble to manage his large farm himself, when he divided it among his children and settled down with them to spend the remainder of his days in a quiet, peaceful way, freed from the care and anxiety of any kind of business.

Among other early settlers who followed in a short time were Asa Canterbury, Caleb McKeever, B. II. McClure and family, John Pagel, William Reighley, Thomas Holloway and Lewis Weekman.

The first school taught in the township was at the residence The first school taught in the township was at the resulence of Dr. J. E. Davis, during the winter of 1863, taught by Miranda Holloway. In 1866, Drummer Grove Schoolhouse was built and a school taught there by Mary Ann George. Among other pioneer teachers of Drummer were Miss Arabella Davis, now wife of Weaver White; A. Forbes Irwin, now Rev. A. F. Irwin, of Peoria, and Weaver White, Circuit Clerk.

The soil of Drummer Township is the best in the county, though when surveyed by the Government a great proportion

though when surveyed by the Government a great proportion of it was returned as swamp land. Yet, by the system of drainage which has been regularly and steadily followed during the past ten years, its value and productiveness cannot be excelled in the county. The Supervisors have been Andrew Jordan, 1861; William Snider, 1863; E. M. Blackford, 1865; Joshua E. Davis, 1866; Joseph H. Kendall, 1867; Joseph E. Davis, 1868; Caleb McKeever, 1869; B. H. McClure, 1870; J. M. Sudduth, 1872; John H. Collier, 1873; S. J. Le Fevere, 1877; Charles H. Yeo-mans, 1881, and W. H. Simms, who is still in office.

GIBSON.

Jonathan B. Lott was born at Graysville, Ohio, February 14, 1840. He came to Illinois when only eight years old, and located with his parents at Danvers, McLean County. His father died when he was fourteen, and he bong the oldest son at home, took charge of the farm. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and served three years; then re-enlisted as a veteran, remaining until the close of the war, when he was discharged on account of wounds. He was twice wounded at the battle of Spanish Fort, La. On his discharge from the army he returned to McLean County and entered Wesleyan University, where he remained one year.

January 1, 1867, he was united in marriage with Margaret A. Gibson, and in 1869 purchased from Jesse Whitehead, of Chicago, the town site of Gibson, and in February, 1869, built his house here. Mr. Lott, by his energy and personal influence, secured such changes in the surveys of the different railroads that brought about their junction at the present location of Gibson.

brought about their junction at the present location of Gibson. In 1870, he secured the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, now Springfield Branch of Illinois Central. The Lake Eric & Western was surveyed three miles south of this place, and the Chicago & Paducah, now Wabash, was projected and surveyed through Saybrook, but Mr. Lott succeeded in getting them to pass through this town.

pass through this town.

Mr. Lott departed this life September 19, 1879. His widow, a very estimable lady for whom the town was named, still lives

in Gibson, and notes with pleasure the realization of her husband's early hopes regarding the future prosperity of the

Gibson owes its existence and prosperity to the untiring zeal and energy of J. B. Lott. The original town of Gibson was platted and laid out by J. B. Lott, the proprietor, on November 1, 1870, and was called Gibson in obedience to the Scriptural injunction, "Remember Lot's wife," Mrs. Lott's maiden name being Gibson.

On making application for a post office of the same name, the department added the word "City" on account of the similarity of the name with Gilson, Ill.; hence the name of the town as

platted is Gibson, and the post office is Gibson City.

The first inhabitants of the town were J. B. Lott and wife, their dwelling being on the site now occupied by J. L. Saxton's

The first commercial business done in the town was commenced by William Moyer December 1, 1870. He opened a grain office, which business he followed for a number of years. Commencing with a very moderate capital, by attention to his business and the exercise of superior judgment and discretion in its management, he accumulated a fortune, which has caused him to be recognized as the wealthiest man in Gibson.

Wilhow Press, part converted a general store in Leavent 1871.

recognized as the wealthiest man in Gibson.

Wilson Bros. next opened a general store in January, 1871, on the corner south of the Opera Hall. Next came H. J. Ring in the same month, and in April following his partner, J. H. Collier, came also, and T. D. Spaulding. The firm of Ring & Collier opened a hardware store at Mr. Collier's present stand, and Mr. Spaulding operated a lumber yard near the crossing of the railroads. About the same time came M. D. Worrell, J. F. Hicks, James Garbett, J. E. Lewis and others followed in such rapid succession that to particularize would be very difficult.

cession that to particularize would be very difficult.

The first single lady who settled in Gibson was Miss Mary Thompson, a milliner. The first school in the town was taught by Miss Caroline Williams, now Mrs. Smith, and was taught in a public hall.

a public hall.

The first preaching was conducted by Rev. Schlosser, of Paxton, in the Illinois Central depot.

Mr. C. II. Yeomans was the first lawyer; Dr. Anderson was the first physician; J. E. Cruzen was the first Postmaster, and M. T. Burwell the first banker.

The first railroad through Gibson was the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, now operated by the Illinois Central, which was built in 1871, and was followed the same year by the Lake Eric & Western, but no regular trains were run until the following spring. The Chicago & Paducah, now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, was built in 1874.

The Chicago & Paducah, now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, was built in 1874.

The first church edifice was erected by the Methodist denomination, and was followed by the Cumberland Presbyterian, the First Presbyterian, United Brethren and Catholics. There are quite a number of colored people in Gibson, who have built a church called the African Methodist Church.

The first wedding in the place was that of Bruce McCormick and Miss Hattie Gibson, a sister of Mrs. J. B. Lott.

The first death was a jeweler named Angel, which occurred in 1872, who committed suicide by cutting his throat in the rear of the New York Store.

The village was incorporated in 1872, with T. D. Spalding,

in 1872, who committed suicide by cutting his throat in the rear of the New York Store.

The village was incorporated in 1872, with T. D. Spalding. J. H. Collier, S. J. Le Fevere, Bruce McCornick and W. T. Kerr, as Trustees. The business houses of Gibson consist of 1 bank, 3 dry goods stores, 1 clothing store, 2 hardware stores, 6 grocery and provision stores, 3 drug stores, 1 tile factory, 1 fence factory and feed mill, 2 hotels, several restaurants, 2 markets, 2 harness shops, 2 newspapers, 1 elevator and the usual complements of wagon, repair and blacksmith shops.

In the year 1874, the school accommodations being entirely inadequate to the wants of the rapidly increasing population of the town, the thoroughgoing enterprise of the citizens was shown in the crection of what was and still is by far the finest public school building in the county. It is a two-story brick with a full story basement, 60x60, all finely furnished, and heated by furnace, with the most approved plan of ventilation. There are five departments in the building, with a capacity for accommodating 300 pupils. The cost of this fine building was \$12,000. In 1882, this becoming too crowded for effective work, another building, 40x60, was erected at a cost of \$5,000, with a capacity for 100 scholars. Both of these handsome buildings are paid for, and no school bonds or city indebtedness exists to burden the people or hinder the prosperity of the town.

January 29, 1888, the town was visited by a destructive fire, which swept away in the course of a few hours about \$50,000 worth of property, not more than one-fourth of which was covered by insurance.

Here again the enterprising spirit of the citizens evinced

which of property, not more than one-fourth of which was covered by insurance.

Here again the enterprising spirit of the citizens evinced itself, for in less than a month from the day of the fire, workmen were busy preparing the burnt district for rebuilding. In six months' time there was erected twelve elegant brick stores (all two stories high except two), from 80 to 100 feet in length, all furnished with large plate glass fronts, as fine as are to be found in any city in the State outside of Chicago. The improvements made during those six months cost, in an aggregate, nearly \$80,000. Among them, and worthy of special mention, is Burwell's Opera Hall, on the second floor of the block erected by M. T. Burwell; is 50x100 feet, with eighteen feet ceiling, and a self-supporting truss roof, leaving no columns or central supports to mar its beauty or obstruct the view. The stage scenery is, probably, as elaborate and complete as is found in any city in the State, except Chicago, consisting of sixty-nine different pieces of scenery painted in the most elaborate style. The building—hall, stage and foot-lights—is lighted by gas.

The following are the brief mentions of some of the leading business men and prominent farmers of Drummer Township:

business men and prominent farmers of Drummer Township:
Leonard Pierpont was born in Litchfield County, Conn.,
October 28, 1819. He came to Illinois in 1858, and settled in
this township. He was a good farmer, an honest and industrious
citizen and Treasurer of Ford County for four years. He died
in April, 1874, leaving a large family, part of whom still reside
at the old homestead. Three of his sons were killed in the war.
William H. Gutheic was born in Armstrong County Penn

in April, 18/4, leaving a large leaving, part of the old homestead. Three of his sons were killed in the war.

William H. Guthric was born in Armstrong County, Penn., in 1832. He settled in Drummer Township in 1865. He has purchased from time to time until he now has a fine farm of 960 acres. He was married in 1868 to Miss Jennie Stewart. They

James B. Foley is a native of Adams County, Ohio, where he was born in 1847, and came to Putnam County, Ill., with his parents when three years old. He lived there twenty-four years; then settled in this township on Section 20. He was married to Miss Olive L. Skeel December 24, 1874. They have two chil-

dren.

There is no place in the southern part of Drummer that surpasses the fine home of Joseph T. Roberts, on Section 35. He is a native of Tazewell County, Ill., and was married in 1857 to Mary C. Bosserman, a native of De Witt County, Ill. They have been blessed with a family of twelve children.

Nathan L. Skeel was born in Putnam County, Ill., August 19, 1848. He lived there until about twenty-four years of age, assisting his father on a farm, when he settled in this township and has made for himself a comfortable home. In 1873, he married Mary Wallace.

Mary Wallace.
Willard Proctor was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1827, where h Willard Proctor was born in Ruthand, ve., in 1021, where he lived for about twenty-five years, then moved to Illinois. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Regiment, and served in the war until its close. He was married, March, 1847, to Miss Sarah A. Hewitt, a native of Rutland, Vt.

Albert Gilmore was born in Harrison County, Ohio in 1841.

Rutland, Vt.

Albert Gilmore was born in Harrison County, Ohio in 1841.
In 1861, he came here and bought 1.600 acres of land. He now owns 960 acres of fine farming land, all under cultivation. In 1880, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Boundy, of Peoria County, Ill. She was born in 1858. They have two children.

Robert A. McClure was born in McLean County in 1843. He lived there until 1867, when he came to this township and settled at the place he now lives on. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment, and was in the service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. He was married in 1865 to Miss Ann McLaughlin.

Austin Crabbs, merchant in Gibson, was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 8, 1838. His father, David Crabbs, was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Indiana in 1852, where he departed this life in August, 1854. Mr. Crabbs came to Illinois in 1873, and located at Gibson, where he has since resided. He engaged in the mercantile trade, which he has since followed with the exception of one year. Mr. Crabbs served in the late war for three years, being Captain of Company C, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers. He has recently erected two handsome buildings in the "Center Block," where he has a large stock of dry goods, groceries, etc. He was married to Miss Catharine Yeiter in Decatur County, Ind., March 3, 1864. She is a native of Ohio. This union has resulted in a family of eight children, all living. Mr. Crabbs has been at all times indentified with the general business interests of Gibson, and is universally respected by all who know him.

ROGERS TOWNSHIP.

Rogers Township is the extreme north township of the county, bounded on the north by Kankakee County, on the east by Iroquois County, on the south by Mona Township and on the west by Livingston County.

It derived its name from Jeremy W. Rogers, its first Supervisor. This township was originally called Grant, and when organized comprised the present townships of Mona and Rogers.

A petition from the citizens of Grant to the Board of Supervisors to change the name to Rogers was granted in the spring of 1864.

This is considered the county of t Rogers Township is the extreme north township of the

visors to change the name to Rogers was granted in the spring of 1864.

This is considered the best township in the county, with at least 75 per cent of the area, suitable and adapted to farming purposes, that can be made to produce excellent crops.

It is peopled with industrious, enterprising and progressive farmers, showing many well-improved farms.

Among the early settlers were Jeremy W. Rogers, William Atherton, Jared Williams, James Clayton, Henry Clayton, John Clayton, William Clayton, Mary Clayton, James Taylor, Edward Clayton, Samuel Clayton, Peter Taylor, David Rogers, A. Sadler, Peter Minich, Abraham Cook, D. and S. Burroughs, William Bouk, N. Wagner, Samuel C. Farley, Charles Shumacher, Wright Kemp, George Hargreaves, Jacob Hare, J. C. Eldridge, E. Quayle, D. F. Brenisa, D. B. Case and J. Broadbent.

The first church built in the township was the Catholic Church in Cabery.

The next church was built at Eldridgeville by the Methodists. In 1873, the Germans erected a chapel on Henry Clayton's land, called "The Church of God." J. M. Castle was the first German preacher.

German preacher.

The first post office was at Eldridgeville, with John Eldridge as Postmaster, although at an early date the farmers took turns in bringing the mail from Dwight, which was left at Jared Will-

The first schoolhouse was built on the farm now owned by

George Riggs, and Miss Laura Cook (now Mrs. Charles Bouk) was the first teacher.

was the first teacher.

Cabery is the principal village of Rogers Township, situated on the Middle Division of the Illinois Central or Kankakee & South Western Railroad. It lies on the county line, the largest half in Rogers Township, which was first laid out. It was incorporated as a village in the fall of 1881, and contains stores of various kinds, one hotel, two elevators, two liveries, two brick and tile factories, two lumber yards, a flax mill, a steam mill for grinding corn and feed, and a newspaper called the Cabery Enquirer, edited and published by B. C. Burroughs. There is a good public hall and one Masonic Hall. The Masonic society numbers over forty members. There is but one church building, the Catholic. The Methodists have organized a society, having at present no church, holding services in the public hall. The place is a wide-awake, go-ahead one, containing a class of good citizens, who heartily unite upon any enterprise or improvement for the public good

citizens, who heartily unite upon any enterprise or improvement for the public good

The Supervisors of the township have been Jeremy W. Rogers, 1864; John C. Eldridge, 1866; D. B. Case, 1867; Edward Clayton, 1868; Thomas Winstanley, 1872; Samuel Clayton, 1873; James Ogilvie, 1876; W. B. Sargeant, 1881; re-elected 1882 and 1883, still in office.

The following is a brief mention of old settlers and some of the prominent and leading citizens of Rogers Township.

Peter Taylor, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, came to Rogers Township in 1865, settling on Section 35. He now owns 640 acres of fine land in this township, where he has erected splendid buildings and made durable and permanent improvements.

splendid buildings and made durable and permanents.

Frank M. Cook was born in Elkhart County, Ind. He came to this township in 1864. He has a fine farm and a beautiful home one mile from Cabery.

James Ogilvie is a native of Licking County, Ohio, coming to this township in 1866; he settled on Section 22. His farm of 320 acres, with buildings and improvements, is among the best.

Samuel Clayton is a native of England. He came to Rogers Township in 1865, settling on Section 33. He has an excellent farm of 280 acres, with buildings and improvements suitable and adapted to the day and age.

James Clayton was born in Cheshire, England. He came to this country in 1849, and to Rogers Township in 1868. He has a fine farm of 160 acres in Section 31. He laid out that part of the village of Kempton, called "Clayton's Addition." He is a public assisted man and much respected.

a fine farm of 160 acres in Section 31. He laid out that part of the village of Kempton, called "Clayton's Addition." He is a public-spirited man and much respected.

David Huntley is a native of New York. He came to this township in 1859. He has a farm of 240 acres in Ford County, and eighty acres, the home place, just over the line in Livingston County. His home is a pleasant one, with a wife and six children—three boys and three girls—whose names all begin with the same letters, "A. E. H."

same letters, "A. E. H."

George Hargreaves was born in England, coming to America in 1854; he first settled in Kendall County, 1ll. In 1867, he moved to this township, settling on Section 36. He owns 320 acres of land with good improvements, and may be classed among the enterprising farmers of Ford County.

W. B. Sargeant is a native of England. He came to Cabery in 1865, and is now one of its live business men, being engaged in the hardware business. He is the present Supervisor of the township, having held the office since 1881.

James F. Wright was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1840. He came to Cabery in 1876 and engaged in the lumber business. As a contractor and builder, he has erected most of the fine residences and buildings in this part of the township.

most of the fine residences and buildings in this part of the township.

Andrew Stuart, farmer, a native of Canada, settled in Grundy County, Ill., in 1848. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, remaining in the field until the war was over. Shortly after returning home, he moved to this township, where he has since resided.

Joshua Henthorn came to this county from England in 1856. He settled on Section 28, Rogers Township. He has 160 acres of good land, which he purchased of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Frank McLaughlin was born in Grundy County in 1858. He came to this township in 1880. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Clayton, in 1874, and is at present living on Mr. Clayton's farm, on Section 28. He is a young man, and without doubt his life will be a useful one.

Frank Stuart, son of Andrew Stuart, was born in Livingston County in 1856. He married Alice, a daughter of Henry Clayton, and now lives on the D. B. Case farm. Still a young man, he undoubtedly has many years before him, which, we may safely predict, will not be spent in vain.

John and Alfred Clayton, sons of Henry Clayton, a retired farmer now living in Kankakee, were born in Chester County, Penn. John came to this township in 1865 and Alfred in 1868 They both have beautiful homes on Section 25, and from their present standpoint in life their future looks as auspicious as the most hopeful could wish for.

Charles Curd was born in the county of Kent, England. He came to America in 1846, and to Section 20, this township, in 1876. He has a well-improved farm of 160 acres, and is one of the solid farmers of Rogers Township.

William Naas, a native of Germany, came to this township in 1870. He has a good farm of 160 acres on Section 29.

In 1865, Mrs. Priscilla Taylor, widow of James Taylor, deceased, together with Samuel and Edward Clayton, Peter Taylor and others, came from Ohio to Rogers Township.

They have a fine deceased, together with Samuel and Edward Clayton, Peter Taylor and others,

home, which is situated on a high elevation of land, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clayton, widow of William Clayton, an early settler, came to Rogers Township from Noble County, Ohio.

Mrs. Clayton lives in the beautiful home on their farm on Section 27

BRENTON TOWNSHIP.

BRENTON TOWNSHIP.

This township was at one time a part of Stockton Township, the latter being organized when Ford was a part of Vermilion County, and at that time comprised the present townships of Rogers, Mona, Pella, Brenton and Lyman.

The name of Stockton was changed to Brenton March 7, 1864, and embraced the townships of Lyman, Brenton and Pella. As the country became more thickly settled, Lyman and Pella were set off, leaving the present township of Brenton, which comprises thirty-six sections of land.

In 1856, John R. Lewis, Mark Parsons and S. Standish were the first permanent settlers of the township. Mr. Lewis built the first house in the township, which is still standing on the northwest corner of Section 22. In the fall of 1856, Peter Van Antwerp, George Binford, W. T. Reed, John E. Davis, T. W. Pope, Frederick Chambers, the Jeffreys and A. J. Bartlett came. In 1857, came the Cross and McKinney families, Ira Z. Condon, W. W. Wicks, Aaron Schofield and Conrad Volp. In 1858, Joseph Davis, L. T. Bishop, Thomas Hahn, Jacob Titus, Merritt Free, Peter Rouse and Benjamin Hobbis settled here. In 1860 came William L. Conrow, M. P. Sherwood, James Free, T. Jones; and in 1863, Jacob Lippincott, W. S. Thompson, Henry Patterson, Robert Wilson, D. E. Middleton and Joseph Carpenter.

The settlers of the township were nearly all Eastern men.

Carpenter.

The settlers of the township were nearly all Eastern men.
The first birth in Brenton was Hattie B., daughter of
A. J. Bartlett, on the 14th day of June, 1857. The second
birth was a son of John R. Lewis, August 4; and, August 26,

birth was a son of John R. Lewis, August 4; and, August 26, Mark Parsons was blessed with a son.

The first death was Capt. Mack, who, with his young wife, came to Illinois from the East in search of a better climate for his health, but, growing worse instead of better, he sold out his property to W. W. Wicks and started for his Eastern home. He got as far as Onarga, where he died and was buried. The first marriage in the new settlement was in 1859, between Charles Phelps and Miss Mary A. Davis.

The first school was started by John R. Lewis, and taught by Miss Annie E. Hobbis, of Onarga, who remained a teacher for a number of years.

Miss Annie E. Hobbis, of Onarga, who remained a teacher for a number of years.

The first election after Brenton was organized was held at District Schoolhouse No. 1 (the Wagner School).

There were regular religious meetings held at settlers' houses every Sunday, being conducted principally by A. McKinney, Robert Hall and Henry Atwood.

The following are the names of those who went from the Pan Handle to the late war and returned safely:

A. S. Bavouse, Fred Foot, Henry Phelps, R. A. Pope, Robert Ferris, Jacob Brown, Ed Kent, Mr. Stoneback, James Feeley, H. Eccleston, D. Kingsley, Morris Burt, John Haven, Ed Haven, Albert Holmes, B. Lyman.

Killed or missing, Thomas Hahn and Joseph Law.

The list of Supervisors of Brenton: George B. Winter,

Killed or missing, Thomas Hahn and Joseph Law.

The list of Supervisors of Brenton: George B. Winter, 1861; Mark Parsons, 1862; Goorge B. Winter, 1865; John R. Lewis, 1866; Saul C. Burt, 1867; Lucius T. Bishop, 1868; William L. Conrow, 1871; M. M. Pulver, 1872; Hugh P. Beach, 1873; N. M. Ward, 1874; John A. Montelius, 1875; Joseph Burger, 1876; John S. McElhiney, 1880; Joseph Burger, 1881, and the present incumbent.

The first schoolhouse built was the Wagner Schoolhouse, in the southeast quarter of Section 28. There are now nine school buildings in the township, and one in the village of Piper City, employing four teachers, with an average attendance of 200 scholars.

scholars.

The railroad through this township was built in 1857, first called the Eastern Extension of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, afterward the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington, then shortly after changed to the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. It runs in an east and west direction across the north tier of sections of this township.

PIPER CITY.

Piper City is the principal village in the Pan Handle, and the third village in population in Ford County. It was laid out in Section 4, Brenton Township, by H. J. Howe, County Surveyor, for Dr. William A. Piper, of Philadelphia, Penn., and Samuel Cross, of Chicago, in 1867, and contains about 750 inhabitants. The village lies on both sides of the Wabash Railroad. It has a fine school building, four churches, one hotel, two newspapers—the Advective and Advocate—a bank, four general stores, two hardware stores, one lumber yard, three elevators, one creamery, one livery stable, one agricultural warehouse, two drug stores, two wagon and three blacksmith shops, and many other minor industries incidental to a thriving, proeperous village.

John Allen and W. C. Jones opened the first store in the new village in the summer of 1867. Mr. Jones still continues in the business.

Soon after Dr. Piper and J. A. Montelius opened a general store. The post office was established in John R. Lewis house, and he was appointed first Postmaster. The first station agent was John Allen. The station was then called New Brenton. was John Allen. The station was then called New Brenton. The United Presbyterian Church was built in 1869. The next

one erected was the Presbyterian in 1872. The Catholic Church was built in 1880, and the Methodist in 1881.

Mrs. McElhiney taught the first school in Piper City in the building now occupied as an office by Montelius & Bro.

The Piper City Dairy Association was incorporated in 1881, with Joseph Burger, President; J. A. Montelius, Secretary and Treasurer; E. H. Brooks, Manager; and Joseph Burger, J. A. Montelius, E. H. Brooks, John McKinney, Columbus Jennings, John Clark and B. F. Church, Directors. This creamery is located on the east side of the village, and the butter manufactured is about twenty tons per year, which is mostly sold in New Orleans at a price varying from 20 to 35 cents a pound. Their water supply is from an artesian well, which is constantly running. They use horse-power to do the churning. In summer, they churn four times a day, in winter about eight times a week. They go around among the farmers collecting the cream, which is placed in large cans holding about twenty-five gallons each. They have about 1,000 of these cans scattered through their milk district.

The following are sketches of some of the early settlers and business men of Brenton Township:

John R. Lewis was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., June 6, 1828, where he lived until April 16, 1850. He spent his childhood years upon a farm and attending school. One of his schoolmates was the Hon. A. H. Prescott, now Judge of Her, kimer County, N. Y. Mr. Lewis taught school several winters, and then came West in 1856, and settled in this township, being the first permanent settler. Mark Parsons came one day later. Mr. Lewis has been one of the most active and enterprising men in this county; he practically sold most of the lands in Brenton and Pella Townships as agent for the Illinois Central Railroad lands. He was the first Justice of the Peace, first Police Magistrate, third Supervisor and first Postmaster of Piper City. He has seen the ups and downs of life, and is still full of vim and energy, and is much respected and liked wherever

honorable man and prominent citisen. He is now living in Piper City.

Archibald McKinney was born in Ireland May 2, 1802, where he lived until 1848, when he emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia. He worked in a factory there for ten years. In 1858, he came to Ford County, settling on Section 20 of this township. Mr. McKinney was married in 1822. He has four children living, vis.: John, in hardware and lumber business in Piper City; Joseph, in the same business in Kempton, and two daughters, Rachael and Margaret. Seven children are deceased. Mr. McKinney has done much good for the people of Brenton. He was an active worker in building the churches in this township and organizing the different societies. This pioneer is now over eighty years old, having accomplished a life work that is an honor to his name, and justly entitled to the respect of all.

a life work that is an honor to his name, and justly entitled to the respect of all.

John McKinney, son of Archibald McKinney, was born in Ireland in 1883. He came to this country with his parents in 1848. Mr. McKinney learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for many years. When Piper City was started, he moved from his home in Brenton Township and went into the lumber business, and in course of time started a hardware store, which he is now conducting with good success. The subject of our sketch has a pleasant home in the village, is an active member of the Methodist Church, a man of large and comprehensive views, alive to every work and enterprise that promotes the interest or improvement of his town.

William Carpenter was born in Rhode Island February 22.

ment of his town.

William Carpenter was born in Rhode Island February 22, 1811, where he lived continuously for fifteen years; then moved to Herkimer County, N. Y. Here he lived until 1867; then moved to Ford County, and settled in Brentou Township, on his present farm south of Piper City. In 1838, he married Ann Elisa Randall, a native of Rhode Island. They have six children. He now lives in an excellent home in the village, and is much represented by all

Elisa Randall, a native of Rhode Island. They have six children. He now lives in an excellent home in the village, and is much respected by all.

Abner McLaughlin came to this township in 1861, and settled on Section 5. In 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McKinney, daughter of Archibald McKinney, an old settler of this township. Mr. McLaughlin used to teach school in winter and work on his farm in the summer. He has been School Treasurer for many years, and always takes an active interest in all public enterprises.

Samuel D. Culbertson, physician and surgeon, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 5, 1839. Here he lived for twelve years, attending school and helping on a farm. When eighteen years old, he began teaching school, and taught until the war broke out, when he joined the army. After the war, he began the study of medicine, and in 1866 graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He came to Piper City in 1867, and began the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has met with success. He has one of the finest residences in the village; is also engaged in the drug business. Dr. Culbertson was married in 1866 to Miss Clara Kate Culver. They have four children living. The Doctor is a wide-awake, pushing man, a great help to the village of Piper City, and an honored and respected citizen of the county.

Joseph Burger, farmer, and Supervisor of Brenton, was born in Baden, Germany. He came to this county in 1868, settling on Section 2, this township. He now owns a good farm of 290 acres in this township; he is considered one of the best farmers of the county. In 1876, he was elected Supervisor of Brenton Township, which office he still continues to fill with satisfaction to all

John C. Culver was born in Cumberland County, Penn John C. Culver was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in May, 1848. In 1865, he went to Cincinnati, thence to Leavenworth, Kan., and to the Indian Territory, riding pony express from Fort Wallis to Denver; then was Government scout through Southern Kansas, Indian Territory and New Mexico. He served under William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), he being chief scout. After being there several years, he came back and settled in Piper City, and went into the drug business. In 1880, he sold out and engaged in the grain business in this village. Mr. Culver was Coroner of Ford County for two years. In 1872, he married Clara D. Fairley, of Lyman Township. They have two children.

James P. McDanel, the efficient Town Clerk of Brenton, was James P. McDanel, the efficient Town Clerk of Brenton, was born in Butler County, Ohio, where he lived until ten years old; then came with his parents to Illinois. In 1862, he married Miss Kate Huddleson, of Randolph County, Ill. When he came to Piper City, he engaged in the hardware and furniture business. He soon sold out, and began farming and teaching. He has been Town Clerk for many years, and enjoys the entire confidence of the people.

Henry Allnutt, publisher and proprietor of the Piper City Advertiser, is a native of England. He came to Ford County, and located on a farm in Pella Township in 1869. In 1878, he moved to town, and soon after started the Advertiser, which he still continues to publish. He married Adda, daughter of Joseph Carpenter.

still continues to publish. He married Adda, daughter of Joseph Carpenter.

Ephraim H. Brooks was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1837, where he lived for eleven years; then moved to Livingston County, N. Y., where he attended school and helped in his father's store until 1857, when he came to Woodford County, Ill. In the spring of 1861, settled in Brenton Township, Section 6, and began farming. Six years ago he came to Piper City, and began work in the creamery, of which he is now the manager. He was married to Miss Elisabeth Russell in 1868. They have four children.

four children.

Conrad Rohrbach is a native of Germany, where he was born February 27, 1821. He lived there until thirteen years old, then came to this country and settled in Taxewell County, Ill., where he remained for about fifteen years. In 1859, he located on Section 26, Brenton Township. In 1843, he married Annie May Dingledine. They have been blessed with three children. Mr. R. now resides in Piper City, but owns one-half section of land in Brenton Township.

children. Mr. R. now resides in Piper City, but owns one-half section of land in Brenton Township.

James McBride, farmer, was born in Ireland in 1842; soon after, he came with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio, where he lived until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted and served until its close. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., and returned to the peaceful pursuits of a farmer's life. In the spring of 1869, he came to Ford County, and settled where he now lives, on Section 31, on a fine farm of 400 acres. In 1869, he married Miss Clara Strank. They have three children.

acres. In 1869, he married three children.

Michael Cross was born in England in 1880. He remained Michael Cross was working at the blacksmith trade. In Michael Cross was born in England in 1830. He remained there for twenty-four years, working at the blacksmith trade. In 1854, he came to America, and two years later settled in this township. Mr. Cross now resides on Section 18. He was married in 1867 to Catharine Mitchinson, and six children have been

born to them.

William Corey, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Wash ington County, R. I., in 1824. He came to La Salle County in 1865, and to Brenton Township in 1867, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 17, where he has a pleasant home and a a fine farm. In 1859, he married Miss Ruth Wilcox, and five

Thomas Cue is a native of England, where he was born August 12, 1836. In 1858, he came to America, and settled in Woodford County, Ill. He lived there till 1870, when he came and settled in Brenton Township. In 1871, he was united in marriage with Victoria Arrowsmith, and three children have been

born to them.

John C. Steen, farmer on Section 15, was born in Adams

John C. Steen, farmer on Section 15, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1887. In 1863, he moved to La Salle County, Ill., where he remained several years; then moved to Chatsworth, and in 1878 came to his present home in Brenton Township. In 1868, he was married to Alice E. Moore, and four children have been born to them, two of whom are living.

John Goodman was born in Huntingtonshire, England, July, 1818. He came to this country in 1852, and settled in Eric County, Ohio; after living there four years, he moved to Ford County, Ill., and settled on Section 30. He lived there until a few years since, when he gave up farming and moved into the village of Piper City. In 1852, he married Sarah Bellamy, of England. They have four children.

BUTTON TOWNSHIP.

Button Township is bounded on the north by Iroquois County; on the east by Vermilion County; on the south by Champaign County, and on the west by Patton Township. It is situated in the extreme southeast corner of the county, lying in three different ranges and two different meridians. It is six in three different ranges and two different meridians. It is miles north to south, and varying from five to six miles east



This township is favorably located; settled with thrifty, industrious people, they are mostly well-to-do farmers, with improvements and buildings suitable and adapted to the day and age. This township was set off from Patton and organized in December, 1864, and derived its name from James Porter But-

December, 1864, and derived its name from James Porter Button, its first Supervisor.

Among the early settlers of Button Township were Edward Pyles, John Rails (two squatters, Cook and White), Joshus Trickel, Robert Trickel, W. J. and W. R. Trickel, William and Samuel Swinford, O. H. Campbell, Story Button, David Patton, Matthew Elliott, Bennett Lucas, Jacob Tanner, John Dopps, Milton Strayer, Harmon Strayer, J. B. Strayer, Joseph Harris, William Walker, J. H. Flagg, A. F. Flagg, E. Wait, Eli Dopps, Spencer Cushing, Daniel Stamps, William McClintock, David Saunders, William Phebus, Daniel Moudy, William Montgomery, A. Lance.

Saunders, William Phebus, Daniel Moudy, William Montgomery,
A. Lance.

"Trickel's Grove," now owned by O. H. Campbell, is beyond doubt the first settled locality in Button Township and in Ford County. A few squatters, who never became permanent settlers, built log houses and lived in or near the "grove" prior to 1835. In 1836, two brothers, Joshua and Robert Trickel, located at the "grove," which was then a part of Vermilion County, and bought out these squatters' claims, and we have every reason to believe the Trickels were the first permanent sottlers of what is now Ford County, except it might have been Andrew Sproules, who occupied for a short time what was afterward the W. Walker farm.

The first schoolhouse built in Button was of logs, and located on the farm owned by John Rails near Trickel's Grove. This farm was entered by Edward Pyles; afterward owned by William Swinford, and at present by A. L. Clark.

The first schoolhouse built north of the timber on the prairie was located on Section 13, near the Vermilion County line, on the farm now owned by A. H. Morrison. There are six district school buildings in the township. In Section 36 are two churches, the Methodist and Christian (Mt. Olive). These are the only church buildings in the township.

school buildings in the township. In Section 30 are two churches, the Methodist and Christian (Mt. Olive). These are the only church buildings in the township.

The first school taught in the township was by Simon Mitchell, in a cabin belonging to Jacob Tanner.

Clarence P. O. (Kirk's Station, Lake Erie & Western Railroad) is a thriving village and grain center, located on Sections 7 and 8, on the farms of W. T. Morrison and S. I. Hutchison. It was surveyed and laid out by Robert F. Whitham in August, 1878. It contains six stores, one blacksmith shop, public school building, and grain elevator, owned by D. A. Frederick. This elevator, with a capacity for 25,000 bushels, is one of the best built, commodious and convenient grain warehouses on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The village is surrounded by a fine farming country and is destined to become a trading point and pleasant residence town of considerable importance.

The Supervisors have been James Porter Button, 1865, William Walker, 1866; James H. Flagg, 1867; William Walker, 1874; Robert N. Gorsuch, 1878; J. C. Kirkpatrick, 1877; William T. Patton, 1879; Hugh McCormick, 1880; James C. Kirkpatrick, 1884.

The following are sketches of some of the carly settlers and

The following are sketches of some of the early settlers and other prominent men of Button Township:

The following are sketches of some of the early settlers and other prominent men of Button Township:

James Porter Button (deceased) was born in Jefferson County, Ky., January 29, 1822. He came to Ford County in 1852. Mr. Button was married to Miss Sarah R. Hock, in Fountain County, Ind., February 8, 1845. They have had a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Button entered land in Section 25, Town 23, Range 10, in the township which now bears his name. The present home farm was purchased of Joseph Coonts, who was an early settler of this county. Mr. Button filled many positions of trust with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was the Treasurer of Ford County at the time of his death, which occurred at Paxton March 22, 1866. Sarah R., his widow, is a daughter of Jacob Hock, an early pioneer of Fountain County, Ind. W. J. Button, the second son, has bought out the heirs of the old homestead, comprising 320 acres, where his mother still resides.

David Patton (deceased) was born in Rose County, Ohio, December 20, 1815. Thomas Patton, the father of David, emigrated to Vigo or Parke Counties, Ind., when David was about three years old. They remained there only a few years. In 1828, the family moved to Fountain County, Ind., where Thomas Patton died. December 10, 1844, David was married to Miss Jane Cade, daughter of William Cade, who settled in Fountain County in 1828. November 2, 1854, David Patton came to Illinois and settled in Button Township, then in Vermilion County. Here he resided until his death, February 29, 1880. He entered 480 acres of choice land in Section 38, Town 23, Range 14 weet, in Button Township. There are eight children, all living near the old homestead, where the Widow Patton still resides.

Matthew Elliott (deceased) was born March 4, 1799, in the District of Columbia. When about twenty-one years old, he came West to Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1850; then came to Ford County, Ill. (then Vermilion), and entered land in the southea

Joshua Trickel (deceased) was born August 5, 1788, in Vir-

ginia. Mary Trickel, his wife, was born February 8, 1800. William Trickel, son of Joshua Trickel was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 17, 1820, and came to Illinois with his parents when only seven years old. His father settled at Butler's Point, in Vermilion County, until they took up their residence in Ford County. Elizabeth, wife of William Trickel, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., July 29, 1838. (Her father, Alexander Henry, was an old settler of Iroquois County, Ill.). Mr. and Mrs. Trickel were married January 7, 1857.

David Saunders was the first to buy land in School Section 16, now owned and improved by William Phebus.

Obadiah Leneve was born in Halifax County, Va., December 80, 1801. Samuel Leneve, father of the subject of our sketch, was a native of France, and emigrated to America with his brother

Obadiah Leneve was born in Halifax County, Va., December 80, 1801. Samuel Leneve, father of the subject of our sketch, was a native of France, and emigrated to America with his brother John. They came to this country at the time La Fayette and his troops came over to assist the Americans in their strife with England for the independence of the colonies. John Leneve, grandfather of Obadiah, was one of the soldiers who came over with Gen. La Fayette; he died in Virginia. Samuel, the father of Obadiah, was about three years old when he landed on American soil. They settled in Virginia near the old Halifax Court House; here he grew to manhood and married Katie Arrington, a native of that place. About 1806, he emigrated to Tennessee, where he remained about one year; then journeyed on to Kentucky and settled in Mercer County; there he remained eight years; then moved to Nelson County; then about two years he went to Bullitt County; then again moved to Sullivan County, Ind., and settled at "Shakers Prairie." Here he remained only a year, when he made his last move to Lawrence County, Ill., and resided until his death in the spring of 1881. Obadiah was married in Lawrence County, Ill., to Polly Lemons, a native of Tennessee. She died in May, 1878. They located in Vermilion County in 1824, in the "Newell settlement," in northeastern part of the county. They had a family of eight children; only three are now living, vis.: Samuel, who lives in Oregon, where he went in 1851; John, in the mercantile business at Danville, Ill.; and Robecca Jane, wife of Joseph Phillipa, living on the old home place in Vermilion County. Mr. Leneve has been one of the hard-working and successful pioneers of Vermilion and Ford Counties. Mrs. Moudy (deceased), first wife of Daniel Moudy, one of the prominent farmers of this county, was a daughter of this old pioneer. Mr. Leneve died in Paxton February 4, 1884, at the home of one of his nephews.

Peter Moudy was a native of Virginia, where he was born August 1, 1804, but was raised in Butler Cou

Moudy, one of the prominent farmers of this county, was a daughter of this old pioneer. Mr. Leneve died in Paxton February 4, 1884, at the home of one of his nephews.

Peter Moudy was a native of Virginia, where he was born August 1, 1804, but was raised in Butler County, Ohio, where his father moved when he was an infant. Here he remained until 1835. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Herring, daughter of George Herring, December 25, 1825. She was a native of Pennsylvania, but left there when about five years old and was raised in Butler County, Ohio. They remained in Butler County, Ohio, until 1835 when they emigrated to Western Indiana and located in the Wabash Valley. In Vermilion County, Ind., Daniel Moudy, son of our subject, was born February 4, 1836. Peter Moudy had a family of twelve children, six now living, viz.: Hannah Jane McGinnis, living in Warren County, Ind.; Mary Ann, wife of Elisha Rogers, in Warren County, Ind.; Rosa, wife of William Martin, living in Vermilion County, Ind.; County, No.; Emily, wife of Robert N. Atherton, living near Danville, Ill. Peter Moudy located in Vermilion County, Ill., in the spring of 1855, where he resided until his death, May 7, 1875. Mrs. Moudy, mother of Daniel Moudy, is still living on the old home place, enjoying good health, and is in her seventy-eighth year. Daniel Moudy is one among the early settlers of Button Township, coming to his present home place in 1859, where he commenced making improvements by breaking prairie with oxen and making a farm. Very few settlers had located north of the timber at that time. Mr. Moudy has owned several fine farms in this township, comprising 780 acres in all, but has recently given his children 320 acres of excellent farming land. He has at all times been one of the leading and progressive farmers and stock-raisers of Ford County, and to-day is enjoying the fruits of his early efforts, living where he made his first improvements, in a beautiful home surrounded with all the comforts of life. The first wife of Mr. Moudy was

living.

Jacob Strayer, father of Milton and Harmon Strayer, was born in Berkeley County, Va., in 1796; he came to Ford County in 1854, and lived here until he died January 3, 1879. Elizabeth, his wife, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 1, 1803. She died June 21, 1883.

Milton Strayer was born in Fountain County, Ind. In September 1, 1804.

Milton Strayer was born in Fountain County, Ind. In September, 1851, he moved to Ford County on the line of Champaign County, and entered the land where La Fayette Patton

now lives. In 1854, Mr. Strayer moved on to his present home farm, on Section 25, in the narrow range of sections in this township, which land he entered in 1853. He was married, August 31, 1851, to Miss Sarah Jane Middlebrook, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of William Middlebrook, who located in Fountain County, Ind., about 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Strayer have had ten children, seven now living. He has one of the choice farms of Ford County.

Harmon Strayer, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Strayer, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 20, 1820. He came with his parents to Fountain County, Ind., in 1824. He came here in the fall of 1851. In 1858, he assessed all the lands in Ford County, then Patton Township, Vermilion County. In 1858, he married Miss Martha McClure, daughter of Samuel McClure, an early settler of Cass County, Ind. She was born in Ohio. They had a family of four children, two now living.

Joseph Harris was born in Germany March 25, 1838. When nineteen years old, he came to America, and in 1857 located in Ford County. In 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Strayer, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Stayer. She was born in Fountain County, Ind. They had nine children, eight are now living. Mr. Harris, for five years, worked by the month. In 1865, he bought land of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He has now 239 acres of excellent land, and is one of the successful farmers of Ford County.

J. C. Kirkpatrick was born in Adams County, Ohio. He came to Button Township in 1861, settling on Section 17. Mr. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. White, of Oak Grove, McLean County. Thoy had eight children, seven of whom are now living. Several years ago he engaged in the hardware business in Clarence; he also deals in grain, coal, lumber and agricultural implements. He owns a fine farm of 480 acres of land in this township, and is one of the leading business men of this part of the county.

William A. Hutchison was born in Wayne County, Ohio. He came to Ford County in

elevator on the L. E. & W. R. R. In connection with this he keeps a general store, doing an extensive business.

Hugh McCormick was born in Allegheny County, Penn. He came to Ford County in April, 1866, settling on Section 9. He owns the east half of this section, which is a fine body of land. In 1880, Mr. McCormick was elected Supervisor of Button Township, which office he has filled with entire satisfaction, as is shown by his continued election to this office.

William Phebus is a prominent farmer of Rutton Township.

William Phobus is a prominent farmer of Button Township. He was born in Fountain County, Ind., and settled in Ford County in 1865. His farm of 200 acres is one of the best in the

nship.
William T. Patton is the son of David Patton, and resides on

William T. Patton is the son of David Patton, and resides on Section 88. He was born in Fountain County, Ind., and came to Button Township in 1854. William owns 480 acres and is one of the leading farmers in this part of the county.

James H. and Arthur F. Flagg, brothers, are natives of the State of Maine. James H. came West and settled in Button Township in 1859. He lives on the southeast quarter of Section 80, and has erected pleasant, commodious buildings, equal to any in the township. Mr. Flagg was Supervisor of Button Township for four years. Arthur F. came to this township in 1861. He now owns a splendid farm of 280 acres, with good improvements. Mitchel A. Karr, son of John Karr, lives on the southeast quarter of Section 14. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, and came West to Illinois and settled in Button with his father in 1864. He is one of the active farmers of the township.

and came West to Illinois and settled in Button with his father in 1864. He is one of the active farmers of the township.

William T. Morrison lives close to the village of Clarence in one of the finest houses in Button Township. He is a native of Adams County, Ohio, and settled in this township in 1868.

Albert J. Pool is one of the leading young farmers of the county. He is a native of La Salle County, Ill., and settled in Button Township in 1873. He has erected on Section 6 one of the neatest and most attractive houses to be found in the township.

ship.

William Montgomery resides on a splendid farm of 820 acres on Section 29. He is a native of Shelby County, Ind., and settled in Ford County in 1857. He has a pleasant home and is

settled in Ford County in 1857. He has a pleasant home and is well situated to enjoy life.

William Walker, farmer, lives on Section 35, Range 10, Button Township. He is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and settled in this county in 1859. He owns a fine body of farming land and is one of the active pioneer settlers of this township.

J. E. Walker, or Elmer Walker, as he is more generally known, is a son of William Walker, an old settler of this township. Elmer was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1858, and that year came with his parents to this township. His residence is on Section 36.

Samuel Parsons, farmer on Section 2, P. O. Lods, is a native of England. He settled in this township in 1869 and owns a farm of 160 acres.

DIX TOWNSHIP.

All that part of Ford County lying in Range 7 and 8 cast, was originally called Drummer Grove. In 1864, steps were taken by the citizens to have the name changed to Dix, in



honor of Gen. Dix, of New York. The petition was granted by the Board of Supervisors. Afterward the following townships were created or set off from Dix, viz.: Drummer, Sullivant and Peach Orchard, leaving the present township of Dix, as shown by the maps in this work.

Among the early settlers of this township were John Wag-goner, John D. Bell, David Metcalf, Ephraim and James A. Black-ford, Samuel Todd, George Waggoner, Ass Trickel, John Wal-lace, Jackson Pitser, R. Stephen Chamberlin, Joseph Kendall, John Brown, James Reed, Levi Fouts, Leonard Pierpont, David Pollock, John Schoonmacher, Jonathan Bedell, Charles Wilcox,

Pollock, John Schoonmacher, Jonathan Bedell, Charles Wilcox, and Peter Beatty.

The first post office in Dix Township was East Bend, with John S. Waggoner first Postmaster; his commission was dated November 26, 1859.

The first person that died in Dix Township was Asa Trickel, who was buried at the Wallace Graveyard near Elliott.

The first schoolhouse built in this township was in District No. 2, built in the spring of 1859. Miss Cynthia Newlin, daughter of William Newlin, of Patton Township, taught the first school in this district and in the township.

The first religious service held in Dix Township was at the house of John S. Waggoner, by Rev. Mr. Wenner, who was a United Brethren minister.

BLLIOTT.
The land where Elliott stands was donated by S. P. Bushnell The land where Elliott stands was donated by S. P. Bushnell, Samuel Elliott and Gustave Punke. It was the undivided half of forty scres. Mr. Elliott contributed twenty acres, Mr. Bushnell ten acres and Mr. Punke ten acres. It was surveyed and laid out by County Surveyor H. J. Howe. The village contains four general stores, one hardware store, one hotel, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two drug stores, one meat market, two elevators, one flax mill and two agricultural warehouses. John Richardson built the first elevator in Elliott. J. J. Crawford was the first Postmaster, and Hugh Lambert was the first station agent. The village was named after Samuel Elliott. The village is surrounded by a fine farming country and is a good trading point.

point.

The first town meeting was held at the Oregon Schoolhouse, on the 4th day of April, 1865. The meeting was called to order by A. M. Smith, the Town Clerk. J. S. Brown was appointed Moderator. At this meeting, the following township officers were elected: Supervisor, Ephraim M. Blackford; Town Clerk, A. M. Smith; Assessor, William B. Holmes; Collector of Taxes, Benjamin Smith; Justices of the Peace, Leonard Pierpont and John S. Waggoner; Highway Commissioners, John Bell, Joseph Kendall and David Pollock.

The following sketches are of some of the early settlers and

Kendall and David Pollock.

The following sketches are of some of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Dix Township:

John S. Waggoner ranks as one of the representative old settlers and business men of Dix Township. Born in Lewis County, Va., June 28, 1822, where he lived several years; then moved to Boone County, Ind.; he made his home there for about twenty years. He came to Ford County in the fall of 1855, and settled on Section 38, where he still resides. Mr. Waggoner was the first Justice of the Peace of the township; he has held the same office many years. Was also Postmaster at East Bend several years.

several years.

John D. Bell was born in England November 22, 1819, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. He came to America and settled in Providence, R. I., where he worked at his trade in the print works for five years. He came to the place where he at present resides in 1857. In 1868, he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and served with it for three years. Mr. Bell was the first Town Clerk of this township, and has also held the office of Assessor and Collector. He takes a deep interest in the public schools; was the first Trustee of the schools in Dix, and still holds the office.

David Metcalf is a native of England, county of Westmore-land. Here he was born November 26, 1828, and fived at his home, working at the cooperage trade, for twenty-eight years. Emigrating to America, he settled in Ford County. In May, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah Bell. Four children have

kimigrating to America, he settled in Ford County. In May, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah Bell. Four children have been born to them, three now living. He is interested in the advancement of all works tending toward the good of his fellow-men. John Richardson is a native of Liverpool, England. He emigrated to America in 1849, and landed in Canada; he moved to Buffelo, N. Y., learned the mason's trade, and worked at it in Detroit, Mich. In 1856, he moved to Iowa, and prospected around until his funds ran short. He came to Paxton, and worked at his trade several years. He then rented a farm, and in time, by his frugality and industry, he was able to purchase eighty acres of land; to this he added year by year until he had accumulated 500 acres. This farm he exchanged with Judge Patton, of this county, for 1,000 acres lying in Patton and Dix Towships. In 1878, he came to Elliott, where he has since resided, engaged in the grain business. In 1855, he married Miss Sarah Simons, of Michigan. Seven children have been given them, five now living.

Cyrus R. Marshall was born in Windsor County, Vt., in 1837, where he lived until 1850, working on a farm. He then moved to Woodford County, Ill. In 1878, he came to Dix Township

Cyrus.R. Marshall was born in Windsor County, Vt., in 1837, where he lived until 1850, working on a farm. He then moved to Woodford County, Ill. In 1878, he came to Dix Township and bought 160 acres in Section 3, where he still resides. In October, 1857, he was united in matrimony to Elvira Johnson, of Peoria County, Ill. They have five children living.

Abel Hanson was the first Norwegian who moved into Dix Township. He came here thirteen years ago, and rented a farm for three years. He then purchased eighty acres in Section 14, where he now resides. He also has eighty acres in Section 22.

Robert Jardine came from Logan County, Ill. He was born in Scotland, and has been in this State twenty-seven years. He came to Dix Township in 1867, and owns a neat farm in Sec-

came to Dix Township in 1867, and owns a neat farm in Section 4.

Andrew Hamilton was born in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., November 6, 1836. He lived there, working on a farm and at the carpenter's trade, over twenty-eight years. He came to Illinois, first settling in Livingston County, where he remained nine years, then moved to Dix Township, where he has since resided. He was married, September 14, 1862, to Mrs. Martha E. Carothers. They have three children. Mr. Hamilton has a fine farm of 240 acres.

A. A. Barrow was born in Virginia July 8, 1848, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Bloomington, Ill., with his father, who came to Ford County and bought several hundred acres of land. Mr. Barrow was married, December 25, 1872, to Miss Martha E. Barrow. They have two children.

George Henry Trailor was born in Illinois October 20, 1886. He lived in Bureau County for thirty years, engaged in farming. He then sold out and came to Livingston County, where he bought a farm and lived for six years. In 1859, he crossed the plains, and went into the gold mines of the far West, meeting with good success. He was united in marriage with Miss Elisa J. Swisher in 1861, who died in three years, by whom he had twin daughters. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Butts. He has a good farm and is well fixed to enjoy life.

Jesse Todd was born in Indiana in 1834, where he lived seventeen years. He then moved to Vermilion County, Ill. Soon after, he came with his father to Dix Township, where he has since resided. He married Miss Rosanna Hagin March 18, 1858, in Urbana, Champaign County, Ill. The fruit of this union is eight children. In the many years he has lived in this State, he has never been further from home than Chicago. He has been Road Commissioner and School Director for nine years.

John M. Miner came to Illinois in 1858, and settled in

years.

John M. Miner came to Illinois in 1858, and settled in Homer Township, Champaigur County. He moved into Ford County in 1868 and was superintendent of the great Sullivant farm for several years. He has been Town Collector, Town Treasurer and School Director for many years. Mr. Miner is a very popular man in this part of the county, having the confidence of all, by his strict attention to business. He has an excellent farm and beautiful home in Section 19.

Andrew M. Speedie, farmer, P. O. Gibson City, resides on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 17. He is a son of Matthew Speedie, who lives on Section 8.

Samuel W. Wade has a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and comfortable and commodious buildings on Section 4, Dix Township. He resides in Elliott.

G. W. Preston owns the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, in this township. He is a thrifty, industrious farmer, and a good citisen.

and a good citizen.

Dennis Hagaman is a Justice of the Peace, and dealer in agricultural implements in Elliott. He has a family of five chil-

J. C. Thornton yas born in Virginia, in 1885. He was married to Miss Anna M. Johnson in 1868. They have five children. He moved to Ford. County in 1864. Here he has held various

He moved to Ford. County in 100%. Increase to an arrange town officers, being at present Treasurer of the schools and President of the Towns, in Sunday School Association.

Matthew Speed a farmer, came from Scotland in 1850, settled first in Fall Mover, Mass., where he pursued his trade of millwright for sixteen years. He came to Dix in 1866. He was married, June, 1847, to Isabella Colston, of Scotland. They have five children. Mr. Speedie has a nice farm and a pleasant

Henry Harrison Atwood was married, February 28, 1862, to Miss L. M. Daniels, of Woodbury, Vt. They have five children. He was born in Lamoille County, Vt., in 1836, and came West in 1850, locating in Ohio. He came to Dix Township in 1866, and now owns a farm of 480 acres. He makes a specialty of raising fine stock.

Samuel Elliott was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1887; lived there thirty-five years, then came to Dix Township. In 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Crawford of Coshocton County, Ohio, and the fruit of this union has been five children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Elliott was instrumental in laying out the village in this township that bears his

name.

John W. Edwards, hardware merchant of Elliott, was born in Morganfield, Ky., in 1842. In 1868, he moved to La Salle County, Ill.; from there he went to Marshall County. He came to Dix Township in 1877. He married Miss Chrisss L. Long, of Marshall County, in 1869. He has three children.

Aaron C. Bullington, the present Suservisor of Dix Township, was born in Quincy, Ill., in 1844. His parents moved to Jefferson County, Mo., soon after he was born, living there several years; they came to Woodford County, Ill. In 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served in the war for three years. Mr. Bullington has been twice married, first in 1869 to Miss Mary C. Leonard, by whom he had two children. For his second wife he married Atlants V. Blake of this township, this union has been blessed by three children. Mr. Bullington settled in this township in 1876, and has taken a prominent part in all public enterprises. In 1882, was dren. Mr. Bullington settled in this township in 1876, and has taken a prominent part in all public enterprises. In 1882, was elected Supervisor. Mr. Bullington is a carpenter by trade, and is at present dealing in agricultural implements.

J. E. Hagin, farmer, P. O. Elliott, came to Ford County in an early day. He was born in Cape May County, N. J., in 1886. In 1859, he married Miss Barbara E. Crothers. She died several

years after, and for his second wife he married Miss Ellen Myers. Hagin Brothers have a fine, large farm in Section 13.

John Hollen, importer and breeder of fine horses, lives on Section 3. One of the principal business interests of this State, and one in which persistent efforts, sound judgment and ability of a high order are requisite to ultimate success, is that of fine stock-raising. His favorite horse, "Scotland's Glory," is a bright bay, imported by himself in the winter of 1879, at a cost of \$1,800. He owns "Capt. Connaught," which name was given him by the records on the French books of the pedigree of blooded horses. Mr. Hollen devotes much of his time to the improvement of his stock.

C. Riarson was born in Norway in 1832, emigrating to America

C. Riarson was born in Norway in 1832, emigrating to America in 1857. He settled first in La Salle County, then came to Ford County, locating on Section 28, where he now lives. In 1861, he was married to Miss Knutson, a native of Norway. They

County, locating on Section 28, where he now lives. In 1861, he was married to, Miss Knutson, a native of Norway. They have eight children living.

Henry Shields was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to America and settled in New York State in 1844. He came to Ford County about sixteen years ago. He was married to Miss Almira Sharp in January, 1865. He was again married, to Ann Elisa Spencer, in 1875. He had four children by his first wife, and one by his present wife.

Joseph Richmond is the leading druggist of Elliott. He has a good trade, and lives in a pleasant home place, surrounded by a family of three children, all girls.

A. T. Blake was born in Virginia March 28, 1824. His parents moved to Ohio, where he lived until twenty-two years old, helping his father in cultivating hops. In 1847, he left Ohio and moved to Wayne County, Ill., where he lived on a farm for seven years; then went to Logan County and farmed for sixteen years; then settled in Ford County, where he has since resided. He was Postmaster at East Bend for eleven years; keeper of the poor house for six years; Road Commissioner for nine years, and held various other trusts in the gift of the people. In 1847, he married Cyntha Statts. They have had six children.

John Keessey was born in Maryland in 1814, where he lived

John Keesey was born in Maryland in 1814, where he lived for seven years; then emigrated to Ohio, where he lived about thirty years. He then came to Ford County, first settling in Patton Township, where he lived on a farm for eighteen years; then moved to Elliott and opened a meat market. He has been twice married—first in Ohio in April, 1837, to Saloma Crise. They had ten children. In 1880, Mr. Keesey was married to Mrs. Jane Culbertson. Jane Culbertson.

John Shilts, P. O. Melvin, is a native of Wertemberg, Germany, came to the United States in 1858, and to this county in 1868. Residence on Section 24.

WALL TOWNSHIP.

WALL TOWNSHIP.

Wall Township was organized out of the original township of Patton in 1867. It is bounded on the north by Lyman Township; east by Iroquois County; south by Patton Township, and west by the townships of Dix and Peach Orchard. It was named after Abraham Wall, the first settler who came to this township from Marshall County, Ill., in 1854. Among other early settlers were Fred Dienelt, James Simpson, Christian Snyder, Samuel Bell, William Noel, William Kenward, J. Bonsel, Paul Cooley, John Travis, Levi Miller, Agrippa Wells, Seth Lytle, William Liggett, James Barnes, John Morris, John Richardson, John Bayne, Edgar Sharp.

The first town meeting was held at the Stringtown Schoolhouse District No. 2, when the following were elected the first township officers: William Liggett, Supervisor; Steven Fry, Town Clerk; John Morris, Assessor; John Richardson and John Morris, Justices of the Peace.

township officers: William Liggett, Supervisor; Steven Fry, Town Clerk; John Morris, Assessor; John Richardson and John Morris, Justices of the Peace.

The first schoolhouse erected in Wall was the Noel Schoolhouse, and William Noel's wife was the first teacher. The Stringtown Schoolhouse was the next one built, and Miss Rmma Simons, daughter of the first County Clerk, taught the school for two years. James Barnes' son Walter was the first child born in the township. There is no church in this township. Religious services are held every two weeks in the Centre Schoolhouse, by a Methodist minister from Loda. There is no village or post office in the township. It contains only a small per cent of unimproved land, and its inhabitants are mostly well-to-do farmers.

Supervisors—William Liggett, 1868; William Noel, 1869; James D. Kilgore, 1870; William Noel, 1871; Levi Miller, 1872; Edward Baboock, 1878; William Noel, 1874; William Kenward, 1876; John F. Kenney, 1877; Edward Baboock, 1879; John F. Kenney, 1879; James H. Snelling, 1881; William Kenney, 1882, still in office.

Among the leading farmers of stownship may be noted the following:

Lohn F. Kenney was born in Washington County, Penn. in

following:

John F. Kenney was born in Washington County, Penn.

A this township from Putnam County in 18 John F. Kenney was born in washington County, Fenn., in 1885. He came to this township from Putnam County in 1872, settling on Section 14. He married Miss Mary E. Phelps, of Putnam County, in 1860. Mr. Kenney is one of the many men who came to this country from the East without capital. That Mr. Kenney has been successful is evinced by his fine farm of \$60 acres. Mr. Kenney may be classed among the progressive farmers of this country. ers of this county.

ers of this county.

William Kenward is a native of Sussex County, Eng., and came to Illinois in 1851. He has been twice married, first to Elisabeth McConaty, a native of Lake County, Ill., who died in 1871. In 1873, he married Rhoda Snelling, a native of Harrison County, Ohio. Mr. Kenward came here poor, but by hard work, economy and strict integrity has to-day a fine farm of 282

acre. He is a man of exemplary habits, reliable, and worthy of

acre. He is a man of exemplary habits, reliable, and worthy of the confidence of the people.

Frod Dienelt, born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1828. In 1843, he went to sea, sailing around the world before he was seventeen years old, and there are few places in either hemisphere he has not visited. He came to Ford County in 1858, being the second settler in this township. He has been twice married, first to Mary Kaminsky, of Germany, she died in 1872, and the following year he married Mattie Wells. Mr. Dienelt has the largest and most valuable library of any person—excepting professional men—in the county, and passes much of his time in reading scientific works and studying astronomy. He has a fine farm of 130 acres.

Levi Miller was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1831. He moved to Illinois from Ohio in 1854, and to Wall Township from La Salle County in 1864. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Maria Werts, of Preble County, Ohio, and the result of the union has been ten children. Mr. Miller is a carpenter by trade, but has pursued farming mostly while in this State. He laid out the road districts in Wall Township, and has always been honored by the voters of the town to some position of trust.

William Kenney, the present Supervisor of the township, was born in Washington County, Penn. He came to this township in 1875. He was married in 1850 to Mary McVane, of his native place, and six children have been born to them. Mr. Kenney is a whole souled man, ready to help with his influence any enterprise likely to further the interests of his county.

Richard Trigger was born in Devonshire, England, in 1832. He came to America in 1859, settling in Peoria County.

Richard Trigger was born in Devonshire, England, in 1832. He came to America in 1859, settling in Peoria County.

Roanders McCormick was born in Ka Salle County, Hl., 1836. He taught in the public schools of his native county for several years. He spent two years in the gold minee of the Western Territories, and also was book keeper for a cotton merchant in

Worth McCormick was born in La Salle County, Ill., in 1853, living there till nine years of age, then came to Drummer Township, where he lived until he moved to Wall Township. In 1877, he married Miss Samantha English, of Pickaway County, Ohio. They live in a nice home on Section 5.

John Hamlon is a native of Albany, N. Y. He came to Chicago in 1843, and was bound out to a farmer in Kendall County for eleven years. He was united in marriage to Mary Baxter in 1861. He owns 280 acres of fine farming land and a pleasant home. He has been Road Commissioner and School

Baxter in 1861. He owns 280 acres of fine farming land and a pleasant home. He has been Road Commissioner and School Director for several years.

Charles Spellmeyer was born in Prussia, in 1881. He emigrated to the United States in 1853, settling in Putnam County. He moved to this township in 1875, settling on Section 16, where he has 320 acres of land under fine cultivation. He was married in 1857 to Louise Kottkamp, by whom he has acres of shideson.

he has 320 acres of land under fine cultivation. He was married in 1857 to Louiss Kottkamp, by whom he has seven children—George, Mary, Henry, Frank, Charlie, Millie and Lillie. His residence and buildings are among the best in the township. George Minch, farmer, P. O. Roberts, was born in Taxwell County, Ill., 1847, where he lived until 1881, when he moved to this township. He owns the northeast quarter of Section 8, and 240 acres in Section 22, Lyman Township, where he now resides. He was married in 1869 and has five children. Charles Phillips is of English extraction, being born in Lancashire, England, in 1814. He came to Philadelphia when quite young, where he remained a short time, then moved to the State of Delaware. In 1854, he came to Putnam County, Ill., where he lived for eighteen years, then came to Ford County, where he has since resided. He was married in 1848, and is the father of four children.

Four children.

Edgar G. Sharp was born in New York in 1838. In 1855, he went to Wisconsin, living there three years, then came to Wall Township, settling on Section 30. He was married in 1853 and has a family of eight children. He owns a good farm of 160

James H. Snelling is a native of Illinois. He came to Ford County in 1877, and settled on Section 11. Mr. Snelling was teacher of penmanship for many years, he being one of the finest penman in this part of the State. He has filled the office of Supervisor one year, and has been elected to many other offices.

SULLIVANT TOWNSHIP.

This township was organised September 9, 1867. It origily formed a part of Dix Township, and upon a petition being sented to the Board of Supervisors at their September meet-

ing in 1867, "to create a new town out of that part of Dix, to be

ing in 1867, "to create a new town out of that part of Dix, to be known as Sullivant," they granted the petition, and Sullivant Township was formed. This township is six miles north and south and nine miles east and west. The land is the highest in the State between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, as will be seen by the map, showing that many streams have their source in this part of the State. The soil is of a good quality. The history of this township can be nothing else but the history of a farm, for that is what it was. Most of the land in this township was entered or purchased by Michael L. Sullivant during 1854, who improved the land and operated it as an immense corn farm up to 1876, when he disposed of it to Mr. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y. This was undoubtedly the largest corn farm in the world under one man's management. He was a leading man in the township, and lived in a beautiful grove called "Burr Oaks," near the center of the township. Since Mr. Sibley took possession of the farm he has rented out most of the land, and for the accommodation of his renters has erected substantial dwelling houses on nearly every quarter section.

There are eight schoolhouses in the township, all situated on Mr. Sibley's land. They are good, substantial buildings, fitted up with improved furniture.

SIBLEY.

This beautiful village, originally named Burr Oaks, is situated on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. The original town on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. The original town of Burr Oaks was surveyed and laid out by John R. Lewis, in February, 1877, for M. L. Sullivant, in the northwest quarter of Section 32. In 1880, Sibley's Addition was laid off, and the name changed to Sibley, to conform with the railroad station and post office. But few buildings had been erected here previous to 1878, when Mr. Sibley organized a system of improvements, and a number of dwelling houses were erected, a hotel, the largest and best in the county, a large seed barn, flax mill, stores, offices and numerous other buildings. A large, commodious grain elevator was erected by Mr. Sullivant.

The beautiful schoolhouse, which is the pride of the town, was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$6,000.

There are two church societies here. The Mathodists.

There are two church societies here. The Methodists, who we erected a neat, attractive church edifice, and the Swedish

Lutheran society.

The general business of the town is carried on by three grocery stores, two dry goods stores, one hardware and one drug store, three blacksmith and one wagon shop, one tin shop, one harness maker, one lumber yard and one elevator. The public hall is nicely furnished. Although a town of but few years' growth, the enterprise of its people is shown by the graded streets, good sidewalks, a park, and hundreds of trees that have been set out.

J. H. White, proprietor of the Sibley Elevator, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, came to this county in 1876.

LYMAN TOWNSHIP.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held September 9, 1867, a petition was presented them for the purpose of having a new township erected out of that part of the township of Brenton described as Town 25 north, Range 9 east, of the Third Principal Meridian. The board, finding that the petitioners had complied with the requirements of the law, grasted the petition. The township took its name, or was named after its first resident settler, Samuel Lyman, who settled in the northeast corner of the township, on Section 2, in the year 1856. The township is bounded on the north by Brenton Township, on the east by Iroquois County, south by Wall Township, and on the west by Peach Orchard Township and the county of Livingston. The first town meeting was held in School District No. 2 on the 7th day of April, and at this meeting the following township officers were elected: Samuel Woodward, Supervisor; A. M. Haling, Town Clerk; Daniel Woodward, Collector; A. V. Burcham, Assessor; A. V. Burcham, James Koberts and P. S. Gose, Highway Commissioners; Samuel Woodward and T. A. Ireland, Justices of the Peace; Daniel Woodward and Daniel Althen, Constables.

At the same meeting, they voted to divide the township into a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held Septem

Althen, Constables.

At the same meeting, they voted to divide the township into four road districts and nine school districts.

In 1857, a colony of Connecticut people settled in this township, taking up 7,000 acres. The following men composed the colony: R. A. Hungerford, S. K. Marston, Dr. Babcock, B. Marston, Edmond Havens, William S. Rossey, William Bentley, Daniel Hutchinson, Enoch Morgan, Moses Morgan, Theophilus Morgan, A. O. Maxon, Henry Dennis, Robert Eggleston, Samuel Birdsley, I. N. Newton, N. C. Ball, James Sellick, W. S. Larkin, Lyman Peck, Reuben R. Pearson. The first child born in the township was Rosa Bushor. The first marriage celebrated was in the spring of 1860. James Crow and Kate Birdsley were the contracting parties. The first death was Mrs. Henry Dennis, who was buried on the A. M. Peck farm, Section 4.

A blacksmith shop was built on Section 10 by Samuel Birdsley at an early day.

ley at an early day.

The schoolhouse in district No. 9 was built in 1866, and Miss

Anna Coswell was the first teacher.

The first teacher w School District No. 4 was Effic Maxson.
In District 5, William W. Graham was first teacher, and Mrs. S.

K. Marston in School No. 1.

The village of Reports is situated on the Springfield Branch of the Illinois Centage Railroad. It was located and surveyed during the fall of 1877, by F. A. Roberts, after whom the town

was named. Dr. Cassingham and E. A. Bushor were the first families to reside in the village.

Roberts has among its business houses, four dry goods and five grocery stores, one bank, one hotel, the "Glencoe," two liveries, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, two grain elevators, one lumber yard, a tile factory, two meat markets, one hardware and furniture store, three churches—Congregational, Methodist, and German Methodist, and two schoolbouses.

In 1873, the willege affected a severe loss by fore but with

odist, and German Methodist, and two schoolhouses.

In 1878, the village suffered a severe loss by fire, but with true American enterprise the injured firms rebuilt, and now the town is one of the most flourishing in the county.

The number of car loads of grain, stock and merchandise shipped the past year, was corn, 196; hogs, 65; cattle, 12; flax seed, 31, oats, 24.

The Methodist Church was first started by a Mr. Pierce, a Welshman, who lived near Oliver's Grove, and preached all over this section of the country in private houses and schoolhouses, at an early day. The first preacher sent here by the conference, was a Mr. Henry in 1871. He preached in the Graham Schoolhouse. A Sunday school was organized, with Mr. Van Steenburg, Superintendent. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse in Roberts the following year, and until the new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated, January 22, 1882, by G. W. Gue,

1875 services were held in the hall until the new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated, January 22, 1882, by G. W. Gue, Presiding Elder.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1875, under the name of the "First Congregational Church of Roberts." A Congregational Church organization existed in this township as early as 1867; in 1875, two separate bodies grew out of the old one, one locating in Thawville, Iroquois County, and the other at Roberts.

Services were held in the schoolhouse and town hall until 1879, when steps were taken to erect a house of worship, which was completed and dedicated during the summer of 1880. The church has at present sixty-one members, and is in a prosperous

A German Evangelical Church is located on northeast quarter, Section 34, surrounded and supported by a thriving German settlement.

The following have been the Supervisors of the township:

settlement.

The following have been the Supervisors of the township: Samuel Woodward, 1868; A. M. Haling, 1869; Peter S. Gose, 1870; O. D. Sackett, 1872; H. B. Ferguson, 1874; A. V. Burcham, 1875; Joseph Hurst, 1876; William B. Flora, 1877; Joseph Hurst, 1879; Lycurgus Burns, 1882, still in office.

'The following sketches are of early settlers, and some of the prominent citisens of Lyman Township.

Samuel Lyman, the first settler was born in Southampton, Mass., July 16, 1811, andmoved to Ford County, Ill., in 1856; he bought 230 acres on Section 2, where he lived until 1869. He moved to Onarga, Iroquois County, and lived there until his wife died. He then came to Paxton, and made his home with his son, Samuel B. Lyman, or "Burt" as he was familiarly called, who was Sheriff of Ford County for eight years.

James Roberts, farmer, was born in Sussex County, England, 1816. His father died when he was eight years old, leaving James to shift for himself, and earn a penny at anything he could do. In 1843, he married Elizabeth Gilbert, of England, by whom he has three children. Mr. Roberts came to this country in 1851, and to Lyman Township, Section 32, in 1853. He owns 200 acres of fine farming land, has a comfortable home where he resides.

Albert M. Haling was born in Hartford County, Conn., Sen-

resides.

Albert M. Haling was born in Hartford County, Conn., September 30, 1820. He came to Lyman Township in 1866, purchasing 1,200 acres of land in Fractional Section 3, at \$8 per acre. He made a re-survey of the section, calling it "Haling's Subdivision." He sold it in 1870, and bought 480 acres in Sections 10 and 11, where he erected the finest house in the township, which now belongs to J. L. Shorthose. Mr. Haling was married to Lucy A. Groves, of Ellington, Conn., by whom he had five children, viz., E. S., Frank W., Kate A., Clarence A. and Lucy A., all born in Connecticut. Mr. Haling was first Town Clerk and second Supervisor of the township, and in 1874 was elected Representative of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois.

E. S. Haling, farmer, was born in Hamfard County Conn., by

was elected Representative of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois.

E. S. Haling, farmer, was born in Hartford County, Conn. October 4, 1850, came here with his father in April, 1866.

Edward Van Steenbergh is one of the most extensive farmers of this township. Born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1814, he came to this township in 1871, settling on Section 28. He owns a splendid farm of 640 acres, and annually ships large quantities of hay to Chicago.

The Hurst family is among the earliest settlers of Lyman Township. Joseph and Mary Hurst came to this country from England in 1847, settling in New Jersey, where Mr. Hurst died in 1849. Mrs. Mary Hurst came West, and settled on Section 30, this township. She died in 1875. Helen and Hannah (maiden ladies) now own and live on the old homestead. One of the children, Ann, is living in Gloucester, N. J. The rest of the children are in this State.

William Hurst was born in 1838, and came to Ford County in 1855. He is a farmer, and now resides on Section 30. He married Mary, daughter of James Roberts.

Joseph Hurst was born July 8, 1884, in Edgerton, England. Coming to this Western country, he settled in Bureau County, where he lived for several years, and married Miss Harriett Harvey, by whom he had ten children. Coming to Lyman Township in 1858, he bought two sections of land from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, but poor crops and hard times came, and Mr. Hurst became very poor. His main dependence was a shot-gun, which was taken from him on execution; the officer reand Mr. Hurst became very poor. His main dependence was shot-gun, which was taken from him on execution; the officer re

penting the act, returned the gun. Mr. Hurst often speaks of this, to show the contrast with his present circumstances, now owning a fine farm of 320 acres, one mile from Roberts, under excellent cultivation.

excellent cultivation.

Amos C. Maxon was born in the town of Lyme, State of Connecticut, in 1821. At the age of fourteen years, he went on board ship with Capt. Chadwick, making three voyages a year for seven years. He came to Ford County in 1858, settling on Section 14, where he now lives. He was married to Phoebe E. Pierson, of Connecticut, in 1851, and six children have been born to them. Mr. Maxon was one of the colony that came to this country from Connecticut. county from Connecticut.

this county from Connecticut.

M. Cassingham, M. D., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1841. In 1845, he came to Kendall County, Ill., living there several years. He moved to Grundy County, and later to Ford County, settling at Roberts in 1871. He graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1874. He was united in marriage in 1862 to Miss Ellen Cullen, of Canada. To them have been born four children.

Since Dr. Cassingham apatilad in Paharta he has been marriaged.

To them have been born four children.

Since Dr. Cassingham settled in Roberts, he has been very successful in his practice, and has won the respect and confidence of all. He is a hard worker, and is at present doing as much or more than at any other time in his life.

Ora W. Cassingham was born in Grundy County, Ill., in 1854. He is a brother of Dr. Cassingham, and came to Roberts to engage in the drug business with his brother in 1881. For several years he had followed the map publishing business, meeting with good success. September 26, 1883, he married Elmira, daughter of Lycurgus Burns, of Roberts.

Charles O. Hayes is a native of Clinton County, N. Y. In 1855, he came to Kendall County, Ill., where he lived until 1861, then moved to McLean County. He came to Roberts and opened the Glencoe Hotel in 1881. He keeps a good hotel and obtains his share of the traveling public. He was married, in 1859, to Lusina Alford, of Clinton County, N. Y. They have four children.

four |

Chris Anderson is a native of Scotland. He bought a farm Chris Anderson is a native of Scotland. He bought a farm in this county in 1865; he farmed until 1872; then went into partnership with J. A. Moutelius and George Campbell. In 1874, Mr. Moutelius sold out to the other partners who continued doing a general merchandise and grain business at Roberts. In 1876, George Campbell went to Piper City and engaged in the banking business, and Mr. Anderson remained in Roberts. In 1881, he bought out the banking business of J. B. Meserve and has been connected with this and the tile works since. He was married to Mary Martin, of Marshall County, Ill., and they have seven children, all girls.

William B. Flora was born in Campbell County, Ky., in

have seven children, all girls.

William B. Flora was born in Campbell County, Ky., in 1844. In 1868, he settled in Iroquois County, Ill.; he opened a store in this place in 1872, and, in company with Mr. Newman, is doing a good mercantile business. In 1874, he married Mary Jane Newman, of Kentucky. They have four children.

E. B. Beighle was born in Butler County, Penn., February 14, 1886, and came to his present home in Section 3, Lyman Township, in November, 1869.

William Hough Bond and James Bond were born in Manchester, England. William was born February 4, 1841, and James, February 11, 1844. William came to Lyman Township in 1866, and is a brick-maker by trade, but has been engaged in farming since living in this county. James is a veterinary surgeon and farmer. They both have excellent farms.

Charles Ringeisen was born in Germany July 25, 1844; he came to Ford County in 1881, and is now one of the active German farmers of Lyman Township.

came to Ford County in 1881, and is now one of the active German farmers of Lyman Township.

Arthur Swanick was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, September 16, 1832; he came to New York State in 1855, to Illinois in 1862, and to this township in 1872; he has eighty acres of land in Section 6.

Patrick McQuillen is a native of Ireland, who came to Ford

County in 1868, and settled in Section 32, Lyman Township.

John Hummel was born in Germany August 7, 1834. He emigrated to America and settled in Illinois in 1851; he settled in Lyman Township in 1869, and has been engaged in farming

George E. Reynolds, farmer, P. O. Roberts, was born in Knox County, Ill., November 12, 1859. He moved to Lyman Township in the spring of 1881, and has been engaged in agri-

Township in the spring of 1881, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since.

Samuel Shute was born in Gloucester County, N. J., October 19, 1821. He moved to his present home in 1868. He owns 820 acres of fine land in this township.

John Roberts was born March 23, 1835, in Sussex County, England. He came to this county in 1859, and settled on Section 1859. 32, Lyman Township. He was one of the earliest settlers of the

township.

Nicholas Hummel was born in Germany September 18, 1836.

He lives on Section 5, where he has a good farm.

I. C. Newman is a native of Madison County, Ohio. He came to Illinois in 1852, and to this township in 1867. He owns a farm in Section 8, where he is engaged in farming and stock-

Robert H. Gresham was born in Christian County, Ky., Sep

Robert H. Gresnam was born in Christian County, Ry., September 6, 1848. He came to this State in 1850, and to Ford County in 1882. His business is a farmer, P. O. Roberts.

John Crawford, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1841. He came to the State of Illinois in 1865, and to Ford County in 1871. He owns a good farm in

Section 2, Lyman Township.

H. M. Wilcox was born in Stockbridge, Oneida County, N.
Y. He left that State and came to Illinois in 1868. He owns

a large farm, and carries on the dairy business. His post office is at Thawville, Iroquois County, Ill.

John Cook was born in Germany in 1843. He emigrated to America in 1867, and settled in Illinois in 1879. He lives on his fine farm in Section 13.

his fine farm in Section 18.

B. F. Iler, farmer, P. O. Roberts, was born 1848, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He settled in Lyman Township in 1874.

Charles Fellwock is a German, who came to this country in 1861, to better his condition. He settled in Ford County, in 1867. He owns a good farm on Section 35.

George Minch, farmer, P. O. Roberts, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., in 1847, where he lived till 1881, when he moved to Wall Township, where he owns the northeast quarter of Section 3. He owns 240 acres in Section 22, this township, where he resides. He was married in 1869, and has five children.

F. W. Halling, traveling salesman, was born in Tolland

F. W. Halling, traveling salesman, was born in Tolland County, Conn., January 13, 1854, came to Illinois in April,

Prince Tobey, born in New York State in 1820, came to Ford County, Ill., in 1865, P. O. Kearney Junction, Buffalo Co., Neb.

PEACH ORCHARD TOWNSHIP.

PEACH ORCHARD TOWNSHIP.

September 15, 1868, a petition was presented the Board of Supervisors, asking their aid in creating a new township out of the township of Dix, composed and described as the east two-thirds of the north half of Town 24 north, and the south half of Town 25 north, in Range 8 east, "and on motion of Supervisor Davis it was ordered by the board that said territory be and is hereby set off in accordance with the prayer of said petition; and it is further ordered that the territory set off shall be known and designated as the township of Peach Orchard."

In 1855, Joshus T. Nicholson planted 1,000 peach trees on the southwest quarter of Section 21, Town 25 north, Range 8 east. This large orchard was cultivated for about twelve years, when the trees died and were never replaced. This is how the township came to be named Peach Orchard.

William B. Holmes, Joshua T. Nicholson, Elick Nicholson, Alexander Nicholson and David Spencer, were the early settlers of the township until the fall of 1867, when the township was rapidly settled up. Among those coming were John Iehl, the Hunt family, G. and J. Dixon, John Wilson, Joshua Umbarger, John Conniff, W. B. Knight, George and William Foster, G. and O. Defriese, A. Hellman, Joseph Fletcher, John and William Boundy, Robert Ashley, P. Brady, William Underwood, Michael Schilts, Ed McKanna, Henry Rowcliff, George and T. Arends, Charles Gardner, Isaac C. Day, T. D. Thompson, William Frazius, William Lackey, George Phillips, Lot Robb, T. and J. McLanghlin and John Thackery.

The first school building in this township was the "Grand Prairie" (No 8), although a year or so before this was built, an old building was moved into the township from Wall, and used for school purposes; it was called the "Black College." The first teacher was Robert Hutchinson.

The first marriage in this township occurred in 1857, the contracting parties being Elick Nicholson and Miss Margaret Scott.

The first marriage in this township occurred in 1857, the contracting parties being Elick Nicholson and Miss Margaret Scott. Charles Rodenhour was the first person that died. He was buried on Section 3 in the fall of 1858.

On the 29th of May, 1857, Miss Fanny A. Holmes, daughter of Squire Holmes, was born, the first child in Peach Orchard. She is now the wife of Paul Keostner, and lives on the same

farm where she was born.

of Squire Holmes, was born, the first child in Peach Orchard. She is now the wife of Paul Keostner, and lives on the same farm where she was born.

This township has a railroad running diagonally across it, originally known as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, now the Springfield Division of the Ilinois Central. The township took \$23,000 of stock, issuing bonds therefor for twenty years, drawing ten per cent interest. The road was completed in 1871, and trains were running that winter.

D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, owned the east tier of sections in this township, and one day in November, 1866, he came down here and sold the entire tier of sections; the average price paid was \$8.50 per acre. Melvin, named after the President of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, is the only village in the township. It was surveyed and laid out at the request of Enoch Hunt, and includes about sixty-five acres. It is situated on the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 1, and contains a fine school building, four churches, two elevators, one lumber yard, six dry goods and grocery stores, one agricultural warehouse, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, a drug store, a hardware and furniture store and a hotel.

T. D. Thompson was the first station agent, and built the first house in the village.

John Lyer was the first Postmaster, and opened the first general store in the village.

The Supervisors have been: James Dixon, 1868; William B. Holmes, 1870; T. D. Thompson, 1871; Thomas F. Kingsley, 1872; William B. Holmes, 1875; John S. Hunt, 1878; Jere Mathis, 1880; John Iehl, 1881, still in office.

The following is a brief mention of the early settlers and leading citizens of Peach Orchard Township:

William B. Holmes was born in England in 1820. He emigrated to America in 1849, landing in New York. He came to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he remained about three years. He then moved to Georgetown, Vermilion Co., Ill., and worked at the carpenter's trade for several years, then moved to what is now Peach Orchard

German connected with the Royal family—with their servants, were in this part of the country hunting, and spent several days with Mr. Holmes. He was married, December 26, 1844, to Miss Eliza Wren, of Yorkshire, England. Mr. Holmes had held the office of Supervisor, Assessor and Justice of the Peace.

Thomas D. Thompson was borr in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1847, where he resided until 1864. He then moved to Illinois,

and in 1868 settled in Ford County, and was the first station agent at Melvin. He now is engaged in the grocery and dry goods business and is Postmaster of Melvin. Mr. Thompson has always taken a lively interest in the building-up of the churches

always taken a lively interest in the building-up of the churches and schools of this place.

Enoch S. Hunt was born in Marshall County, Ill., in 1833. He moved to La Salle County in 1847, and lived there until 1868, when he moved to Ford County, settling on the same farm where he now lives. In 1854, he was married to Miss Mary Griffen. Mr. Hunt was instrumental in starting the village of Melvin and in securing the railroad across the township. He has a fine farm and excellent buildings, only a short distance the village where he resides.

william S. Larkin was born in Rhode Island March 5, 1826.

He came to Ford County from Connecticut, in 1857, settling in Lyman Township. He is now in business with his son-in-law in Melvin. They are running a creamery, shipping their butter to

Melvin. They are running a creaming, surprised New Orleans.

Edward S. Jenkins was born in Chester County, Penn., July

Marshall County, Ill., in 1849, where Edward S. Jenkins was born in Chester County, Penn., July 4, 1842. He moved to Marshall County, Ill., in 1849, where he lived on a farm until the breaking-out of the war. He enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, remaining in the service until the war closed, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his farm. He married Miss Sarah Robinson, of Canada, and moved to Peach Orchard Township. After farming for several years, he moved to Melvin and opened a meat market, and is still engaged in this business. still engaged in this business

still engaged in this business.

Augustus P. Gould was born in Kendall County, Ill., October 5, 1848, he lived there until 1858, when he moved to Dwight, Livingston County, farming, attending school, and clerking in a store, until eighteen years passed away, when he moved to Melvin, Ford Co., Ill., and built and opened a store of general merchandise, which business he is at present engaged in. He was married, October 16, 1878, to Maggie E. Wolverton, of Pontiac. They have been blessed with three children.

Edward G. Collins, born in Herkimer County, N. Y., September 22, 1851. His parents died when he was a young man.

tember 22, 1851. His parents died when he was a young man. After learning the harness maker's trade, and being anxious to establish himself in business, came West, and settled in Melvin, where he has carried on his business with success. In 1876, he was married to Martha M. Shute. This union has been blessed

was married to Martha M. Shute. This union has been with two children.

John S. Hunt came to the place where he now lives in the fall of 1867. He has a splendid farm of about 600 acres. He was first Collector of the township, also served two terms as Supervisor and was School Director for many years; is one of the trustees of the Methodist Church, to which he contributed largely. He always takes an active part in all the affairs of school, church township.

He always takes an active part in all the affairs of school, church or township.

John Iehl was born in the Province of Alsace, France, in 1839. When eleven years old, he, with his parents, came to America and settled in Lake County, Ill., and engaged in farming. When he became of age, he started in life for himself, going to Marshall County, Ill., and working on a farm. In 1867, he bought the northwest quarter of Section 28 in Peach Orchard, and farmed it until 1873, when he bought out the grain elevator in Melvin, and has carried on the grain business with success since. In 1871, he married Miss Mary Arends. They have had four children, two now living. In 1881, Mr. Iehl was elected Supervisor of the township, which office he still continues to hold. W. T. Gash was born in England June 8, 1837, where he lived until he was twenty-one years old, then came to America and began farming in Henry County, Ill. In 1869, he came to Peach Orchard and located in Section 23, where he still resides. In 1874, he married Miss Sarah A. Bevins. They have three children.

children.

Josish Umbarger is a native of Pennsylvania; he was born in 1834, and at the age of ten years came West with his parents to Putnam County, Ill. In 1860, he married Miss Jane Allen.

Mr. Umbarger has a fine farm of 240 acres, with substantial im-

Gerhard Defries was born in Germany in 1827. At the age Gerhard Defries was born in Germany in 1827. At the age of twenty-seven years he came to America and lauded in New Orleans. He bought his present farm in Peach Orchard in the spring of 1868. In 1857, he was married to Miss Hissky Hilmers. They have a family of eight children.

Henry Rowcliffe was born in England in 1843; he settled in Ford County in 1869, and still lives on his farm in Section 88. In 1859, he was united in marriage to Martha Dunn, of England. For his second wife he married Sarah Bell. They have five children.

gland. For live children.

William Cooper was born in England in 1880. He came to America in 1862. He is a tailor by trade. He came to Peach Orchard Township from Fairbury, Ill., and went to farming. In 1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cole. They have a

1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cole. They have a family of seven children.
William Boundy was born in England October 30, 1832.
He emigrated to America in 1857, first settling in New York State. He came to Peach Orchard Township from Peoria County, Ill., in 1871. He was married to Elizabeth Hill, of England, March 27, 1853. They have six children.

William Foster, farmer, was born in Rochester County, N. Y., in 1833; he came West and settled in Ford County in 1865;

he was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah Gill, and four children have been born to them; he has a good farm in Section 38.

John Karsten is a native of Germany, where he worked on a farm for twenty-four years. He came to America in 1866, and settled in Marshall County, Ill. In 1876, he came to Peach Orchard Township. In 1867, he was married to Sophia Hose. They have four children. He owns 200 acres of land with good

A. Buckhols is a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1852, working at various places for a number of years. He finally settled on his present farm in Section 1 in 1867. He was married in 1855 to Miss Caroline Funte, and the fruit of this union has been a family of eight children. He now owns 720 acres of land in this township, with excellent improvements. Henry Spellmeyer was born in Germany, 1840; he emigrated to America with his sister in 1858, first settling in Marshall County; then, in 1868, came to Peach Orchard Township. In 1868, he married Miss Louisa Steinman. They have five children. Buckhols is a native of Germany, who came to this o

children.

John Thackary was born in England, 1834, where he lived till 1865; then came to this country and settled in Putnam County, Ill., where he lived for several years. He then came to Ford County and located in this township. March, 1865, he married Catharine Phillips, and six children have been born to them. Mr. Thackary now owns 480 acres of good land in Peach Orchard. Peach Orchard.

Peach Orchard.

William D. Spencer is the son of David W. Spencer, who was born in Vermont in 1811, and came to Vermilion County, Ill., in 1841, and bought 400 acres of land, which he worked several years, then moved to Georgetown, same county, and engaged in stock-raising, which he followed for a time. In the spring of 1855, settled in Peach Orchard; he died in 1857. Our subject was born in 1855 in Georgetown, Vermilion County, Ill., and came with his parents to this township. He was married to Miss Emma J. Terry, of St. Louis. They have three children. Mr. Spencer is preparing himself for the ministry.

Thomas McLaughlin was born in the North of Ireland in 1829; emigrated to America in 1848, when he settled on a farm in La Salle County, Ill.; lived there for six years, then came to this township. He now owns the southeast quarter of Section 36, one-half mile from Melvin.

George F. Forney, farmer, P. O. Melvin, was born in Put-

36, one-half mile from Melvin.

George F. Forney, farmer, P. O. Melvin, was born in Putnam County, Ill., 1845. At the age of twenty-two years, he married Eliza S. Allen, of Pennsylvania. They have four children. Ho settled in Peach Orchard Township in 1870; he was

dren. He settled in Peach Orchard Township in 1870; ne was Town Clerk for three years.

Peter Conniff was born in Ireland; at the age of six years, he came to America with his mother and settled on a farm in New Jersey. He remained in that State about twenty years, then came to Henry County, Ill. He settled in this township in 1857, and still lives on the same farm he first purchased. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, and was in the same apprint the war closed.

1861, he enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, and was in the service until the war closed.

David Thompson was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1841. In 1863, he enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers. He settled in Ford County in 1869, on the place he now owns in Section 23. He married Margaret C. Fraser in 1865.

James Dixon, farmer, P. O. Melvin, is a native of Manchester, England, where he was born, 1836. In 1861, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, and remained in the service until 1863, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Marshall County, Ill. In 1867, he settled in Ford County, and has lived here since. In 1865, he married Miss Jane E. Hunt. They have seven children.

Patrick Goggins is a native of the "Emerald Isle." He came to America in 1846, and first settled in La Salle County, Ill. After living there twelve years, he moved to Ford County, Ill. After living there twelve years, he moved to Ford County, Ill. After living there twelve years, he moved to Ford County. He married Miss Catharine Clark in 1862, and three children have been born to them.

w. J. Hunt is a native of Marshall County, Ill., where he was

W. J. Hunt is a native of Marshall County, Ill., where he was born 1841. He remained there twenty-one years, working on his father's farm, then moved to La Salle County, Ill. In 1861, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Regiment, and was in the service several years; then returned to his old home in La Salle County, where he remained until 1872, when he moved to Peach Orchard Township, and has since resided here.

John M. Thompson was born in Noble County, Ohio, April, 1837. He lived there several years, then settled in Belmont County, and taught school for four years; also attended the academy at Belmont. In 1864, he settled in Grundy County, Ill., staid there a short time, then moved to Marshall County, and after living there three years he went to Woodford County and bought a farm and worked it for four years, then sold out and came to Peach Orchard Township in the fall of 1872, and engaged in general merchandising; he soon sold out to his brother and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and lumber. In 1861, he was married to Miss Jane Day, of Belmont County, Ohio. They have two children. Mr. Thompson takes a deep interest in the church and schools of Melvin.

PELLA TOWNSHIP.

The territory now organized into Pella Township, originally formed a part of Stockton, and from 1861, when Brenton was organized, up to 1870, it formed a part of that township.

This township was the youngest of the sisterhood of townships in Ford County, and was unfavorably located for early settlements, on account of its being mostly a low, level prairie, and exceedingly wet, except in the driest times of the year. The

Vermilion swamps extend across the northern part of the township, the South Fork of the North Vermilion River, a slow, sluggish stream, flows across the center, and various marshes and sluggish stream, flows across the center, and various marshes and sloughs are scattered over the township, and much of the land was long regarded as irreclaimable. But of late years many Irish families have moved in and bought the wet lands, and at once began the work of ditching and tile draining, and such other changes made as warrants the belief that Pella will soon rank as one of the best townships in the county.

The first settler of this township was Robert Hall, who bought land in Sections 16 and 28; he came in 1857. The next settler

The first settler of this township was kobert Hail, who bought land in Sections 16 and 28; he came in 1857. The next settler was Henry Atwood, who settled on southwest quarter of Section 22. Henry Mitchinson came the same year and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 22. Lyne Starling, a cousin of M. L. Sullivant, of Sullivant Township, settled on Section 35. The first man to locate in Pella after the war was John Bales; the same year James McCarty and James Taggart came. In 1868, Edward Doran. The McTier family, Robert Wells, Andrew Hickman, Hugh Rice, Abraham Fadden, M. C. Kice, Daniel Marble, William Andrews and Owen Murtaugh, settled in this township, and about the same time Charles Yates, James Sheldon. The Reed boys—Charles—Arby—Thomas—Butler and Ed, Thomas Correll, J. S. Ruff, Patrick McNoughton, Andrew Stuart, William Michael and John Ward. Lyne Starling, who came from New York, built the house in Section 35, known as the "Old Brenton House." This house was built of the best material and in a very substantial manner. The building of this large house and the extensive preparations for farming on a large the "Old Brenton House." This house was built of the best material and in a very substantial manner. The building of this large house and the extensive preparations for farming on a large scale by Mr. Starling were quite an encouragement to the settlers. The Starling property was all of Sections 1 and 8, east half of 17 and northwest quarter of 5 in Brenton and 31, 38 and

35 in Pella.

The first marriage in Pella was between Henry Atwood and Miss Mary Wylie. They were married by W. P. Pearsons, of Onarga, November 16, 1859.

The first school taught in Pella was at the house of Henry Atwood in 1863, his wife being the first teacher. The first school-house built was the "Reed Schoolhouse," in District No. 1, But-

house built was the "Reed Schoolhouse," in District No. 1, Butler Reed being the first teacher.

The first town meeting was held at the Center Schoolhouse.
Pella used to be an immense hay field during the war, thousands of tons being annually cut, pressed and shipped to market.

There is no village, post office or church in this township, the trading point for most of the citizens being Piper City, which lies close to the south line of the township.

The Supervisors have been: Jacob S. Ruff, 1870; James Sheldon, 1872; Robert Wells, 1873; James Sheldon, 1874; C. M. Blowers, 1877; George Eastwood, 1882; Thomas McDermont, 1883 and still in office.

Some of the leading citizens of this township live in the

M. Blowers, 1877; George Eastwood, 1882; Thomas McDermont, 1883 and still in office.

Some of the leading citizens of this township live in the southern part of the township among whom may be mentioned Joseph Mitchinson, a farmer, who was born in England in June, 1838. His parents were farmers, and Joseph worked on the farm for several years then left there and came to America. He settled in this township in 1858 on Section 22. He has 120 acres of rich farming land, and a comfortable home. In 1863, he married Elizabeth Agnew, of England, and the fruit of this union is six children, four of whom are now living.

Among the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Pella may be mentioned William P. Moore, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, 1834. He left there in 1866, and settled in Warren County, Ill.; after living there two years, he moved on to his present farm in Section 32. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Regiment and served in the war until its close. He was married to Eliza Hickman of Pennsylvania, in 1857. They have six children. Mr. Moore has been Road Commissioner for many years, and may be classed among the leading and successful farmers of the county.

Charles A. Cook was born in London, Ontario, November 8, 1845. He left Canada and settled in La Salle County in 1857, and came to Ford County, Pella Township, in 1870. He has a fine rich farm on Section 30, with pleasant and commodious buildings. Mr. Cook has been twice married, first to Angeline Dean in 1870; she died in 1883. He has two children. Mr. Cook is one of the leading and active men of the township.

MONA TOWNSHIP.

The township of Mona was set off from Rogers March 2, 1870, being the last township organized in the county. When first created, it was call Delhi, at the suggestion of Supervisor Bishop, of Brenton Township, but several months after was changed to Mona, at the request of the citizens of the township. It was so named because many of the inhabitants of said township are natives of the Isle of Man. Through the kindness of Mr. David Keighin, we will give a brief sketch of that lonely island.

island:

The Isle of Man is situated in the Irish Sea, nearly equidistant from the three surrounding countries. Its area is about 220 square miles. Two-thirds consists of arable and meadow land, and the remainder of heath and moor. The climate is highland, and the remainder of heath and moor. The climate is highly salubrious, being exempt from oppressive heats in summer and frosts in winter. The commerce is not great; the chief article of export is fish—herrings—bringing in a clear revenue of £40,000 a year. The language of the island is one of the three dialects of Celtic, which still continues to be spoken there. It is similar to the Irish; therefore, the natives of Ireland, the highlanders of Scotland and the Manksman have little difficulty in understanding each other. The island is divided into six Manors, and these subdivided into seventeen Parishes. The Isle obtained its name from the original founder and legislator of the island. Mannanan MacLer; the name being contracted to Mannin, and in later years to Mann. Mona, with which Mann is often confounded, is rather a description of the island, than a name. Mona similifier isolated or length and was doubtless applied to the isle

signifies isolated or lonely, and was doubtless applied to the isle by the inhabitants of surrounding countries.

Mona Township is bounded on the north by Rogers Township, on the east by Iroquois County, south by the township of Pella and west by Livingston County. It is a Congressional township, being six miles square. The north half is a fine body of undulating prairie land, settled by an excellent class of intelligent farmers. ligent farmers

The southwest part of the township is low, level land with deep soil, and in dry seasons capable of raising large crops of corn, while the remainder of the township is covered over with a large marsh, called the Vermilion Swamps, now in process of drainage.

first settler in Mona was Matthew Faddling, who came

drainage.

The first settler in Mona was Matthew Faddling, who came here twenty-five years ago, and settled on Section 5 where he now resides. Among the early settlers may be mentioned Jacob Holderman, Louis Falter, Sr., Wright Kemp, M. C. Lewis, Daniel Morrical, Thomas Kelly, John Looney, Thomas Heavysides, Robert Lewin, Samuel Dowse, William Cowley, George Sherman, John and William Danner, Henry Benson.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Thomas Kelly, at which time David Keighin was elected Supervisor.

The first schoolhouse was built on the northwest quarter of Section 32, Belle Hose being the first teacher. Schools No. 3 and 5 were started about the same time.

In the spring of 1867, fourteen new dwelling houses were being built in the township at the same time.

The first post office was at the house of John F. Bute, named Sugar Loaf, the mail coming from Clifton.

The first religious services in the township were held in School No. 3. The Sunday school was started by George Sherman, who was the Superintendent for seven years.

The town hall on the southeast quarter of Section 8, was built for the purpose of holding religious, political, social and literary meetings. In 1876, a literary society was organized with John A. Scott, President; David Keighin, Vice President; A. Anderson, Secretary; and M. A. Dinsmore, Treasurer, the central object being to cultivate a taste for literature among the residents of the township. The exercises of the Mona Literary Society were somewhat varied; the main object being the improvement of the social condition of the community. Their efforts were ably seconded by other districts of Ford and adjoining counties and liberal donations were received from Paxton, Piper City, Clifton and other towns.

ties and liberal donations were received from Paxton, Piper City, Clifton and other towns.

The society flourished until the village of Kempton was started in the northwest corner of the township, which drew away some of the citizens and much of the interest that centered at the hall.

away some of the citizens and much of the interest that centered at the hall.

There are eight district schoolhouses in this township, two of them, the "Keighin" and "Kelly" Schoolhouses, are the handsomest buildings, outside the villages, in Ford County.

The first preaching in the township was at the Bute Schoolhouse, by Rev. M. C. Lewis, a Methodist preacher. The society then numbered fourteen members.

In 1881, the society erected a church in Kempton, under the supervision of Rev. Joe Bell, pastor, and A. Stuart, R. F. Bell and James Kemp, Trustees. The new church was dedicated the 28th of April, 1882, by Rev. B. F. Tallman. R. F. Bell was appointed the first Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Kempton is the only village in the township, a station on the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad. It was laid out in 1878, by Wright Kemp. The railroad company called their station Kempton, in honor of Mr. Kemp, who rendered them excellent service in securing the right-of-way for the railroad across the township. The village contains two general stores, one hardware store, one drug store, one lumber yard, two elevators, and a hotel. The population is about 200. J. W. Brown built the first frame house in the village. J. E. Seyster was the first station agent.

hotel. The population is about 200. J. W. Brown built the first frame house in the village. J. E. Seyster was the first station agent.

Among the early settlers and leading men of Mona Township mention may be made of the following:

David Keighin is a native of the Isle of Man. He came to Tennessee in 1848, and to this township from Peoris in 1869. He has a fine farm of 480 acres, and a pleasant home on Section 11. In connection with his farm, he, with his son Charles, are engaged in the grain business in Kempton. Mr. Keighin was elected the first Supervisor of Mona, which office he ably filled for seven years. In the community and in all public enterprises he takes a lively interest. His warm heart and genial ways have made him an abundance of friends, and by his industry, honesty and integrity, is justly entitled to the respect of all. Thomas Kelly came from the Isle of Man in the spring of 1849, in the same ship with David Keighin. He moved to this township in 1867, coming from Galva, Henry County, Ill. In reviewing the lives of successful men, how true do we find in nearly every instance, that hard work, economy and industry have laid the foundation of future prosperity. Mr. Kelly is no exception to this rule, and his large farm of 640 acres, suitable and substantial buildings, have been acquired only by a life's labor, and constant application.

Joseph McKinney is a son of Archibald McKinney, one of the early settlers of Brenton Township. Mr. McKinney came to Kempton in 1880, and bought out the hardware store and lumber yard of John McKinney, now in business in Piper City.

Joseph McKinney is a good business man, and by fair dealings has established a large trade.

Samuel Dowse came to this township in 1868, settling on Section 8. He now owns 360 acres of fine land with good improvements. He was Assessor for six years, and at present is Justice of the Peace. He is a native of England.

Louis Falter, Jr., was born in Ohio. He came to Mona Township in 1869. He now owns 320 acres in Section 4. Mr. Falter is one of the active, progressive farmers of Ford County. He has a beautiful home, and is in the prime of life.

John Looney is a native of the Isle of Man. Mr. Looney owns 240 acres of excellent land in this township. He is a shrewd man, well read on all principal topics.

John A. Scott is a native of Washington County, Penn. He came to this township in 1870. He now owns all of Section 9, where he has erected a comfortable home, large and convenient barns and other buildings. He is the present Supervisor of the township.

township.

Henry Benson left England in 1854, and came to Kendall County, Ill., then to this township in 1867, settling on Section

1. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres, with handsome improve-

ments.

The largest stock-dealers in the township are the Dancers—John and William. They came from Will County before the township was settled, with large droves of cattle to herd on the Vermilion Swamps during the summer. They have herded as many as a thousand head that were placed under their care, in a season. In 1873, they came here to live, and now own 480 acres of land. John is married, and has a fine house on Section 14. They keep about 200 head of cattle on hand all the time, buying as fast as they sell. John Dancer is one of the Drainage Commissioners of the special Vermilion Ditch that is being constructed across the swamps.

Commissioners of the special Vermilion Ditch that is being constructed across the swamps.

Frank Drendel was born in Germany in 1838. He came to the United States in 1865, and to Section 21, Mona Township, in 1868. He owns the west half of Section 21, and has always followed the occupation of farming.

Robert Lewin, farmer, is a native of the Isle of Man. He

came here in 1868. He owns a well-regulated farm of 480 acres, with handsome buildings. He is a thorough, successful man, and has accumulated by hard labor and shrewd management a

and has accumulated by hard labor and solutions are secural secondly share of this world's goods.

Daniel Morrical was born in Laurel Hill, Va., 1836. He moved to Ohio, then lived in Indiana twenty-two years, and finally settled in Ford County in 1869. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace since the township was organized, and has School Director several years. He is a farmer, and owns

been School Director several years. He is a farmer, and owns 160 acres of land.

George Essington, farmer, is a native of England. He came to this township in 1871, settling on Section 1. He was a good, well-improved farm of eighty acres.

John Sutton was born in England in 1885. He left there in 1858, settling first in New York State, and then moved to Grundy County, Ill., where he remained some ten years. He enlisted in the Ninety-first Illinois Regiment, and was in the service three years. He moved to Section 3, Mona Township, in 1869, where he has since resided on his farm of 160 acres.

John Thorndyke was born in England. He came to this township from Grandy County in 1882. He owns the northwest quarter of Section 31. Himself and wife are the parents of seventeen children, twelve of whom are now living.

James E. Farley is the present Assessor: He was born in Pennsylvania, and came here in 1875, and now owns 240 acres in Section 5. Mr. Farley is a carpenter by trade, but most of the time is actively engaged in farming.

James Kemp was born in Kendall County, Ill., 1853, and is the son of Wright Kemp, who now resides in Kankakee City. Mr. Kemp, the subject of this sketch takes a deep interest in all improvements, and is himself a natural mechanic. He has a beautiful home one-half mile west of Kempton.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

CHRIS. ANDERSON, Roberts, was born April 28, 1842, at Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and came to Illinois in the fall of 1866. In the winter of 1866-67, he bought the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 25, Range 9, and farmed until 1872. In the fall of that year our subject associated with John A. Montelius and George Campbell, of Piper City, under the firm name of Montelius & Co., as general store-keepers and grain merchants. In 1875, Mr. Montelius sold out, when the business was carried on under the firm name of Anderson & Campbell, until 1878, in which year Mr. Campbell sold out and went to Piper City to commence his banking business. Mr. Anderson continued the store keeping up to the fall of 1881, when he sold out to James Smith & Son, and took possession of the Roberts Exchange Bank in 1882. In the spring of 1888, he started the Roberts Brick and Tile Works.

SWEN ANDERSON, Justice of the Peace, Sibley, was born in Sweden, January 6, 1844, and is a son of O. and Cary Anderson. He came to this country with his parents, and settled in Knox County, Ill. In 1868, he settled in this county. Our subject was united in marriage with Latha Swenson, of Fairbury, Ill. They have four children—Carry C., Albert F., George Theodor and James L. In addition to his official position, Mr. Anderson is a Notary Public, insurance and land agent. CHRIS. ANDERSON, Roberts, was born April 28, 1842

HON. HUGH P. BEACH, Piper City. Judge Beach traces his paternal ancestry back to the Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, one of the early Governors of New York State, and subsequently Vice President of the United States for two terms consekins, one of the early Governors of New York State, and subsequently Vice President of the United States for two terms consecutively under James Monroe as President; his ancestry on his mother's side is traceable to certain high official positions in Connecticut. The eyes of our subject first opened to the light of day, about forty years ago, in a humble log cabin in the then wilderness of Northern Ohio, near what is now the beautiful city of Cleveland. He received such education as the scant facilities of that early day offered to farmer boys, until about the age of fourteen, when, upon the death of his mother, he started out to confront the fortunes of life and carve out a career for himself, unaided and alone. His first venture was in a printing office, which he entered as "printer's devil," and in and from that position, through all the intermediate grades up to the writer of locals for a country journal, he served for several years, during which period he received his first substantial scholarship in the history of the political affairs of his country and the world. Time and an increase of knowledge awakened within him a desire to enter the legal profession, and a favorable opportunity presenting itself, he changed his occupation, and spent the next succeeding years in the offices of two prominent lawyers. Here he was found at the breaking-out of the late rebellion. At the firing on Fort Sumter, he at once volunteered for three years, or "during the war." The first company he joined (such was the patriotic rush to the defense of the country) failed to be accepted by the authorities; he did not have to wait long, however, for the call for "300,000 more" gave him an opportunity of entering the service as a private; he remained for over four years and a half in constant service, and though but comparatively a boy, he served through all the various grades up to the command of a company, both infantry and artillery, holding his commissions about half the entire term of service. This took him through campaigns a the field he was in command of his own company; he also afterward rendered service in the Gulf Coast defense at the mouth of the Mississippi. During his term of service, he was from time to time under Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Banks, Canby Smith and other distinguished commanders. Two slight wounds, only, attested to the many perils of this long and arduous service. After the assassination of President Lincoln, he raised a contribution in his company of over \$700 for the National Lincoln Monument at Springfield, and received an autograph letter of thanks from Gov. Oglesby, President of the Monument Association. Toward the close of his term of service, he married the daughter of the late Capt. Henry Lyon Smith, of the Engineer Corps of the old regular army, who was a graduate of West Point, and subsequently a Professor at that post. Capt. Smith was of New England birth, and after he graduated at West Point he was sent by the United States Government to Louisiana, where he married the sister of a classmate, and thus became connected with one of the first families of Louisiana, among whom were a Governor of the State and several Generals and distinguished political leaders. One member (aunt to the wife of our subject) political leaders. One member (aunt to the wife of our subject has, since the close of the war, filled the position of Librarian first at the patent office, and next at the agricultural departmen first at the patent office, and next at the agricultural department at Washington. On returning from the army, Judge Beach with his young wife came direct to Ford County, Ill., where he has since resided. Here he at once resumed the study of law in connection with other branches of professional business, and was admitted to the bar about 1870, and during the three succeeding years was engaged in private practice. In the spring of 1878, his fellow-townsmen elected him to the County Board of Supervisors, where, by his vigilance and advocacy of economy. Supervisors, where, by his vigilance and advocacy of economy, retrenchment and reform in the management of the affairs of the retrenchment and reform in the management of the affairs of the county, he immediately attracted general attention and, very unexpectedly to himself, was taken up by the people and by an overwhelming majority elected, the same fall, to the office of County Judge of Ford County, to which position he has been re-elected for three successive terms. He is a Knight Templar, St. Paul's Commandery, No. 84, Fairbury, Ill.; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., both Subordinate and Encampment, and has been a Representative to the Grand Lodge of the State. He has also been President of the Board of Trustees of the village where he resides, and has held numerous other subordinate offices. In politics, he is a Republican. In religion, he believes God reigns supreme. Judge Beach is counted one of the best orators of Eastern Illinois, and is pronounced by those who know him most intimately, to be a faithful, upright and just Judge.

who know him most intimately, to be a faithful, upright and just Judge.

HENRY BENSON, farmer, P. O. Kempton, was born May 2, 1839, and is a son of Henry and Ann Benson, natives of North Lancashire, England, who had a family of nine children, six girls and three boys, Henry being the youngest son. The family emigrated to America landing in Philadelphia January 6, 1855, and came at once to Kendall County, Ill., and settled on a farm near Lisbon where they remained three years when a farm was purchased near Yorkville, where the family lived nine years. In the spring of 1865, the mother died; the following year the farm was sold and the family separated, to find homes for themselves. Henry located in Mona Township, on his present place of residence, in the spring of 1867, when it was a wild prairie. On December 31, 1868, he was united in marriage with Hannah, daughter of Wright and Elisabeth Kemp, natives of Lancashire, England, who emigrated to the United States in 1849. The issue of this union is a family of six children—Mary Alice, Horace Kemp, Henry Wright, Wilbur John,

Walter Elliott and Arthur Heap. The father of our subject died May 9, 1877. Our subject is a progressive man and keeps well up with the times as is shown in the surroundings of his beautiful home and finely improved farm.

W. A. BICKET, Sibley, resident agent and general manager for Hirman Sibley's "Burr Oaks farm," was born in Canada in 1842. When but thirteen years old, he entered a store as clerk, and before he was fourteen became book-keeper of the establishment. In 1860, he came to Chicago, Ill., where he entered a commission store as clerk and afterward became book-keeper. In 1863, he went to Minnesota, and enlisted in Uncle Sam's service, remaining until the close of the war. He afterward became head manager of a large manufacturing establishment which employed a quarter of a million dollars investment. In 1872, he came to the Burr Oaks farm, and has since been resident agent. He has a wast amount of business to perform, looking after \$1,000,000 worth of Mr. Sibley's property at Sibley, and over the farm. He is Supervisor of Sullivant Township, a position he has held for six years, one year as chairman of that body. He has been a member of the village board three years, and has held all the township offices from Constable to Supervisor. He was married to Ellen Pratt, a native of Faribault, Minn., February 14, 1867. They had eight children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Bicket is one of Ford County's prominent and valued citizens, widely known and honored by, all.

COL. CHARLES BOGARDUS, a man in the prime of life, is one of the most widely known and prominent business men of the county. He has at the early age of forty-two, a history as a military officer, a reputation as a business man, and a fortune of his own accumulation, surpassed by few who stand at the close of life's allotted span. Charles Bogardus was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 28, 141. During an epidemic in 1847, almost his entire family, including father and mother, were swept away by death. He was taken by an uncle, W. H. Bogardus, York, and commenced clerking and earning his first money at \$8 per month. He continued here until 1862, receiving an advance in salary each year. The benevolent uncle, although a poor man, had without the knowlndge of his nephew invested the small carnings of his first engagement, and without any charges for board or clothes, offered to turn over to him the whole amount, which was firmly and justly declined with thanks. In, 1862, he was married to Hannah W. Pells, and in August of the same year enlisted as and was sworn in a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Volunteers. Here began, for one so young, a most active and successful military career. At the organization of the company, he was elected First Lieutenant, and was promoted to the Captaincy of Company I December 12, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel December 10, 1864, and brevetted Colonel by order of the President of the United States for gallant and meritorious services in one of the charges in front of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. The Governor of New York forwarded the President's commission to him with the following autograph letter: "Colonel: I have the pleasure to transmit herewith a brevet commission conferred by the President, in recognition of your faithful and distinguished services in the war. I feel a just pride in this acknowledgment of the gallantry and devotion of an officer of this State, which serves to heighten the reputation won by the valor and constancy of the soldiers of New York. Very truly yours, R. E. Fenton." He participated in all the marches, akirmishes and battles, many of the hardest fought of the war, in which his regiment was engaged, which belonged to the Sixth Army Corps. He was wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, captured and escaped Richmond and Libby Prisons; by the severity of his wound, not being able to endure the transfer by ambulance, he was carried three miles on a stretcher to the Confederate hospital at Annapolis, Md. From thence, on crutches, home to cast his first vote for Lincoir and officers' hospital at Annapolis, Md. From thence, on crutches, home to cast his first vote for Lincoir and back again to his regiment, though not able to walk without his cane, and finished his military career with his old command, having been mustered out June 26, 1865. After the close of the war, he returned to Ridgeway, N. Y., and entered into partnership with his old employer, with whom he remained a full partner until failing health from his wound received in 1864 compelled him to give up business. In March, 1872, he came to Paxton to make it his permanent home, having found, by visiting, the climate favorable to his health, since which time he has been identified permanently with all worthy enterprises of the city and community. He and his estimable wife have a place in the hearts of our people, especially in those of the poor and needy, whose wants are diligently and unostentationaly searched out and alleviated.

S. P. BUSHNELL, President of the First National Bank, organized May 5, 1888, Paxton, Ill., was born in Oneida County, N. Y., March 24, 1827, son of Rev. Calvin and Polly (Williams) Bushnell, former a native of Saybrook, Conn., latter reared in that State. She died at Roseville, Vermilion Co., Ill., at the age of nearly ninety years. Rev. Calvin Bushnell came West in 1836, and located in Kendall County, Ill. He died at Lisbon, Ill., in 1862, aged eighty years. Our subject came West to Kendall County, Ill., with his parents, and here he obtained but

a common school education. He was married, April 23, 1850, to Adeline McReven, who bore him three children, two now living—Bmily J., wife of Dr. S. M. Wylie, residing in Paxton, and A. S., assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Paxton. One child died in infancy. Mr. Bushnell has been engaged in various enterprises, from time to time, with marked degree of success, having accumulated a competency, and is at present in active business, dealing in grain; he owns several valuable tracts of excellent farm land in Central Illinois. Our subject is certainly one of the exemplary citizens of Paxton, and one of Ford County's most successful business men.

RENSSELAER BOWKER, contractor and builder, Gibson, son of Cubing and Abigal (Bider) Bowker, was born April 6, 1829, in Shefford, Shefford Co., Canada Kast. On the 23d of April, 1855, he was united in marriage with Mary Batchelder Spaulding. They have seven children—Albert Rensselser, born September 6, 1859; Chellie Irwin, November 1, 1860, in Memphia, Tenn; Killa Spaulding, March 20, 1863; Lucy Elvira, June 16, 1864; Ernest S., July 12, 1865; William Short, October 21, 1866; Abby Spaulding, April 14, 1869. Mr. Bowker resides on Section 26, having some to this county in 1869.

JAMES PORTER BUTTON (deceased) was born in Jefferson County, Ky., Jan. 29, 1822. Came to Ford County in 1852. Mr. Button was married to Miss Sarak R. Hock, in Fountain County, Ind., February 8, 1845. They have had a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Button entered land in Section 25, Town 23, Range 10, in the township which now bears his name. The present home farm was purchased of Joseph Coonts, who was an early settler of this county. Mr. Button filled many positions of trust with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was the Treasurer of Ford County at the time of his death, which occurred at Paxton March 22, 1866. Sarsh R., his widow, is a daughter of Jacob Hock, an early pioneer of Fountain County, Ind. W. J. Button, the second of the first

settled here in November, 1882.

REMEMBRANCE CLARK, Paxton, is a native of New Hampshire. He was born in Stafford County in 1810, and brought up on a farm among the Granite Hills. In 1834, he went to Frankfort, Me., where he remained until 1847; then settled in Bangor, Me., being engaged in mercantile business. In 1860, he came to Illinois, settling in Paxton. He built a house that year, on the east side of Market street. He opened a store in this house, which he kept up for several years, and in 1867 built the largest brick business house in Paxton, known as Clark's block. Here he opened his store which he, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. R. Crusen, carried on with good success, until he sold out to Mr. Cruzen, who is now engaged in the hardware trade. Mr. Clark was married, in 1834, to Henrietta A. Durgin, a native of New Hampshire. They have been blessed with six children, two of whom are now living—Elisa Ann, wife of R. Crusen, and Mary, wife of H. R. Daggett, of Petoskey, Mich. The business career of Mr. Clark has been that of an exemplary man, and although retired, on account of declining years, with an abundance of this world's goods, he bids fair to enjoy many years more the position of honor and respect which is universally given him and his excellent wife by the people of this place.

MILTON H. CLOUD. Paxton, the present Master in

MILTON H. CLOUD, Paxton, the present Master in Chancery, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, 1842. His father, Vivian Cloud, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1812. He was married to Sarah D. Gibeon, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1888. The result of this union was a family of twelve children. After his marriage he resided in Hamilton County until 1850, when he came to Illinois and settled in Tasewell County. He remained here until 1868, then went to El Paso where he now resides. The subject of our sketch was educated at the academy in Washington, Ill., and afterward at Eureka College. He commenced the study of law in the Chi-

cago Law School, and in the winter of 1866-67 read law in the office of R. T. & J. J. Cassell, at Metamora, Ill., and was admitted to the bar at Ottawn in April, 1867. He began the practice of his profession at El Paso, where he remained for two years, then came to this place, where he has since resided. He was elected City Attorney for one term, and by appointment of the County Court was County Attorney in 1872, until the election of a State's Attorney; he is now Master in Chancery. In October, 1871, he was united in marriage with Alice Polhemus, of El Paso. The result of this marriage has been two children, both girls. In 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was in the army until wounded at the charge at Kenceaw Mountain in June, 1864, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. Mr. Cloud is considered a good and successful lawyer, possessing a lucrative practice and a fair share of the business in this and adjoining counties.

P. A. COAL, publisher and proprietor of the Gibson Enterprise and Sibley Index, was born in Washington, Washington Co., Penn., November 28, 1854. He is a son of Dr. W. P. T. and Mary (Williams) Coal. His father was a native of Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., and his mother of Kentucky. Mr. Coal came in 1859, with his parents, to Fremont, Ill. He never attended the public school, but at the age of about eight years entered the high school at Fremont, on a first grade certificate, and subsequently attended the State Normal University, and began teaching school before he was fourteen years of age. Our subject has taught in McLean, Champaign and Ford Counties for over eleven years. He engaged in the newspaper business at Sibley, Ill., in December, 1879, publishing the Sibley Index, which he still continues to edit. In June, 1883, he moved to Gibson, and started the Gibson Enterprise, which is one of the most flourishing papers in the county. Mr. Coal was married, December 28, 1879, to Sadie Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dungan, and a native of Ind

settling at Gibson, which was then a small village, and embarked in the hardware and agricultural implement business, the first in that line in the town: During his residence here the people have called Mr. Collier from private to public life, and that his services have been entirely acceptable his many re-elections will testify. He has served from Town Clerk through the various offices to Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He has been elected from this district to the Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies, occupying during the Thirty-second, positions as Chairman of Committee on Labor and Manufacture, and on Committees on Fees, Salaries, Penitentiaries, Militia and Senatorial Apportionment. He has the credit among his constituents and brother members of being one of the best workers for the State and National good. Our subject has recently erected two very fine business rooms in the Opera Block, Gibson, one occupied by himself in the hardware trade, on the same spot where he first began business in 1871. The first wife of Mr. Collier died in 1872; their only child died one week before the mother. He married for his second wife, in May, 1875, Miss Hattie McClure, daughter of B. H. McClure, one of Drummer Township's best known citisens. The result of this union has been two children. Mr. Collier is one of our best citisens, and has at all times been strictly identified with the general business and social interests of Gibson.

FRANC L. COOK, Paxton, son of Col. H. D. Cook, is the present State's Attorney, and one of the leading lawyers of Paxton.

and has at all times been strictly identified with the general business and social interests of Gibson.

FRANC L. COOK, Paxton, son of Col. H. D. Cook, is the present State's Attorney, and one of the leading lawyers of Paxton. His father, Col. Cook, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817, and was married to Johanna Hall, a native of that county, in 1840. They removed to McLean County, Ill., in 1858, and this has been their home, with the exception of some time passed in Woodford County. He was elected to the Legislature in 1860, and in 1862 entered the army as Captain in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and when mustered out bore the rank of Colonel. On his return from the army, he was re-elected to the Legislature, and shortly thereafter was appointed by the Governor Financial Agent for Illinois to settle claims of this State against the General Government. In this position he procured the payment of nearly all the amounts claimed, manifesting great business tact and ability. When the railroad and warehouse commission was organized under act of the Legislature, Col. Cook was appointed by Gov. Beveridge, a member of this board, and at its organization became the Chairman. This position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people until his death, which occurred in 1878. He left a wife, two daughters and two sons. Mrs. Cook and one son, Prof. John Cook, reside at Normal. The daughters, Mrs. A. Sample and Mrs. F. W. Gore, reside in Paxton. This is also the residence of the subject of our sketch, who was born at the old home in Oneida Ceunty, N. Y., in 1842. He came to Illinois with the family, and was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, as agent at Kappa, for four years. He was in the employ of this State at Washington, from 1866 to 1870, collecting soldiers' claims; he also served as Clerk of Committee on Foreign Affairs, Gen. Banks,

Chairman, United States House of Representatives; and as Clerk of Committee on Territories, Senator Cullom, Chairman. Mr. Cook was in the census office of 1870, having in charge Table No. 3, and supervising the pay of Marshals. He was educated Cook was in the census office of 1870, having in charge Table No. 3, and supervising the pay of Marshals. He was educated at Eureka and Knox Colleges, and graduated from the Columbia Law College at Washington, and admitted to the bar in 1871. He began the practice of his profession in Paxton in 1872. Mr. Cook has served as City Attorney one term, and, as before stated, is the present State's Attorney of Ford County. In 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Anderson, of Bloomington. She is a lady of excellent culture, as visitors to their pleasant home in Paxton can testify. ant home in Paxt

JOHN H. DUNGAN was among the first settlers of Fo JOHN H. DUNGAN was among the first settlers of Ford County, having settled on the southwest quarter of Section 13, Town 28, Range 7, now Drummer Township. He owned at one time, in addition to the homestead, the southeast quarter of Section 14. Our subject is a son of John R. and Ellenor Dungan, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1811, where they resided till death overtook them. John R. Dungan died at the age of sixty-five. His widow was aged eighty-four at the time of her death. Our subject was born in Jefferson County, Ind., and educated at South Hanover. In 1842, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Fay, of Portage County, Ohio, daughter of Hon. Basset Fay, of Massachusetts. His home was in sight of that of the late Hon. J. A. Garfield, with whom he volunteered to go to the war, but physical disability prevented was in sight of that of the late Hon. J. A. Garfield, with whom he volunteered to go to the war, but physical disability prevented the enlistment. He was one of the delegates from Portage County who nominated Garfield for the State Senate, his first public position. After being rejected as a soldier, Mr. Dungan concluded to remove to Ford County, Ill., and improve lands purchased by him in 1856. Thereupon in the fall of 1861, with his five motherless children, poor tools and little money, he located on the wild prairie. It was a hard life for the pioneer as for instance corn would be hauled to Paxton and sold for 10 cents a on the wild prairie. It was a hard life for the pioneer as for instance corn would be hauled to Paxton and sold for 10 cents a bushel, and cotton cloth purchased at 60 cents a yard, coffee, 40 to 60 cents a pound, and other necessaries in like proportion. On one occasion ten bushels of corn were traded for one bushel of wild gooseberries. Schools, churches, mills, etc. were few and far between. He contributed toward the building of the first mill and the first church at Paxton, and believes he has a little stock in nine other churches in the county. He has four children living, all married. Two reside in Kansas, the others in Iowa, and all in comfortable circumstances. One son, the youngest, died and was buried in Gibson Cemetery. He has a fine brick residence, large frame barn, extensive orchard and grove, and farm well hedged; he built the fourth house in the town of Gibson; has been engaged in the grain and seed business for fifteen years. Mr. Dungan, by reason of his age, has retired from active business, and calmly awaits the time when the final summons comes, and his remains are laid away in the Gibson Cemetery, where he has selected the place and erected a monument.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Paxton, was born in Tolland County, Conn., July, 1881, son of Rev. E. and B. (Herris) Dunham, natives of Tolland County, and both children of Revolutionary sires. Mr. Dunham received a New England school and academic education. At the age of twenty-two years, he went to Canada, where he practiced dentistry and obtained a medical education. From Canada he came to Loda, Iroquois Co., Ill., in 1861, and here continued the practice of dentistry for several years, and in 1875 started in the newspaper business, publishing the Loda Register, at Loda. Our subject had several adventures in the newspaper line during his earlier years. Mr. Dunham is at present publishing the Eastern Illinois Register, at Paxton, Ill., in connection with the Loda Register. He was twice married; first, to Miss Harriett McBurney, a native of Peterboro, Canada. She died in 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Dunham was again married, on this occasion to Elisabeth G. Knapp, a native of Memphis, Tenn. Dunham received a New England school and academic education.

Miss Harriett McBurney, a native of Peterboro, Canada. She died in 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Dunham was again married, on this occasion to Elizabeth G. Knapp, a native of Memphis, Tenn.

MERTON DUNLAP, Paxton, was born at Leyden, Cook Co., Ill., October 18, 1845, and has always lived in this State. He is a son of Hon. M. L. and Emeline (Pieroe) Dunlap, natives of New York State, but who came to Illinois in 1836. Our subject's father was a well-known and successful fruit grower and nurseryman. For twenty-two years he was the agricultural correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, over the nom de plume of "Rural," and for many years editor of the Illinois Farmer. He held many offices of trust, and was a member of the State Legislature when his county (Cook) had but four members. The family removed to Champaign County in 1857, where the father died in 1875. The mother still lives at the old homestead at Savoy, with which is connected one of the largest orchards in the State. Merton received his early education in the public schools, subsequently attending the Illinois College at Jacksonville. He has a practical knowledge of the German language, having spoken it from childhood. On attaining his majority, he became a member of the nursery firm of M. L. Dunlap & Sons, Champaign County, where he continued until 1872, when he removed to Patton Township, Ford County, and there engaged in the same business. In 1878, the question of excessive charges by the railroads agitated the farmers and business men of the State. Mr. Dunlap took an active interest in this issue, becoming Secretary of the Patton Township Farmers' Club, and also Secretary of the Ford County Farmers' Association. In August of that year, he was, to his great surprise, and without any solicitation on his part, nominated for County Clerk. There were several candidates before the convention for that office, and no one having a majority, Mr. Dunlap, who was Secretary of the convention, was taken up and nominated almost unanimously. He was elected in the following Nov

no opposition in his own party, and at his third election his political opponents made no nominations against him, and placed his name upon their tickets. This indorsement by the people, without regard to party, was a recognition of Mr. Dunlap's ability and fidelity as a public officer. During a service of ten years in his position as County Clerk, he has collected and paid into the county treasury fees amounting to more than \$7,000 above the allowance for salary. In 1880, the Board of Supervisors, recognising the increase of the business of his office, and as a matter of justice, voted to him the sum of \$500 per year as clerk hire for the two remaining years of that term. His salary having been, as usual, fixed previous to his election, Mr. Dunlap declined to accept this extra allowance, but continued to pay his assistants out of his own salary. This action on his part the more firmly settled the public confidence already so strongly manifested in him. Immediately following his second election, expecting to retire from public office at the close of that term, Mr. Dunlap began the study of law with Alfred Sample, Eaq., employing all his spare hours at night in pursuit of his studies. In 1880, he was examined and admitted to the practice of the law by the Supreme Court of this State, standing fourth in a class of thirty-three. Feeling that his entire services are due the people so long preme Court of this State, standing fourth in a class of thirty, three. Feeling that his entire services are due the people so long preme Court of this State, standing fourth in a class of thirty-three. Feeling that his entire services are due the people so long as he occupies his present official position, he has declined to make any effort to build up a law practice. Mr. Dunlap is a Methodist, having attended that church from youth, and for many years has been Superintendent of the Paxton Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. He is a member and Secretary of the Paxton School Board. His tastes are of a literary character, and pal Sunday School. He is a member and Secretary of the Paxton School Board. His tastes are of a literary character, and his library, where he spends nearly all of his leisure time, is quite large and very carefully selected. His chief pleasure is to be at home with his family. He married, September 26, 1867, Miss Mattie L. Beecher, a native of Connecticut, but more recently a resident of Champaign County, Ill. They have had three children—Harry, Edith and Cora. Edith, a bright child and of amiable disposition, died in 1881. Harry graduated, June, 1884, from the Paxton High School, where Cora is still a pupil. Naturally obliging and accommodating, a true gentleman in all his relations with the public, putting forth every effort for the proper discharge of his official duties, Merton Dunlap is deservedly one of the most popular men ever called upon to devote his time and talents to the public welfare.

GEORGE S. EGGLESTON, lumber dealer, Gibson, son of Abram and Sally (Hoskins) Eggleston, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 25, 1838. In 1867, in Brooklyn, N. Y., he was united in marriage with Josephine Gerald, of Randolph, Mass. They have had five children—Warren N. (died in Gibson in 1882), Elbert Lynn, Myron Lee, Forrest C. and Wyvil Walker.

Mass. They have had five children—Warren N. (died in Gibson in 1882), Elbert Lynn, Myron Lee, Forrest C. and Wyvil Walker.

MATTHEW ELLIOTT (deceased) was born March 4, 1799, in the District of Columbia. When about twenty-one years old, he came West to Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1850; then came to Ford County, Ill. (then Vermilion), and entered land in the southeast quarter of Section 25, and moved his family here from Ohio in the spring of 1852. He purchased the home place-of Benjamin Stites, who entered the land and made the first improvements where Franklin Holloway now lives, in Button Township. Mr. Elliott died August 23, 1881. They have a family of five children. W. H. H. Elliott owns and resides on the old home place. Mrs. Annie Elliott, widow of Matthew Elliott, and mother of W. H. H., is still living at the ripe old age of seventy-four, and makes her home in Champaign City, Ill.

JOSEPH P. GRAHAM, Roberts, is the youngest and only JOSEPH P. GRAHAM, Roberts, is the youngest and only surviving son of A. B. and Louisa (Cole) Graham. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 13, 1859. He moved with his perents to Warren County, Ill., in 1866, and to Ford County in 1867, settling on Section 20. Here the subject of this sketch and his father own a finely improved farm of 200 acres, pleasantly situated two miles from Roberts. Two years ago they erected their handsome residence (a sketch of which is ago they erected their handsome residence (a sketch of which is shown in this work), the finest house in Lyman Township, beautifully located on a natural elevation commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Mr. Graham is Town Clerk of Lyman, and in all his business transactions has ever proven himself honorable and trustworthy, and one of the active and

himself honorable and trustworthy, and one of the active and progressive farmers of this county.

DAVID W. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Gibson City, is a son of David and Sarah (Skeed) Green; born in Rose County, Ohio, August 1, 1827. His parents settled in this county October 5, 1870, and he came seven days later. On August 15, 1851, he was united in marriage with Augusta Hynes in Rose County, Ohio. They have thirteen children—Herbert, Melvina, Julia, John, Victoria, George, Anna, Lincoln, Emma, Ella, Wilbert,

HENRY C. HALL, grain dealer, Paxton, was born in Fountain County, Ind., October 10, 1841, son of James D. and Eliza (Wisman) Hall, former a native of Ross County, Ohio, latter of Virginia. At the age of three years, our subject moved with his parents to Warren County, where they remained four years; then came to Ford County, Ill., settling at Henderson's Grove, in Button Township. Henry C. was educated in the public schools, and in the winter of 1860 began teaching school in the Campbell District, teaching in this and the Blanchard District until 1868. In 1861, he moved to Paxton, where he now resides, and in 1865 went into partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. D. & H. C. Hall. They bought grain and stock, shipping to Chicago. In 1871, Mr. Hall went into partnership with D. H. Snyder, of Gibson. They had the honor of shipping the first car of grain from that place to Chicago, also the first to ship over the L. E. & W. to Toledo. Hall & Snyder also shipped large

quantities of stock. In July, 1874, they sent forty car loads of cattle and hogs from Gibson to Chicago. Mr. Snyder withdrew from the firm in 1881, and Mr. T. Ross is now in company with Mr. Hall. They have the only elevator in Gibson. Our subject was married, October 10, 1872, to Mary H. Pierpont, daughter of Leonard Pierpont, and a native of Litchfield County, Conn. They have three children, all girls. Mr. Hall has held the office of Town Clerk three years, Township Treasurer eighteen years, and City Alderman four years. He is one of the prominent and reliable business men of Paxton.

ELI HARVEY, Sibley, was born on his father's farm in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1839. He received his education in a log schoolhouse. In 1857, he emigrated to Malden, Ill., where he resided on a farm until 1860, when he removed to Loda, Ill. Here he commenced a career as overseer of a large landed estate, a position he has held for twenty-two consecutive years. His position at Loda was overseer, general manager and paymaster of

position at Loda was overseer, general manager and paymaster of Adam Smith's 2,000-acre farm, a position he held until 1875, with the exception of the year 1867, when he came to Burr Oaks farm to oversee the planting of hedge fences of nearly 100 miles in extent, and as a fact worth mentioning here, Mr. 100 miles in extent, and as a fact worth mentioning here, Mr. Harvey put in the first hedge plant in Sullivant Township with his own hand. In 1875, he became overseer of the Burr Oaks farm, and has held that position to the present time. Mr. Harvey may be said to be in reality a self-made man. His education is a broad and generous one. His merits have been repeatedly recognized by his employers, and the people have held a continual claim upon him, as we find him holding the several positions of School Director for twelve consecutive years, Township Constable for six years, Overseer of Highways for six years. He was the first Town Clerk of Sullivant Township, which obtained its first organization through his efforts. He is one of our best citizens, and takes a pride in the advancement of all public interests.

public interests.

LESTER S. HEATH, hardware, Melvin, was born near

LESTER S. HEATH, hardware, Melvin, was born near Lockport, Will Co., Ill., February 14, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Achsah Heath, who settled in Will County in 1838. On December 28, 1870, our subject was united in marriage with Mary Jane Brown, of Joliet, Ill. They have four children—Harry Lester, Lizzie A., Amey B. and Joseph Rolla. Mr. Heath settled in Melvin in 1873.

JOHN F. G. HELMER, Paxton, Deputy Circuit Clerk, was born near the city of Ullrecehamn, Sweden, November 14, 1849. In 1867, he came to this country, settling in Paxton. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and latterly in the colleges at Grenna and Jonkoping, Sweden. In 1869, he entered the employ of S. D. Cooper, druggist, in this city, and remained here until 1881. He was appointed Coroner of Ford County from 1874 to 1878, which office he filled with satisfaction to all. In 1881, he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk under Weaver White, which position he still retains. He is also agent for the leading steamship lines to Europe. Mr.

Clerk under Weaver White, which position he still retains. He is also agent for the leading steamship lines to Europe. Mr. Helmer is very popular in this county, and is one of Paxton's prominent young men. He is considered to be the best penman among the county officers. He was married, June 4, 1879, to Augusta W. Frederickson, a native of Grenna, Sweden.

CHARLES E. HENDERSON. Samuel E. Henderson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia. He moved to Logan County, Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his days. He died in the winter of 1877, having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. Charles E. Henderson, the subject of our sketch, was born in Loudoun County, Va., February 3, 1825. He went with his parents to Ohio, and there remained until he became a young man, receiving such education as the times and locality afforded. In 1850, he went overland to California, remaining three years, then returned to his old home in fornia, remaining three years, then returned to his old home in Ohio, where he was married, May 23, 1854, to Miss Ann Boggs, daughter of William Boggs, one of the early settlers of Logan County, Ohio, and a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. He died County, Ohio, and a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. He died at the age of eighty-two at his old home in Logan County, Ohio, where he had lived for more than fifty years. In 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson came to Decatur, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business until 1858, when they again returned to their old home in Logan County, Ohio. Here they remained until 1865, when he located in Ford County, where he has engaged in various avocations, chiefly farming and dealing in stocks. He was ene of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Paxton in 1871. Upon his present home farm in Patton Township is a station of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad called Henderson Station, where our subject has a store and commodious grain Station, where our subject has a store and commodious grain house and telegraph office. The store and office of the railroad are under the management of his son Harry.

JAMES OSCAR HUGHES, pharmacist, Gibson, son of JAMES OSCAR HUGHES, pharmacist, Gibson, son of

JAMES OSCAR HUGHES, pharmaciat, Gibson, son of Lewis H. and Elizabeth Jane Hughes, was born in Woodford County, Ill., April 29, 1849. On August 13, 1873, he was united in marriage with Emma G. Livingston, at Ureka, Ill. They have one child—Walter Guy. Mr. Hughes came to this county in 1875, and in 1878 the firm of Hughes & Thompson succeeded J. R. Lott, druggist. In August, 1882, Mr. Hughes bought the interest of his partner, S. A. Thompson, since which time he has conducted the drug business alone.

JAMES KEMP, Kempton, P. O. son of Wright and Elizabeth Kemp, was born in Kendall County, Ill., November 24, 1853, and came to Ford County with his parents in 1866. He was united in marriage with Carrie M. Switzer July 31, 1877, at a place called Eldridgeville, Kankakee Co., Ill. They have three children—Mary B., Ada E., Myrtie E. Mr. Kemp lives on Section 1, Sullivan Township, Livingston County, about a half mile west from the old home.

mile west from the old home.

WRIGHT KEMP, now residing in Kankakee City, Ill.,

was one of the early settlers in Rogers Township, Ford County, having settled on Section 31, in March, 1866. He is a son of John and Betty Kemp, and was born March 18, 1823, in Newtonmore, Cheshire, England. On January 22, 1843, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Butterworth, in Middleton, England. In the year 1848, he bade adieu to his wife and three children and set sail for America, landing in New Orleans after a voyage of seven weeks from Liverpool. After a time, he made his way to Kendall County, Ill., where he had an uncle, for whom he engaged to work by the month as a farm hand. The following year he wrote for his wife and family to come to him, and in due time Mrs. Kemp with two children (one child having died since his departure from home) landed in New York, and by way of the canal and the lakes reached Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., where the re-union of husband and father with wife and family took place, A farm was rented in Kendall County, on which they settled, and for many years farmed on shares as renters. About the beginning of the war, Mr. Kemp purchased a farm, and paid a considerable money down. His corn crop was immense that year, and could not be marketed at more than 15 cents per bushel, which so discouraged him that he permitted the land to go back to the owner before him. This farm he rented one year, and an early frost materially injured the corn, yet what was marketable was sold for more than \$1 per bushèl. The next year, he lived on a farm in Grundy County, near Nettle Creek. He purchased 160 acres of land on what is known as Grand Prairie, Ford County, and in the winter of 1865–66, he hauled lumber for a house and other buildings to be put up the following spring. On March 1, 1866, the family, with household goods and stock, left neighbors and friends in Grandy County for the new home in Ford. The roads were in a terrible condition, and streams were overflowing their banks. The journey was by way of Dwight, across the unbroken prairie, till they reached the residence of Mr. Shoemak three miles from the location of their new home, where the family remained till the father and Mr. Shoemaker had built the new house, known far and wide in its day as the large white house. Some two or three years after this, he purchased 120 acres lying opposite, at \$12.50 per acre. The town of Kempton, a station on the Kankakee & Southwestern Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad was laid out by Mr. Kemp in 1878, and so named in his honor as he materially advanced the interests of the residents of this section by securing right of way through Rogers Township. He afterward purchased 320 acres of land west of Kempton, in Livingston County, on which his sons John and James now reside. Mr. Kemp purchased a house and lot in Kankakee in 1883, where he now lives with wife and youngest boy, Wright E., enjoying rest as only those can that have labored hard and earned it. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp were the parents of the following children: Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth Ann, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, James, John, Francis C. and Wright E. The eldest daughter married, and lives in Newton County, Ind., where Mr. Kemp purchased 160 acres of land. The second daughter, Hannah, married Henry Benson in 1869; they live five miles east of the old home. The third daughter married John Clayton, and lived but about one year. In 1877, the oldest son married, and lives one-half mile west of the home place. November 24, 1879, the second son married, and lives one and one-half miles southwest of the old home. Francis C. is a merchant in Kempton.

Kempton.

FRANK G. LOHMAN, Roberts, the present Superintendent of Schools in Ford County, was born January 7, 1849, in Watertown, Wis.; son of Krank and Sophia (Vick) Lohman. The subject of our sketch received his education in the Northwestern University at Watertown, and after finishing his studies there he began teaching school, continuing at it for many years. In July, 1869, Mr. Lohman left Wisconsin and came to Ford County, settling on a farm in Patton Township, where he carried on the business of farming for several years. In 1875, he began teaching school again, and has been connected with school work in this county since. In 1882, he was elected by the citizens to fill the office of County Superintendent of Schools. This office he still holds, having given entire satisfaction to the people. August 22, 1878, Mr. Lohman was united in marriage with Miss Florence B. McCann, a native of Henry County, Ill. This union has been blessed with two children. Mr. Lohman is at present making his home in Roberts, this county.

ALEXANDER McELROY, Paxton, was born October 27, 1836, in Greene County, Ohio. He attended the common school and labored on a farm until fourteen years of age, when the death of both of his parents occurred. From that time until December, 1855, he attended the private and high schools of his native county, and then entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1857. Horace Mann was President of the latter institution during the time Mr. McElroy was a pupil there. The subject of this sketch came to Monmouth, Ill., in April, 1857, and there read law with J. G. Madden until August, 1859. He removed to Paxton in November of the same year, forming a partnership with Nathan Simons, then County Clerk. Mr. McElroy was admitted to the FRANK G. LOHMAN, Roberts, the present Superintend

J. G. Madden until August, 1859. He removed to Paxton in November of the same year, forming a partnership with Nathan Simons, then County Clerk. Mr. McEiroy was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1861. Subsequently he held partnership with John F. Voes and George Toms. In 1875, he moved on a farm near Paxton on account of poor health and other causes, where he remained until June, 1878. In the spring of the latter year he was elected Justice of the Peace for Patton Township, and was re-elected to the same office in 1881. Mr. McElroy and Mary E. Hanley were united in marriage, January 10, 1865. They have two children—John H. and Matgaret G.; the latter is usually known by the pet name of Daisey.

Alexander McElroy is highly respected as a citizen, and as an official he has the entire confidence of his constituents.

M. K. McDOWELL, live stock, etc., Gibson, a son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Keeney) MoDowell, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., April 18, 1841, and settled with his parents in Livingston County, Ill., in 1848. On September 27, 1866, he was united in marriage with Mary Morgan, of Strawn, Livingston County. They have two children—Frank B. and Thomas C. Mr. McDowell settled in Gibson in 1873.

FRANK C. McDOWELL, live stock, etc., Gibson, a son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Keeney) McDowell, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., March 16, 1889; was united in marriage with Laura Morgan, of Strawn, Ill., March 29, 1871. They had one child, Stellie, who died February 8, 1876. Mr. McDOwell settled in Gibson in 1873.

McDOWELL BROS. This firm was formed in 1866, and has continued uninterruptedly to this time. This firm have during the time been engaged in farming, buying and selling stock and butchering. For thirteen years past, their business has been dealing in live stock and butchering exclusively. This is the oldest firm in this line of business in the city.

HUGH MEHARRY was born in Connersville, Penn., February 12, 1797, and the next year moved with his parents to Adams County, Ohio, where he resided until 1828, when he married Miss Susan Ambrose, and afterward moved to Montgomery County, Ind., near Shawnee Mound, where he and his new bride settled for life. By industry and economy, and the great opportunity then offered for buying cheap lands of a very superior quality, he amassed a large fortune. His father died before he left Ohio. About two years after the son moved to Indiana, his mother also moved from Ohio with six more sons and one daughter, and settled at Shawnee Mound, near Hugh's. The brothers and sisters all married and settled in the neighborhood, and like their brother Hugh were very prosperous, and became wealthy, notwithstanding their large donations to churches, colbefore he left Ohio. About two years after the son moved to Indians, his mother also moved from Ohio with six more sons and one daughter, and settled at Shawnee Mound, near Hugh's. The brothers and sisters all married and settled in the neighborhood, and like their brother Hugh were very prosperous, and became wealthy, notwithstanding their large donations to churches, colleges and other benevolent institutions. Prominent among his philanthropic deeds, was the endowing of a professorship in the Central Tennessee College, Nashville. He contributed largely in the building and endowing of the Asbury, now the DePouw College, of Greencastle, Ind., and the Wesleyan University of Bloomington, Ill. When this part of Illinois was comparatively new. Hugh Meharry came out here and secured a large amount of land. On his first trip through this part of Illinois, which is now Ford County, he remained over night at Ten Mile Grove with John Crothers, in a log house yet standing on the farm now owned by John M. Hanley, Esq. During the evening he got into conversation with Mr. Crothers, and Mr. Meharry made some inquiry about the health, and the morals generally of the people. Crothers became excited, and jumped up and slapping is hands together, said: "I have lived here for sixteen years, and I thank God I have never had a preacher or doctor in my house." He l.ke his father raised a large family, all the members of which he settled in Illinois on good farms, excepting one son and daughter, the former owning and occupying the old homested at Shawnee Mound, and the latter, to whom he gave 1,400 acres of land near Ambia, Ind.

Meharry while on a visit to his son-in law, Rev. John A. Kumler, Bement, Ill. His remains were then when the settled in the farmily cemetery at Shawnee Mound, Ind. He was an active, faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty-nine years, and died in the full assurance that he was going to join loved ones who were safely landed on the other shore. Truly it can be said of him in

pany with Mr. Kinnear in this city, which continued until May, 1883, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual agreement, Mr. Kinnear removing to Seattle, Washington Territory. Mr. Moffett is now associated with Judge Tipton, of Bloomington. In 1881, he was elected City Attorney of Paxton, which office he filled for two years. In April, 1878, he was married to Martha S. Gray, daughter of Samuel Gray, of Loda, Ill. The father of our subject died in Paxton in 1879, his mother resides in this place. place. Mr. Moffett is a young man of integrity, industry and

place. Mr. Moffett is a young man of integrity, industry and of unquestionable ability.

JOHN A. MONTELIUS, Piper City, real estate and grain merchant, is one of the prominent and popular business men of Ford County, well and favorably known to the public for his innate integrity of character, and his firmness in the advocacy of all good principles conducive to a high moral standard and a religious life. He was born in Union County, Penn., May 29, 1814. Here he passed the days of his youth, and when eighteen years old began clerking in a store at Center Hall, Penn. Subsequently he was in the employ of a National Bank in Philadelphis. In 1866, he left Pennsylvania and came to Illinois, locating at Piper City, Ford County, and with Dr. Piper opened the second general store in the new village. In 1873, he engaged in the banking business, and started the Piper City Bank, which he continued with good success until 1878, when he sold out to George Campbell. Since then Mr. Montelius has turned his attention principally to the real estate business, and is at the present time the largest land owner in the county, owning over 4,000 acres. He, in company with his brother, Edward, is conducting an agricultural warehouse, and they are also engaged in the grain business. In 1867, Mr. Montelius was united in marriage with Miss Kate Gast, a native of Pennsylvania. The result of this union has been a family of six children, five of whom are living. Our subject has one of the finest places in Piper City, and is one of her most valued citisens.

DAVID PATTON (deceased) was born in Ross Co., Ohio, December 20, 1815. Thomas Patton, father of David, emigrated to Vigo or Parke Counties, Ind., when David was about three years old. They remained there only a few years. In 1823, the family moved to Fountain County, Ind., where Thomas Patton died. December 10, 1844, David was married to Miss Jane Cade, daughter of William Cade, who settled in Fountain County in 1828. November 2, 1854, David Patton came to Illinois and settled in Button T unquestionable ability.

JOHN A. MONTELIUS, Piper City, real estate and grain

his native city, was terminated by the financial failure of persons for whom his father had indorsed, and he, at the early age of thirteen, was thrown on his own resources. He went to the city of New York, and began life for himself as the driver of a milk wagon. After six months, he obtained a situation as clerk in a grocery store, which he held until the spring of 1880. He then sought fortune in the western part of New York, then "out West." Reaching Palmyra, he found himself without a dollar, and then for three months recruited his finances by chopping wood and clearing lands. Moving on to Ridgway, he continued with his ax, and while but a boy made his mark on some of the best farms of that township. On the 19th of November, 1831, he began clerking for H. Francis, at Ridgeway. By industry and frugality, fortune's servants, he here laid the foundation of his ample fortune, which classes him, if not now, certainly will, with his energy and promised lease of life, among the millionaires. With the slow earnings of his position invested in the then cheap lands of that district, he began to as ume the responsibilities of, and to take a lead in real life by, first, joining himself, in 1836, in the holy bonds of matrimony to Maria B. Whitaker, a native of Norfolk, England; second, after a ten years' clerkship, by becoming a full partner in she business in 1841, and finally, in 1848, sole proprietor, in which capacity he conducted a very auccessful business until 1851, when he sold a one-half interest to a brother, and the whole in 1856, thus closing his career as a merchant. In the same year, the Medina & Alabama Plank Road Company, having lost heavily on the same, Mr. Pells purchased that part leading from Ridgeway to Medina, binding himself to re-build it, and to save the company harmless from its obligations under its charter. This he did against the judgment of all, who thought that the nature of the ground was such that the cost of construction and maintenance would be a ruinous venture. However, he re-built it thorough manner, and at great expense. It soon was recognized as one of the best roads in the State, there probably not being more than one equal, that between Albany and Troy. This he operated until the charter expired in 1881, it paying a handsome yearly revenue from the beginning. In 1856 he journeyed westward, and, in company with R. R. Murdock and Leander Britt, purchased and laid out Prospect City, now Paxton. He

secured, in 1859, the organisation of Ford County, and in the same year the choice of Paxton by ballot to be the county seat. He gave much of his time, energy and means to the town he had founded, and many of its best features of business enterprise, churches and schools are due largely to his good judgment and liberal support. In 1876, during a period of rest and recreation at Petoskey, Mich., he became impressed with the salubrious climate, the fertile soil, and the general attractiveness of the situation, and, guided by his sound judgment, invested in some 18,000 acres of land. He has since seen the county in which it was located, Emmet, grow from a wilderness, inhabited by 100 whites and 1,100 Indians in 1875, to 7,000 whites and 800 Indians in 1880, and now there are about 12,000 whites. The extension of the G. R. & I. R. R. northward in 1882 passed near the center of Mr. Pells' tract of land, and a flourishing little village, named in honor of its proprietor Pellston, is situated on the same. There were born to William and Maria B. Pells three children, two of whom only survive—Hannah W., wife of Col. Charles Bogardus, of Paxton, with whom Mr. Pells makes his home, and Edgar Z. Pells, of Ridgeway, N. Y. This truly happy union was severed after a continuance of only nine years by the death of the wife and mother, and since that sad event almost forty years ago, Mr. Pells has made the memory of her, who was the partner and solace of his early trials, the companion of his old age. Such is the biography of one whom Ford County delights to honor; a man of sterling integrity, with a heart that is moved by generous impulses, a purse well filled, that opens to the cry of the needy, letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth, and with a judgment clear and correct. He is a man with a strong sense of duty, a perception that grasps the future, a will that argues and works out its cause, and a mind that grows with its problem. He is a faithful husband, a loving father, and a successful business man.

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with a judgment clear and correct. He is a man with a strong sense of duty, a perception that grasps the future, a will that argues and works out its cause, and a mind that grows with its problem. He is a faithful husband, a loving father, and a successful business man.

JAMES W. RAMSAY, Piper City, the efficient and popular Scheriff of Ford County, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1847. His father, William C. Ramsay, was a native of Adams County, Ohio, and settled ten miles northwest of Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.; he was married to Mary Jane Baldridge, a native of Adams County, Ohio. The result of this union was nine children, eight now living. James W., or "Will," as he is familiarly called, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, Company K, 100-day men, in 1864, from Pontiac, Livingston County. In 1868, he was married to Mary E. Henry, a native of Ashland County, Ohio. This union has been blessed with a family of five children, one of whom is dead. After his marriage, our subject lived two years in Livingston County, and then moved to Piper City, also was Deputy Sheriff under S. B. Lyman for eight years, and upon the later retiring from office, he was elected to fill his place as Sheriff of Ford County in father died in 1867 in Chatsworth, Ill., and was buried in Piper City, where his widow now resides. Mr. Ramsay is a very popular man in this county, having won the confidence of all by his strict attention to business and duty. As an officer, he is efficient and thorough, discharging all duties promptly and fearlessly. He makes the Sheriff's office what it should be, the protector of right and punisher of wrong.

EDWIN RICE, deceased, was born in Worcester County, Masa, December 21, 1826, and afterward resided at Ashburnham, Masa, where Mrs. Rice died February 26, 1848. In this small how England Village, our subject grew up to manhood. He attended an scademy at New Ipswich, and later in Oxford, Mass, there is the part of the protect

without family, he and his genial wife have at all times extended the hospitality of their roof to the deserving and needy. For sev-eral years, Mr. Rice was an invalid, and had been a great suf-ferer at times. He died April 24, 1884, after two months' illness

forer at times. He died April 24, 1884, after two months' illness and intense suffering.

ALFRED SAMPLE, so well known to the citizens of Central Illinois as having attained to honorable distinction in the legal profession, was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 27, 1846. His parents were James Sample, a native of Kentucky, and Jane (Beard) Sample, who was a native of Virginia. His father, recently deceased, was a farmer and stock-dealer, and engaged in railroad business, and was well known in the Western country as an upright man and an excellent citizen. Our subject received his early training on the farm and at the country school, which he attended until about eleven years of age, when he gave to agricultural pursuits his entire attention. In the year 1857, he removed with his parents to Livingston County, Ill. November, 1868, Mr. Sample, although but sixteen years of age, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and immediately went into active service. He was in Gen. Sherman's campaign and march to Atlanta. In, the battle of Resaca, he was severely and at that time supposed to be mortally wounded. He was shot in both arms and breast, on account of which, being unfitted for duty, he was honorably discharged December 6, 1864. On returning from the army, he entered Eureks College, where he remained three years, going thence to Monmouth, where he completed his education, having taken a special course in both colleges and having given special attention to the classics and mathematics. While at college, he taught school at different intervals during vacations, and for one year after leaving college. Mr. Sample then began the study of law under the instruction of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, then of Peoria, but now of Washington, D. C., which he continued until 1871, when he was admitted to the bar. During the same year, he came to Paxton, where he has since practiced with marked success, building up an enviable reputation as a lawyer and an active and enterprising citizen. Mr. and intense suffering.

ALFRED SAMPLE, so well known to the citizens of Cen public in our late war. They have one daughter—Florence I. Sample. Mr. Sample has accumulated a handsome property, and, besides his home in Paxton, possesses other lands in his county. Mr. Sample has won distinction as an attorney in railroad matters. A brief sketch of some of the more important cases will not be out of place here. During the discussion by the people of the railroad law providing for a rate of 3 cents per mile for passenger travel on roads of the class of the Illinois Central, two citizens of Ludlow were ejected from the train because they declined to pay the 4 cents per mile demanded by the company. They secured the services of Mr. Sample, who was satisfied that the company was clearly in the wrong, and that there were continual violations of this law—in fact, the companies paid no attention to it. Shortly after this, a public meeting was held by the citizens of Paxton, at which resolutions were adopted requesting Mr. Sample to take steps for the enforcement of this law. After corresponding with the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Mr. Sample, in his usual energetic way, began the preliminary work. A meeting was again held at Paxton, the Commissioners being present. Becoming satisfied that a vigorous prosecution of all violations of this law would speedily follow, the railroad companies decided to reduce their charges to the legal requirement, which has since that time been followed. After this, the Commissioners were troubled by the east and west lines utterly disregarding the law as to unjust discriminations on freight rates. The companies claimed that such lines as extended out of the State were not bound by the law, and defied the Commissioners. Bailey & Swannell, of Gilman, Ill., manufacturers, were discriminated against in shipping to New York City, a higher rate being charged from Gilman than from Peoria, a city eighty miles farther from New York.

The Commissioners decided to make this a test case, and suit was brought by the Attorney General in the Circuit Court of Iroquois Count

gun in the Ford County Circuit Court. The court held that the statute did not apply to transportation from within, but without the State, and sustained a demurrer to the declaration, from which Mr. Sample appealed to the Supreme Court. This court promptly decided against the railroad company, and sustained the law in its application to the above case of discrimination. The case was brought back, tried on its merits, the court deciding in favor of the people and fining the defendant. From this, the company took an appeal to the Supreme Court, when the decision of the lower court was affirmed, Judge Walker filing a most elaborate, able and exhaustive opinion in the case.

HIRAM SIBLEY. It is not proposed in this sketch to place before the reader a detailed history of the career of this public-spirited man. That would require a volume in itself.

Hiram Sibley was born in North Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass., February 6, 1807. He remained there until sixteen years of age, and then came to Western New York and resided three years in Lima, Livingston County. He then removed to Manager the County of the Hiram Sibley was born in North Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass., February 6, 1807. He remained there until sixteen years of age, and then came to Western New York and resided three years in Lima, Livingston County. He then removed to Mendon, where he established a manufacturing village now known as Sibleyville. He successfully managed a foundry and machine shop in that village for a number of years, and in 1943 was elected Sheriff, at which time he removed to Rochester. It is a fact well known that the chief movers of the organization of the Western Union Telegraph resided in Rochester City, and it seems that Mr. Sibley conceived the project, and was the first President. He was the first to advocate the construction of the trans-continental line of telegraph. Upon proposing this scheme, it met with disfavor from his associates in this city, whereupon he went to New York, and calling a meeting of telegraph men, laid before them his plan for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by electricity. A committee was appointed by the meeting to report upon the proposed plap, and they reported as follows: First, that it was next to impossible to construct such a line; second, that if accomplished, the Indian, would destroy the line in the Territories, and lastly, that it would not be a paying enterprise. That was the decision rendered by the assembled wisdom of all the prominent telegraph men in New York City, Cyrus W. Field and Peter Cooper among the number. They, together, endeavored to persuade Mr. Sibley to drop the whole scheme as one utterly impracticable. He replied with his characteristic promptness that he should take the evening train for Washington and endeavor to get an appropriation for the construction of the line, and that it should be built if he had to do it alone. He went to Washington alone, and in spite of all obstacles obtained the necessary legislation. The line was constructed and the results show it was a grand conception. Mr. Sibley was President of the Western Union, he has been largely engaged in the York. He has about \$1,000,000 invested in his business in Chicago. Mr. Sibley is a man who is greatly interested in education. He is one of the Trustees of Cornell University; he founded and endowed the Sibley College of mechanical arts at Ithaca, at a cost of \$100,000; also Sibley Hall, Library and Museum, which he presented to the Rochester University, at Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Sibley also manifests deep interest in all matters of charity and hencyclence and has given largely to various ester, N. Y. Mrs. Sibley also manifests deep interest in all matters of charity and benevolence, and has given largely to various charitable institutions throughout the country. She has ever cherished with tenderest recollection the place of her nativity, and a few years since erected in her native village, North Adams, Mass., St. John's Episcopal Church, at a cost of \$25,000. This fine church edifice stands upon the spot where both Mr. and Mrs. Sibley were born. Although past threescore and ten, Mr. Sibley still retains the natural vigor of a hardy New England constitution, and the same active and untiring interest in his large and varied business affairs, which has characterized him through life.

stitution, and the same active and untiring interest in his large and varied business affairs, which has characterized him through life.

NORMAN E. STEVENS, Paxton, was born in Portage County, Ohio, April 25, 1834. He lived at Franklin Mills (now Kent) in that county until fifteen years old, and then went to Oberlin, Ohio, attending a preparatory school for nearly two years. At the end of that time he became a printer's apprentice in the office of the Elyria (Ohio) Courier. That office being destroyed by fire some months afterward, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and served in the same capacity in the office of the Daily Forest City, edited by Joseph Medill, now of the Chicago Tribune, for about a year, then changed to the Free Democrat. These two papers were afterward merged, making what is now the Cleveland Leader. In this office our subject completed his trade as printer, and in 1852 removed to Ashtabula County, where he purchased the Ashtabula County Democrat, which he sold in 1854, and went to Watertown, Wis., where he became a partner in the firm of Rose & Stevens, publishers of the Chronicle, supporting Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President. In August, 1857, Mr. Stevens removed to Minnesota, where he established the Wabasha Herald, and successfully conducted it for eight years. In January, 1865, he located at Paxton, and established the Record, which he has published since, with the loss of but two issues. In 1879, he was elected to serve in the Thirty-first General Assembly of Illinois, the only time in his life he was ever a candidate for office of any description other than some municipal position filled only as a matter of duty to the public. Mr. Stevens was married to Ada H. McMillen, in Watertown, Wis., March 19, 1857, and, during his residence in Minnesota, two sons—Edgar N. and H. Arthur—his only children —were born, both now living. Edgar N., the oldest, being a partner with him in the publication of the Record.

DANIEL C. STONER (deceased) was born November 27, 1808, near Frederickt

County, receiving \$15 a month. This was the first money he ever carned. In 1828, he left Ohio and moved to Lauramie Township, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., and began improving a 200-acre farm. In the summer of 1850, he came through this section of the country on a prospecting tour, and being well pleased with the lands in this county, he took up the identical farm of 747 acres in Sections 8, 4, 9 and 10, Range 9, Patton. He moved his family onto this farm in the fall of 1851. Our subject was married, July 6, 1838, to Susan Abel, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father settled in La Fayette, Ind., in 1831, and worked at his trade of merchant tailor. This union was blessed with seven children, four now living—John F., who resides at the old homestead; Barbara Ann, wife of N. B. Day; Minerva C., wife of William Perduc, of Paxton; and Rebecca J., wife of Calvin C. Robinson, living in Kansas. Mr. Stoner was Captain of the State militia, and during an Indian scare at La Fayette in 1838, he, with his men, were ordered to La Fayette, and after remaining there several days, the scare having vanished, they returned home. For many years, our subject has figured but little in public life, but in the early days of the county, he played a conspicuous part in the creation of the county, was appointed the first Assessor of Ford County and was elected the first County Tressurer. Mr. Stoner departed this life September 21, 1832; his wife, Susan, died in March of the same year. Thus, one by one, the pioneer settlers of Ford County are passing away, and in a few years there will not be left one to tell the story of the early settlements. Mr. Stoner was an honorable and enterprising citizen, and the Stoner family justly ranks among the representative families of Ford County.

John F. Stoner, Patton Township, eldest son of Daniel C., was born December 23, 1834. He was educated at the Wesleyan University in Bloomington. In November, 1838, he was married to Sarah Perdue, a native of Virginia. They have one child—a daughter. John F. Stoner wa

markets.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER WESTROPE, bookseller, Gib-

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WESTROPE, bookseller, Gibson, was born in Morgan County, Ill., January 28, 1836, and is a son of John and Sarah Westrope. He was united in marriage with Lucy Ettie Smith at Scottville, Ill., in 1859. They have four children—Leora Bell, Mary Ettie, Louis Everest and Cora Addie. Mr. Westrope settled in this county January 23, 1873. WEAVER WHITE, Paxton, one of the most popular of our county officials, was born March 28, 1849, in Adams County, Ohio. When three years of age, he with his parents removed to the western part of McLean County, Ill., where they remained until the fall of 1864, when the family came to Ford County. Mr. White was reared on a farm and became thoroughly versed in the western part of McLean County, Ill., where they remained until the fall of 1864, when the family came to Ford County. Mr. White was reared on a farm and became thoroughly versed in this honorable calling. He graduated from the Paxton Graded Schools when sixteen years of age. He then attended the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign two years, obtaining the honorary scholarship of Ford County on a public competitive examination. Mr. White taught school some two years with marked success at Drummer's Grove and vicinity, going to Gibson on the construction of the railroad through that part of the county. He built the fifth house in that place. For about one year he was in the employ of Messrs. Hall & Snyder in the grain business. The political campaign of 1872 was notable in this county on account of a very exciting contest for the office of Circuit Clerk and Recorder, there being four candidates—two Republicans, one Independent and one Democrat. Mr. White, although unacquainted with the ways of politicians, was elected, and his record as an officer proves the selection to have been wisely made. He was again chosen in 1880 to fill the same position, his majority showing the strong confidence that his faithful services had given the people. During the time he had been Circuit Clerk, in addition to raising the amount necessary to carry on the office, he has turned into the county treasury several thousand dollars. He was married to Arabella Davis, September 26, 1870, and their home is made happy by two unusually bright children—Arthur W. and Mabel. Mr. White, although very quiet and unassuming in manner, has a very strong hold on the confidence of the citizens of the county, which he has earned by devoting his time to the conscientious discharge of his official duties. He is a great lover of home and family. A careful and extensive reader, his library is well chosen, none but the best of books being admitted. Nothing greater can be said of any man in public life than this—he is faithful to duty and



thoroughly reliable. His father, Patterson White, who since 1864 has lived near Paxton until his death, which occurred in 1880, bore an excellent name. His mother, one sister and four brothers still reside in this county. The superior character of the parents is well maintained by every one of their children. CHARLES HOWARD YEOMANS, Gibson, was born near Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., December 2, 1846. His father, James Yeomans, was of Scotch descent, and his mother, Sarah (Redfield) Yeomans, was a daughter of Hon. J. G. Redfield, of Delhi, N. Y., and a lineal decendant of the family of Theophilus and Priscilla Redfield, who came over in the "Mayflower." and landed with the other pilgrims on the memorable Theophilus and Priscilla Redfield, who came over in the "May-flower," and landed with the other pilgrims on the memorable "Plymouth Rock." Mr. Yeomans may be considered as one of the old residents of Illinois, coming to this State with his parents when only four years old, and when there were but forty miles of railroad in the State. He was reared on the farm in De Kalb and Kane Counties until he was fourteen years old, when he struck out in the first really independent move of his life, and from which, though but a boy, he gained that degree of self-dependence which sided and characterized all his undertakings in after life. At this time the lands along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad were being opened up, and as his father was in pendence which aided and characterized all his undertakings in after life. At this time the lands along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad were being opened up, and as his father was in very poor health, and financially worsted in the panic of 1857, Charles felt the importance of making a new start in the great Prairie State. He accordingly struck out with a team and breaking plow, a distance of fifty miles from home, and spent the entire season breaking prairie near the town of Peotone, Will County, Ill., which was then just starting up. He returned to this place

with his father's family the following spring, and remained on the farm until eighteen years of age. By this time his younger brothers were old enough to carry on the farm work, and our subject became impatient for an education. His first financial investment was when he was eleven years old. He took a scythe, went into the marsh, mowed and put up by hand two loads of marsh hay, which he hauled to market and with the proceeds purchased two calves, which he kept and broke for oxen, selling them when three years old for \$100. This constituted his entire capital and wealth when he started for college in the fall of 1864. He steadily and faithfully adhered to his purpose of obtaining a collegiate education, meeting with varying successes and reverses He steadily and faithfully adhered to his purpose of obtaining a collegiate education, meeting with varying successes and reverses on account of his lack of means and his father's inability to aid him. He entered the Freshman's class of 1867 at Ripon College, Wisconsin, where he maintained his standing in his class and supported himself by sawing wood, out of school hours throughout his college course, for 15 cents an hour. Two years before he graduated, being ahead of his class in some of the sciences, he undertook the study of law in addition to his other work and regular college studies, in the office of Hon. Jesse Dobbe, of Ripon, Wis., and during vacation with Hon. Charles H. Wood, of Onarga, Ill. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar upon examination in open court October 10, 1870, and graduated from the college with the degree of A. B. in June, 1871. He received the degree of A. M. from the same college in June, 1879, on the occasion of his return to his Alma Mater to deliver the annual address before the Alumni Society. After graduating, he held address before the Alumni Society. After graduating, he held the position of Principal of the Onarga Graded Schools for one

year, declining a re-appointment for the purpose of engaging in his chosen profession—the practice of law. He settled in Gibson, this county, in July, 1872, and was admitted to the Illinois bar at the Supreme Court at Ottawa in September, 1872. During his residence in this county he has held various offices and positions of trust, being at the present time Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and is almost constantly before the people in the discharge of public trust. His life has been an open book to the people of this county, and commencing it we can do no better than quote what is said of him by the Gibson Courier on the occasion of his candidacy for the office of County Judge of Ford County. It says: "For ten years Mr. Yeomans has lived in our midst, and been one of our most esteemed citizens. He enjoys in a marked degree the respect and confidence of the community, not only in his legal attainments, but in his character and worth as a man. Important trusts have been committed to his hands, in all of which he has proved faithful in the highest degree. His legal attainments and ability as an advocate combined with his integrity of character, and his faithfulness to the interests of his clients, have built for him a large and lucrative law practice. Personally, Mr. Yeomans is one of the most genial and pleasant of men. Being inured to labor and privations in early life, he is naturally devoid of the pride and egotism so disagreeable in some men, and is the social companion alike of the laborer and the scholar. He is the life of the social circles, and few men have more or warmer friends."

H. P. BEACH, County Judge.
J. M. RAMSAY, County Sheriff.
J. B. SHAW, County Treesurer.
MERTON DUNLAP, County Clerk. MERTON DUNLAP, County Clerk.
WEAVER WHITE, Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Abstracter.
F. L. COOK, State's Attorney and Abstracter.
F. G. LOHMAN, County Superintendent of Schools.
CALVIN H. FREW, Attorney at law.
A. SAMPLE, Attorney at law.
J. H. MOFFETT, Attorney at law.
H. CLOUD, Attorney at law.

R. Blackstock, Cashier.

J. B. Shaw, Cashier.

A. SAMPLE, Attorney at law.

M. H. CLOUD, Attorney at law.

J. R. KINNEAR, Attorney at law.

J. R. KINNEAR, Attorney at law.

J. R. PATRICK, Attorney at law.

J. R. PATRICK, Attorney at law.

J. S. STEVENS & SON, Publishers Record.

J. C. DUNHAM, Publisher Rastern Illinois Register.

FORD COUNTY BANK,

A. C. Thompson, President;

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

S. P. Bushnell, President:

J. B. Shaw, Cashidh.

M. WYLIE, Physician.

J. Y. CAMPBELL, Physician.

L. B. FARRAR, Physician and Surgeon.

C. M. TAYLOR, Principal Collegiate Institute.

DAVID PATTON, Ex. County Judge.

CHARLES BOGARDUS, Real Estate and Loan Agent.

JOHN P. DAY, Real Estate Agent and Farmer.

CHARLES BOGARDUS, Real Estate and Loan Agent.
JOHN P. DAY, Real Estate Agent and Farmer.
CHARLES H. LANGFORD, Abstracter.
N. B. DAY, Supervisor of Patton Township.
H. C. HALL, Grain dealer.
GEORGE GROVE, Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Lime, Hair, Salt and Coal.
WHITE BROS., Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash and Blinds, Pitkin's Mixed Paint, Hard and Soft Coal, Lime, Hair, Compart and Store

and Blinds, Pitkin's Mixed Paint, Hard and Soft Coal, Lime, Hair, Cement and Stone.
P. HANSON, Proprietor of Prescription Drug Store, and Dealer in Druge, Paints, Oils, etc., etc.
O. A. SWANSON, Loan Agent and Dealer in Live Stock.
W. B. TRAVIS, Merchant and Grain Dealer.
J. M. HANLEY & CO., Dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

PETER LARSON, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Fur nishing Goods.

JOHN NELSON, Merchant Tailor, Clothing and Gents' Fur-

nishing Goods.

A. J. LAURENCE, Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes

HARPER & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods and Carpets.

W. M. WILSON, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Boots and

N. YOUNGGREEN, Dealer in Groceries and Choice Family Provisions.
GEORGE SCHLOSSER, Dealer in Groceries and Choice Fam.

ily Provisions.

L. H. RODEEN, Groceries and Family Provisions.

ANDREW ANDERSON, dealer in Groceries and Choice Fam

ily Provisions.

GEORGE W. CRUZEN, Farmer and dealer in Hay and Stock.
CHAS. C. PUTT, Importer of Clyde and English Draft Horses.
STITES BROS., Real Estate Dealers and Farmers.
F. TELANDER, Merchant.
WILLIAM R. TRICKEL, Gunsmith.
JOHN F. G. HELMER, Deputy Circuit Clerk and General
Steamship Agent.

JOHN F. G. HELIMEIR, Depusy
Steamship Agent.
STACY DANIELS, Brick-mason.
JAMES HOCK, Stock-dealer and Farmer.
R. S. HALL, Agent I. C. R. R.
G. E. ABBOTT, Agent L. E. & W. R. R.
G. SANDBERG, Carriage and Wagon Shop, and General Re-

pairing done.

E. L. GILL, Auctioneer and General Stock Salesman.

HENRY PEARSON, Contractor and Builder.

J. P. MIDDLECOFF, President and General Manager of Paxton Brick & Tile Company.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

G. W. LEEPER, dealer in Wind Mills and Drive Wells.

J. L. LARKIN, Proprietor St. Elmo Restaurant.

A. S. HOPKINS, Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Steam Engines, Thrashers, etc., etc.

WILLIAM GRAYSON, Veterinary Surgeon and Assessor.

R. CRUZEN, Hardware Merchant.

B. F. HILL, Proprietor of Paxton Flouring Mill, and dealer in Grain and Coal.

D. D. DENMAN, Contractor and Builder.
GEORGE M. DIXON, Proprietor of Barber Shop and Bath
Rooms.

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

C. M. JOHNSON, Contractor, Builder and Farmer, Section 82,

P. O. Paxton.

J. D. HALL, Grain-dealer and Farmer, Section 88, P. O. Paxton.

GIBSON.

CHESON...
(Gibson Sty F.O.)

C. H. YEOMANS, Attorney at law and Supervisor.

P. A. COAL, Editor and Publisher Gibson Enterprise.

E. LOWRY, Publisher, Courier.

J. H. DUNGAN, Dealer in Real Estate and Grain.

J. H. COLLIER, Dealer in Hardware and Farm Implem WILLIAM MOYER, Capitalist.

GEORGE S. EGGLESTON. Lumber Dealer.

GEORGE S. EGGLESTON, Lumber Dealer.
J. D. MELLINGER, Dealer in all kinds of Live-stock.

W. A. WESTROPE, Dealer in Books and Stationery.
M. T. BURWELL, Real Estate Dealer, buys, sells and loans money on Farm Property.
F. B. STRAUS, Physician.
M. D. WORRELL, Justice of the Peace, Insurance Agent and

A. CRABBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and

HARPSTER STATION AND P. O.

E. B. WRIGHT, Postmaster and dealer in Groceries, Grain, Coal and Live-stock.

DRUMMER TOWNSHIP.

DRUMMER TOWNSHIP.

F. W. BEARDSLEY, Farmer, Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Section 10, P. O. Gibson City.

S. A. THOMPSON, Breeder of Thoroughbred Horses, Section 8, P. O. Gibson City.

ANDREW JORDAN, Manufacturer of Brick and Tile, Section 18, P. O. Gibson City.

D. W. GREEN, Farmer and Manufacturer of Green's Golden Syrup, Sections 25 and 26, P. O. Gibson City.

R. BOWKER, Contractor and Builder, also Manufacturer of Syrup from Amber Sugar Cane, and Farmer, Section 26, P. O. Gibson City.

PIPER CITY.

HENRY ALLINITY Publisher and Proprietor Piper City.

HENRY ALLNUTT, Publisher and Proprietor Piper City Advertiser. GEORGE CAMPBELL, Banker.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Banker.
H. P. BEACH, County Judge and Editor.
J. A. MONTELIUS, Dealer in Real Estate, Grain and Agricultural Implements.
JOHN R. LEWIS, Land Agent.
SAMUEL D. CULBERTSON, Physician.
E. H. BROCKS, Manager of the Piper City Creamery.
JOHN McKINNEY, Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Oils and

J. C. CULVER, Coal and Grain Deale

BRENTON TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH BURGER, Supervisor and Farmer, Section 2. P. O Piper City. ELLIOTT.

ELLIOTT.

A. C. BULLINGTON, Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

JOHN KEESEY, Butcher.

A. T. BLAKE, Proprietor of Hotel, and Fruit Grower.

JOSEPH RICHMOND, Druggist.

J. W. EDWARDS, Dealer in Hardware.

JOHN HOLLEN, Importer of Norman, Clyde and "Cleveland Bay," or Coach Horses.

JOHN RICHARDSON, Grain-dealer, Stock-raiser and Farmer.

GUTHRIE STATION. JOHN R. GILCHRIST, Real Estate and Grain Dealer.

DIX TOWNSHIP.

H. H. ATWOOD, Farmer and Dealer in Clydesdale Horses. Section 36. P. O. Elliott.

ROBERTS.

CHRIS ANDERSON, Banker and Grain Dealer.
F. G. LOHMAN, Superintendent of County Schools.
M. CASSINGHAM, Physician.
O. W. CASSINGHAM, Druggist.
FLORA & NEWMAN, Dealers in General Merchandise.
C. O. HAYES, Hotel.
F. W. HALLING, Traveling salesman.

LYMAN TOWNSHIP.

EDWARD VAN STEENBERGH, Farmer and Dealer in Pressed and Baled Hay, Section 28. P. O. Roberts.

JOSEPH P. GRAHAM, Farmer and Township Clerk, Section 20. P. O. Roberts.

JAMES BOND, Veterinary Surgeon and Farmer, Section 18.

P. O. Roberts.
W. H. BOND, Brick-maker and Farmer, Section 18. P. O.

MET.VIN

J. M. THOMPSON, Dealer in Lumber and Agricultural Implements.
T. D. THOMPSON, Dealer in General Merchandise.

T. D. THOMPSON, Dealer in General Merchandse.
A. P. GOULD, General Merchant.
EDWARD S. JENKINS, Meat Market.
E. G. COLLINS, Harness-maker.
L. S. HEATH, General Hardware Dealer.
WILLIAM D. SPENCER, Clergyman, Section 8.
WILLIAM S. LARKIN, Farmer and Dealer in General Merchandian.

STRLEY.

SWEN ANDERSON, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Insurance and Land Agent.
W. A. BICKET, Real Estate Agent.
ELI HARVEY, Assistant Manager of the Sibley interests.
J. H. WHITE, Proprietor Sibley Elevator, and Grain Dealer.
M. T. HYER, Editor Sibley Index.

CLARENCE.

J. C. KIRKPATRICK, dealer in Grain, Coal, Lumber, Hardware and Agricultural Implements.
 W. A. HUTCHISON, Postmaster and Dealer in Groceries, Boots

D. A. FREDERICK, Dealer in Grain and Proprietor of General

BUTTON TOWNSHIP. HUGH McCORMICK, Supervisor, Section 9, P. O. Rankin, Vermilion County. KEMPTON.

JOSEPH McKINNEY, Merchant and Lumber Dealer. LYMAN D. V. CASTLE, Livery and Feed Stable. JAMES KEMP, Carpenter and Farmer. FRANCIS C. KEMP, Merchant. J. H. SAWYER, Teacher and Artist.

MONA TOWNSHIP.

DAVID KEIGHIN, Grain Dealer and Farmer, Section 11, P. O.

Kempton.

J. A. SCOTT, Supervisor and Farmer, Section 9, P. O. Kempton.

JOHN DANCER, Stock-dealer and Farmer, Section 14, P. O.

Kempton.

J. E. FARLEY, Carpenter and Farmer, Section 5, P. O. Kemp-CABERY.

JAMES F. WRIGHT, Proprietor of Grist Mill and Dealer in Lumber and Building Material. W. B. SARGEANT, Supervisor Rogers Township.

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ILLINOIS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.—Illinois is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Lake Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky, on the south by Kentucky and Missouri, and on the west by Missouri and Iowa. It is separated from Kentucky by the Ohio River, and from Missouri and Iowa by the Mississippi. It lies between 37° 3' and 42° 30' north latitude, and between 10° 30' and 14° 25' longitude west from Washington. The greatest breadth of the State from east to west is 210 miles, and its extreme length from north to south 378 miles. The general form of the State is that of an ellipsoid, truncated at its northern extremity. The superficial area is about 55,531 square miles, or 35,539,840 acres.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.—The surface of the country is generally level or gently rolling, although in the southern part near the large rivers it is quite broken and hilly. Illinois is properly termed The Prairie State; for, in no other part of the country are there to be found such vast expanses of level prairie as here. To the eye of the observer they mark the plane of the horizon in every direction, and seem limitless as the ocean. As a general rule they occupy the higher grounds. The timber is principally confined to the lower lands, along the breaks and valleys of the streams. The highest lands in the State, are in the extreme northwestern part, and are known as The Mounds, which are about 1100 feet above the level of the sca. From Freeport southward there is a gradual descent through the entire length of the State, except where it is broken by a ridge crossing from east to west through Union, Johnson and Pope counties. This ridge attains an elevation of about 900 feet above the sea. while the elevation at Cairo is but 350 feet.

RIVERS.—The general slope of the water-shed is to the southwest, and nearly all the principal streams, after a general course in that direction, flow into the Mississippi. A few in the southeast portion of the State empty into the Wabash, while some small ones in the extreme south find their outlet in Ohio. The largest river flowing through the State is the Illinois, which is formed by the junction of the Des Planes and Kankakee, the former rising in Wisconsin and the latter in Indiana. The Rock and Kaskaskia Rivers are streams of considerable importance—the first running through the northern and the latter through the southern portion

of the State. More than three-fourths of the circumference of the State is bounded by navigable rivers the Wabash on the east, the Ohio on the south, and the Mississippi on the west. The two last-named are among the largest in the world, and afford transportation for all classes of steamers. The Mississippi, the great "Father of Waters," extends along the western boundary a distance of over 500 miles.

LAKES.—A remarkable feature of Illinois is the almost entire absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few small ones only are found in the northeastern and southwestern parts of the State. There is, however, a coast line of about 60 miles, extending along Lake Michigan, one of the largest of the five great North American lakes.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—As an agricultural State, Illinois stands without an equal. Possessing a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and a climatic range of five and a-half degrees of latitude, it yields a greater amount and variety of botanical production than any other State in the Union. No large tracts of worthless lands, such as characterize the topography of all the other States, are to be found here, but the farmer in all portions of the commonwealth obtains a rich reward for his labor. In the northern and central portions are raised in abundance nearly all those plants which are common to the North Temperate Zone, while in the vicinity of Cairo, both the animal and vegetable productions partake of a semi-tropical character. The amount of rain which falls each year is fully one-half greater at the southern extremity of the State than at the northern, and the average difference in temperature is about 10° Fahrenheit.

MINERALS.—No natural deposits of gold or silver are known to exist; yet the mineral productions of the State are not unimportant. Fire-clay, potter's clay, and valuable quarries of building stone are found in various localities. Rich mines of lead exist in the vicinity of Galena, and iron-ore in considerable quantities is obtained in the southeastern part of the State. Coal is the most valuable mineral in Illinois. The coal fields are destined to grow more and more important, as their resources are developed, and their value can hardly be overestimated. The coal-bearing strata covers more than two-thirds of the entire surface of the State, and the mines are believed to be inexhaustible.

HISTORY.

Illinois was originally a part of Florida. In 1543 it became a Spanish colony. Northern Illinois was included in the territory granted in 1620 to the Plymouth Company by King James, and was therefore claimed by Great Britain. In 1673 the Mississippi River was discovered by Marquette and Joliet. In the same year they ascended the Illinois River; and in 1679 Robert Cavalier De La Salle made further discoveries, descending the Kankakee to its mouth. Kaskaskia and Cahokia, the oldest towns on the Mississippi River, were settled by the French in 1682. Illinois at this time contained but few white inhabitants. In 1699 it became part of Louisiana, and so remained until 1763, when it was ceded to England. The white population now numbered about 3000, mostly French, the principal settlements being at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Peoria, Prairie-Du-Rocher, Prairie-Du-Pont and Fort Charters. In 1778 Kaskaskia, Cahokia and other settlements were captured by four companies of Virginians, under Colonel Clarke, and in October of the same year an Act was passed by the Virginia Legislature, establishing the "County of Illinois," which embraced all of Virginia northwest of the Ohio. In 1784 it was ceded by Virginia to the United States, and in 1787 Congress passed an Ordinano for the government of all territory northwest of the Ohio River, Arthur St. Clair being appointed the first governor. In 1803 Indiana, including Illinois and Wisconsin, was erected into a separate territory, and six years later, the present State of Illinois became a territory by itself. In 1812 it passed from the first to the second grade of territorial government, and sent a delegate to Congress. The right of suffrage was at this time extended to the people, without regard to property qualifications. On the 3d of December, 1818, Illinois was admitted into the Union as a sovereign and independent State. One section of land in each township was at once donated for school use, and two townships in the State for the use of a seminary. Since that time, the growth of Illinois has been astonishingly rapid, and it now ranks the fourth State in the Union in wealth, population and importance. The number of its white inhabitants in 1800 was only about 3000. In 1810 the number had increased to 12,282; in 1820 to 57,000; in 1830 to 157,000; in 1840 to 476,000; in 1850 to 851,470; in 1860 to 1,711,951; in 1865 to

2,141,510; in 1870 to 2,539,891; and in 1880 to 3,077,871. Chicago, its largest city, contains a population of over 500,000. The foreign population of Illinois is largely composed of Germans, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, French, Swiss, Swedes, Danes and Poles. Of the Americanborn, the north part of the State is settled principally from New York and New England, the central from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the southern from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The works of art, though yet in their infancy, compare favorably with those of the older States. It is but fifty years since Illinois was admitted into the Union, yet the number and value of her internal improvements already completed are immense. Over 8000 miles of railroad lines are in successful operation, and some 500 miles more are in process of construction. The number and character of the splendid edifices which have been erected for court-houses, humane institutions, seminaries of learning and churches, and the other public works which adorn the State, bespeak at once the enterprise, intelligence and moral worth of the people. No doubt the next fifty years will witness even greater improvements than have taken place in the fifty that are past.

POLITICS.—Illinois is at present a Republican State. The northern part is almost exclusively controlled by the dominant party, while the central is generally Democratic, and the extreme southern—familiarly known as Egypt—is about equally divided between the two parties.

DISTINGUISHED MEN.—Consonant with the size of its rivers, the breadth of its prairies, the vastness of its resources, and the wonderful rapidity of its growth is the caliber of its public men. No State in the Union can boast of having furnished two more celebrated statesman than were DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, and no other State sways so great an influence over the destinies of the Republic at the present time, as does Illinois through her many honored sons.

EXPLANATION OF GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

All the surveys in Illinois are made from three established lines, known as the Second, Third and Fourth Principal Meridians. The Second Principal Meridian runs due north from the mouth of the Little Blue River in Indiana. The Third Principal Meridian, due north from the mouth of the Ohio River. The Fourth Principal Meridian starts at the mouth of the Illinois River, follows up the stream to a point opposite Beardstown, and runs from thence due north.

Townships lying West of the 3d Principal Meridian and the Illinois River, number North and South from a Base Line which runs due West from Beardstown. All the other Townships number North and South from a Base Line which runs through the centre of St. Clair County.

Ranges number from the 4th Principal Meridian, West to the Mississippi River and East to the 3d Principal Meridian and the Illinois River, and from the 3d Principal Meridian West to the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

Ranges East of the 3d Principal Meridian and North of a line passing through the centre of Kankakee County, number from said Meridian East to the State Line. The other Ranges number from the 3d Principal Meridian, East to the Eastern line of Range Eleven, and West from the 2d Principal Meridian to the same line.

Each Township is 6 miles square, and is divided into Sections, which number from 1 to 36—number 1 being in the Northeast corner of the Township. Each regular section contains 640 acres. Fractional Townships are occasioned by inaccurate surveys. Fractional Sections are due to the same cause, and are usually found on the North and West side of each Town ship. Correction Lines, running East and West, are established at distances of about 30 miles apart, for the purpose of preventing such errors as would naturally be occasioned by the cur vature of the earth.





UNITED STATES STATISTICS, ETC., 1870.

PRESENT STAȚE GOVERNMENTS.					AREA.	POPUL	POPULATION. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.								
STATES.	CAPITALS.		TME OF ELECTION.	LEGISLATURE NI	ETS. AREA IN	POP. 1N 1870.	POP. IN 1860.	BUSHELS OF	BUNHELS OF CORN.	BUSHELS OF WHEAT,	TONS OF	NUMBER OF SWINE.	NUMBER OF MORSES.	NUMBER OF CATTLE.	ACRES OF IMP. LAKD.
Alabama			in Aug	3 Mon. in Nov				770,866	16,977,948	8 1,055,06	10,613		92,807	500,206	5,062,204
Arkansas	Little Rock	*1 Mon. i	in Sept	*1 Tues. aft. 2 Mo:	n. Jan. 52,158		435,450						102,240	379,023	1,859,821
California		*1 Wed. i	n Sept	*1 Mon. in Dec	188,981	560 247	879,994	1,757,507	1,221,22				241,146	669,280	6,218,188
Colorado		1 Tues.	in Oct	1 Wed. in Jan				332,940					13,317		06,594
Connecticut						537,454		1,114,595					54,139		1,646,752
Delaware				*1 Tues. in Jan				554,388					18,633	53,990	698,115
Florida				*Tues. aft. 1 Mon				114,204					14,451	458,451	736,172
Georgia				≥2 Wed. in Jan	58,000			1,904,601					110.237	809,667	6,831,856
Illinois				*1 Wed. in Jan				42,780,851					1,017,646	1,944,578	19,329,952
Indiana	Indianapolis	2 Tues.	in Oct	*1 Wed. in Jan	83,809		1,350,428	8,590,409					553,203	1,182,988	
lowa	Des Moines	2 Tues.	in Oct	*2 Mon. in Jan	55,04			21,005,142					482,786	1,137,045	
Kansas				*2 Tues. in Jan			107,206	4,097,925				206,587	152,000		1,971,003
Kentucky								6,620,108					851,200		8,100,850
Louisiana			in Nov				708,002	17.782				338,326	62,584		
Maine			n Sept	l Wed. in Jan			628,279	2,351,354				45,760	79,782		2,917,793
Maryland				*1 Wed. in Jan				3,221,643				257,893	102,216		2,914,007
Massachusetts				1 Wed. in Jan			1,231,066	797,664				49,178	86,266		1,736,221
Michigan				*1 Wed. in Jan			749,113	8,954,460	14,086 23			417,811	253,670		
Minnesota				Tues. aft. 1 Mon			172,023	10,678,261				148,478	102,678		2,022,102
Mississippi				*1 Mon. in Jan									104,600		4,200,146
Missouri				*1 Wed. in Jan			1,182,012	16,578,513					545,822		9,130,615
Nebraska				*Thurs. aft. 1 Mo			28,841	1,477,562					33,901		647,031
Nevada				*1 Mon. in Jan			6,857						14,400		92,644
New Hampshire.				*1 Mon. in June.			326,073	1,146,451					44,435		2,084,487
New Jersey			t. 1 Mon. Nov.				672,035	4,009,830					103,663		1,976,474
New York			t. 1 Mon. Nov.										856,241		
North Carolina		Tues. af		. Wed. att. 1 Mon									114,406		
Ohio		2 Tues.	in Oct	*1 Mon. in Jan									704,664		
Oregon			in June			90,928	52,465						64,625		1,116,290
Pennsylvania				*1 Tues. in Jan									611,488		11,515,965
Rhode Island			n April										11,113		289,000 3,010,509
South Carolina			I Mon. Nov.	4 Mon. in Nov	34,00								54,052		
Tennessee				*1 Mon. in Jan	45.60	1,258,520							273,200		
Texas				*2 Tues. in Jan .		818,679							574,641		
Vermont			in Sept	*1 Wed. in Oct	10,21								69,015 168,938		8,070,257
Virginia	Richmond	Tues. af	t. I Mon. Nov.	1 Wed. in Dec	88,35										
West Virginia	Wheeling	72 Tues.	In Oct	*2 Wed. in Jan	23,00								99,362 270,083		
Wisconsin	stadison	Tues, of		. 2 Wed. in Jan	53,92	1,054,670	01 775,881	1 20,180,010	¥ 15,033,99	81 25,606,34	4 1.287,65	512,778	270,083	831,953	5,899,343
			*Bien	nially.	<u> </u>										
TERRITORIES.	CAPITALS. SQ	CARE MILES.	ror. IN 1870.	TERRITORIES,	CAPITALS.	SQUARE MIL	ES. POP. IN 1	870. TERRIT	ORIES. C	APITALS.	ILARE NILES	ror. is 1870.	70. TOTAL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES		
						1				1			1		
Alaska	Sitka	894,000	67,000		Boise City					Lake (ity	88,000	(41, 784)			
	Tucson	114,000	9,558		Tablaquah					npia	70,000	23,955	Square mil		8,400,000
Dakota	Yankton	143,000	14,181		Helena					enne	102,000	9,118	l'opulation		88,680,295
,	1			New Mexico	Santa Fe	. 122,000	91,8	74 Dist. Co	olumbia. Was	hington	60	131,700	Population	in 1860	81,443,321

STATISTICS FOR 1880.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

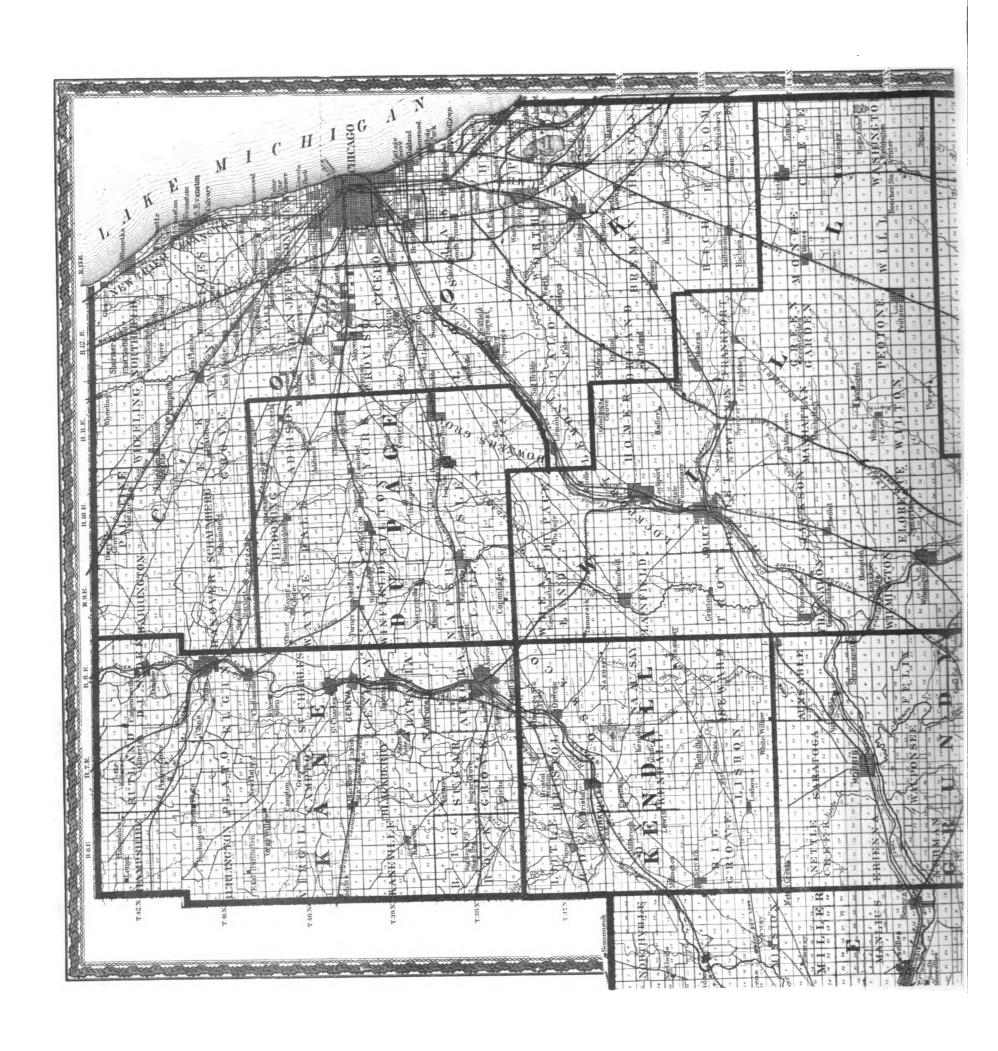
Counties.	1880,	County Seat.	1880.	11	Counties.	1880.	County Seat.	1880.
Adams	59130	Quincy	27268	Ш	52 Lee	27491	Dixon	365
Alexander	1440	Caro	. 9011	н	53 Livingston	38450	Pontiac	224
1 Bond		Gree ville		11	54 Logan	25037	Lincoln	563
Boone	115м	Belvidere	. 2951	н	56 McDonough		Мисоть	314
Brown		Mount Sterling		Н	55 McHenry	249(1)	Wordstock	147
Bureau	33172	l'Princeton	. 3436	Ш	57 Mc Lean	00100	Broomington	1718
Calhoun	7467	Hardin	300	н	58 Macon	30665	Decatur	9.54
Carroll		Mount Carroll		11	59 Macoupin		Carlinville	311
Cum	1449.	Virginia	1420	11	60 Madison	50126	Edwardsville	288
(hampaign	40%	5 Urbuna	1 2942	11	61 Marion	24086	~alem	132
('hrist'an	25227	Taylorville	J 2237	ш	62 Marshall	15055	[Acon	181
Clark	21894	March II	1885	П	63 Mason	16242	Havana	211
('lay	1619.	2 Louisville	. 541	ш	64 Massac	10443	Metropolis City	266
Clinten	1#714	Carlyle	2017	Ш	65 Menard	13024	Petersburg	233
Coles		('harleston		и	66 Morcer	195(2	Aledo	149
Cook	1607524	Chicago	543185	ш	67 Monroe	136×2	Waterloo	180
Crawford	1619	Robinson	1380	и	68 Montgomery	2807K	Hillsboro	180
Cumberland		Majnity Point	421	H	69 Morgan	31514	Jackson ville	109
DeKalb	2676	A MYCH BUTE	3/28	II	70 Moultrie	13699	Sullivan	130
DeWitt	17010	3 · linton	J 2709	u	71 Ogie	29937)regon	106
Donglas	1585	t l'ascola	1457	11	72 Peoria	55355	Perris	292
Du Page	1916	Wheaton		и	73 Perry	10007	Pincknevville	96
Edgar	254 9	Paris	4373	и	74 Platt	15583	Monticello	133
Edwards		Vildon	873	н	75 Pike	3,751	Pitteffel L	210
Effingham		· Effingham	3/165	и	76 Pope		Golconda	100
Fayette	J 23241	Vandalia	2056	П	77 Pulaski	9507	Mound City	222
Ford		Paxton		Н	78 Putnam	5554	Hennepin	62
Franklin		Henton		!	79 Randolph	25600	hester	255
Fulton	4124	Lewiston		11	* Richland	15542	Oiney	351
Gallatin		hawneetown		ш	81 Rock Island	30000	Rock Island	1165
Greene		Carrollton	1934	11	82 St Clar		Belleville	1068
Grandy		Morris		11	61 Saline	15940	Harrisburg	92
Hamilton	1671	McLeansboro	1341	ш	84 Sangamon	52894	SPRINGFIELD	1974
Hancock		Carthage		11	85 Schuyler		Rushville	166
Hardin		Elizabethtown		1	86 Scott	10741	Winchester	162
Henderson.		2 Oquawka		П	87 Shell-y		Shelbyville	293
Heury		Cambridge		ш	88 Stark		Toulon	100
Iroquois		Waterka	1507	И	89 stephenson		Freeport	851
Jackson	2250	Murphyaboro	2196	н	" Tuzewell		i'ekin	505
Jasper		Newton	1108	и	91 Union		Jouenlesto	×7
Jefferson	20000	Mt. Vernon	2324	11	92 Vermitton		Danvide	773
J-reey	1354	! lerseyville	2894	11	93 Wabash	904	Mt. Carmel	204
Jo Davices	27 729	Gidena	0451	II.	94 Warren	2 2011	Monmouth	500
Johnson	1.2/7	Vienna	494	11	95 Washington	21112	Nashvil'e	222
Kane.,	440.8	· Geneva	1239	Ш	Do Wayle	21 291	Fairfield	139
Kankakee		Kankakoe		Ш	97 White	2:3087	Carmi	231
Kendall		Yorkville	365	li	98 Whiteside	Tress.	Morrison	108
Knox		Galesburg	11437	!!	99 W HI	N3499	Joliet	1166
Lake		Wankegan	1 4012	Iŀı	on Williamson		Marion	88
LaS.ile	7040	Ottawa	7834		of Winnebago		Rock ford	1319
Lawrence		Lawrenceville.	514		Oz Woodford		Metamora	82
Described	, 1.220	· Las wire nevertille,	1, 314	ı.	WZ WOUNDIG	11070	MI CIMINOTE	- 87

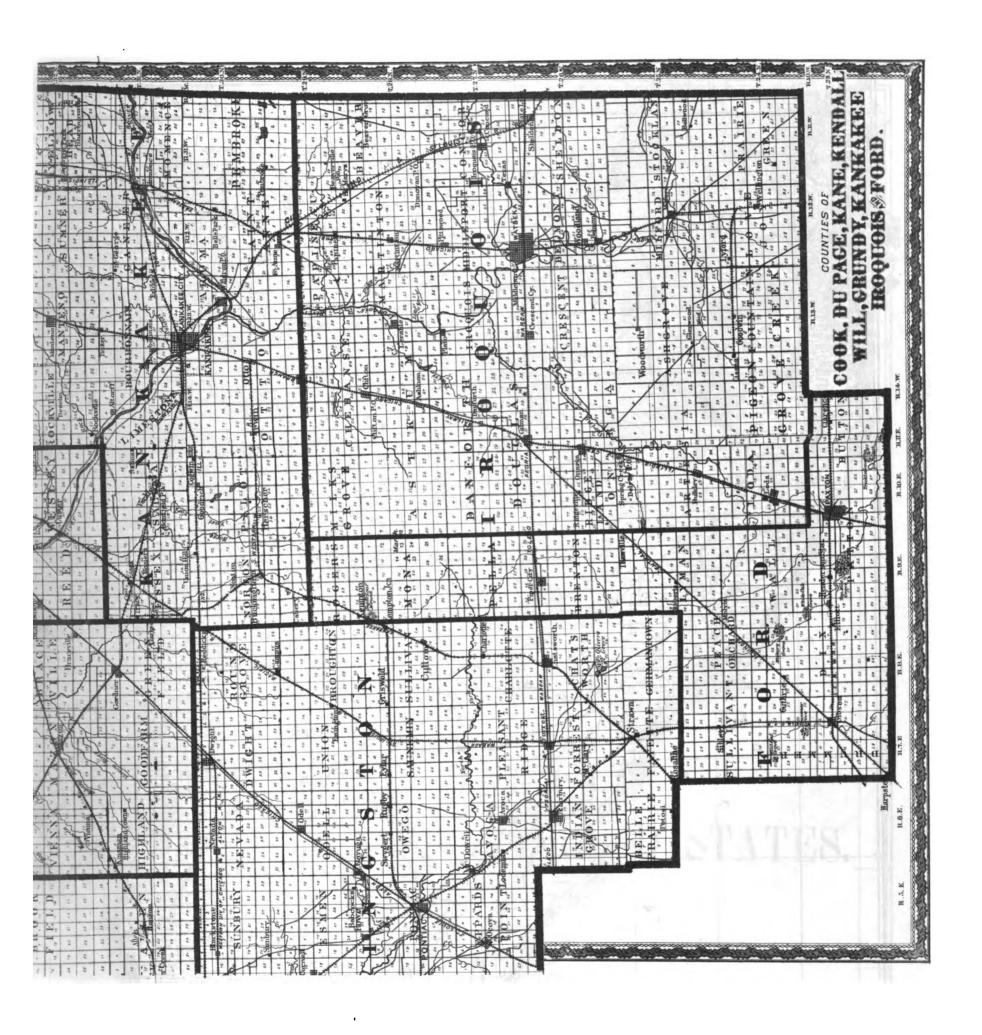
111e	964		
		- Massachusetts	1,782
	1337	Michigan	1.63/
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	1000	Minnesota	780
,		Mississippi	1.131
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	623	Missouri	
		Montana	39
	2530		455
	3512	Nebraska	
	11659	Nevada	6:
nd		New Hampshire	346
	10683	27 Transports Commission	
	234	New Jersey	1,13
Ç		New Mexico	11
LD	19743		5.085
	1662	New York	
		North Carolina	1,399
T	1626	Ohio	9 100
	2939		
		Oregon	174
		Pennsylvania	4.285
	8516	Phode Island	

| 1,315,497 | yoming 20,789 | Total 50,155,785

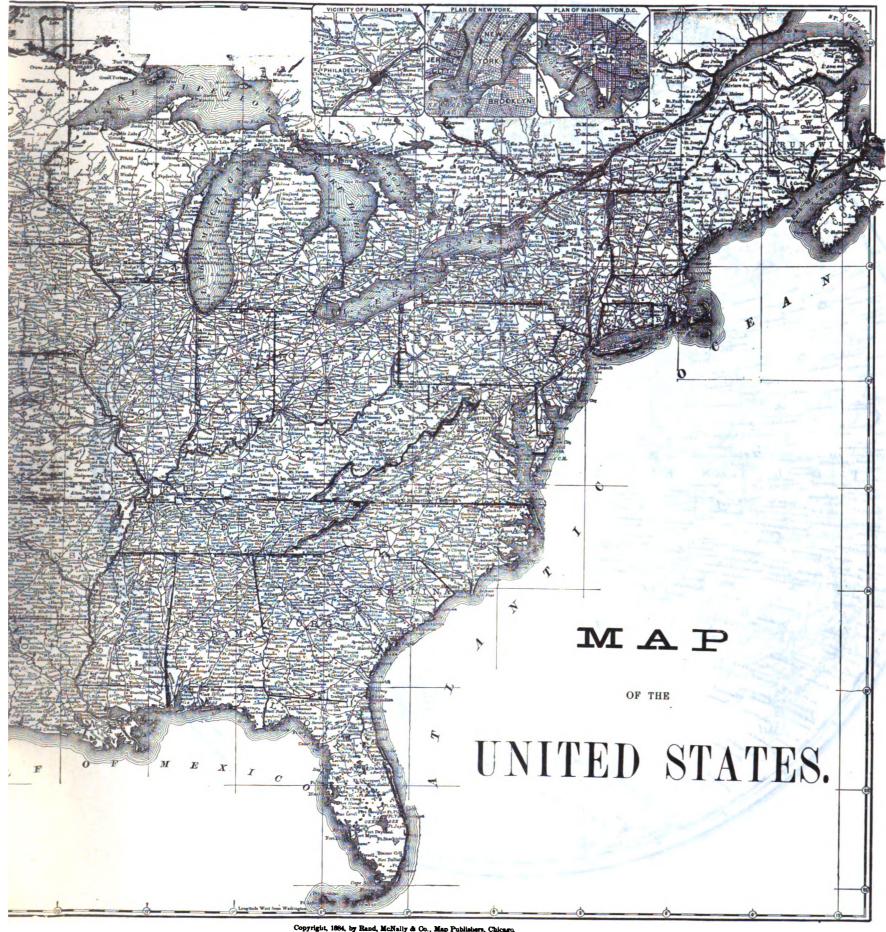
CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES CONTAINING OVER 20,000 INHABITANTS.

New York		Atlanta	
Philadelphia	847,170	Utica	
Brooklyn	566,663	Portland	
Chicago	508,185	Memphis	
Boston	362,839	Springfield	
St. Louis	350,518	Manchester	
Baltimore	332.313	St. Joseph	
incinnati,	255, 139	Grand Rapids	
san Francisco	233,959	Wheeling	
New Orleans	216,090	Mobile.	
Sleveland	160,146	Hoboken	
Ditteburget	156,389		
Pittsburgh		Harrisburg	
Buffalo	155.134	Savannah	
Washington	147,293	Omaha	
Newark	136,508	Trenton	
ouisville	123,758	Covington	
Jersey City	120,722	Peoria.	
Detroit	116,340	Evansville	
Milwaukee	115,587	Bridgeport	
Providence	104,857	Elizabeth	
Albany	90,758	Erie	
Rochester	89,366	Salem	
Allegheny	78,683	Quincy	
ndianapolis	75,056	Fort Wayne.	
Richmond	68,600	New Bedford	
Richmond		New Bedierd	
New Haven	62,882	Terre Haute	
owell	59,475	Lancaster	
Worcester	58,291	Somerville	
Troy	56,747	Wilkesbarre	
Kansas City	55,785	Augusta	
ambridge	52,669	Des Moines	
yracuse	51,792	Dubuque	
Columbus	51,665	Galveston	
aterson	51,081	Norfolk	
foledo	50,187	Auburn	
harleston	49,984	Holyoke	
all River	48,961	Davenport	
dinneapolis.	46,887	Chelsea	
cranton	45,850	Defenda	
Cockedito		Petersburg	
Nashville	43,850	Sacramento	
Reading	48,278	Taunton	
lartford	42,015	Norwich	
Wilmington	42,478	Oswego	
amden	41,659	Salt Lake City	
t. Paul	41,478	Springfield	
AWTence	39,151		
Dayton	38,678	San Antonio.	
ynn	38,274	Elmira	
	85,629	Newport	
Denver			













An Index to the Names of Persons appearing in

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF FORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS
(Chicago, Beers, 1884)

Genealogy Projects Committee
The Winnetka Public Library District
Winnetka, Illinois
1975

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Genealogy Projects Committee

INTRODUCTION

Although appropriate care has been taken in the preparation of this Index, it is possible that errors do exist. To guide the reader to most effective use of the Index, the following is provided:

If a name is not found upon careful reading of the page indicated, it probably will be found on the page following.

A name may appear more than once on a page; hence the entire page should be read.

Titles of rank, position, honor, etc. (Reverend, Colonel, Judge, Mr., Mrs., etc.) have been omitted, except in cases where a given name did not appear; then the title has been used as an aid to identification. The titles "Mrs." and "Miss" have been used where necessary to identify an ambiguous name as feminine.

Married women have been entered under married name, with the maiden name (when available) in parentheses. Maiden names also appear in their regular places in the alphabetical listing; they are not accompanied by the married name, as that information is provided in the text.

When two surnames are divided by a slash, as: Jones/Smith, Mary, this indicates that the mother was married twice, and that the surname of the child is not clarified by the text.

Variant spellings and printers' errors can be a source of confusion. In this Index they are generally given as they appeared. For this reason it may be helpful to scan the entire Index.

Polly C. Riemenschneider Marie R. Fulk, Indexers

Winnetka, Illinois, March, 1975

Special recognition is due Mrs. Mary D. Gonnoud for careful preparation of the typescript.

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INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

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ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE

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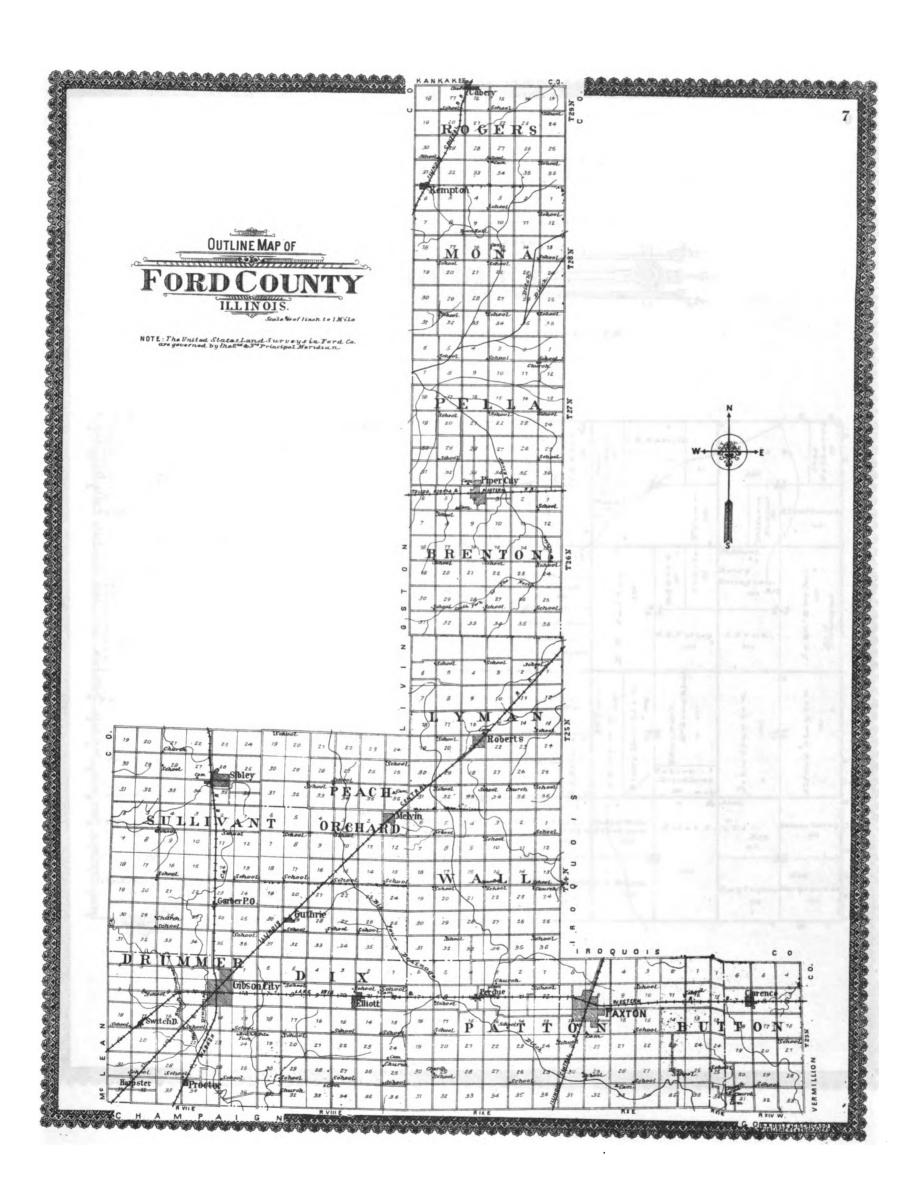
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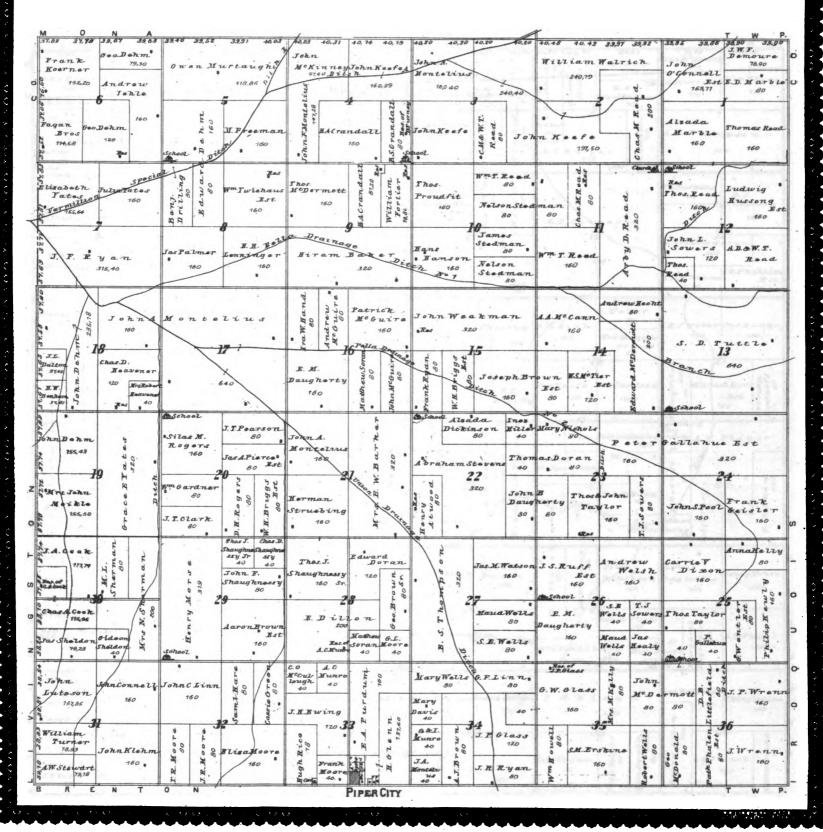
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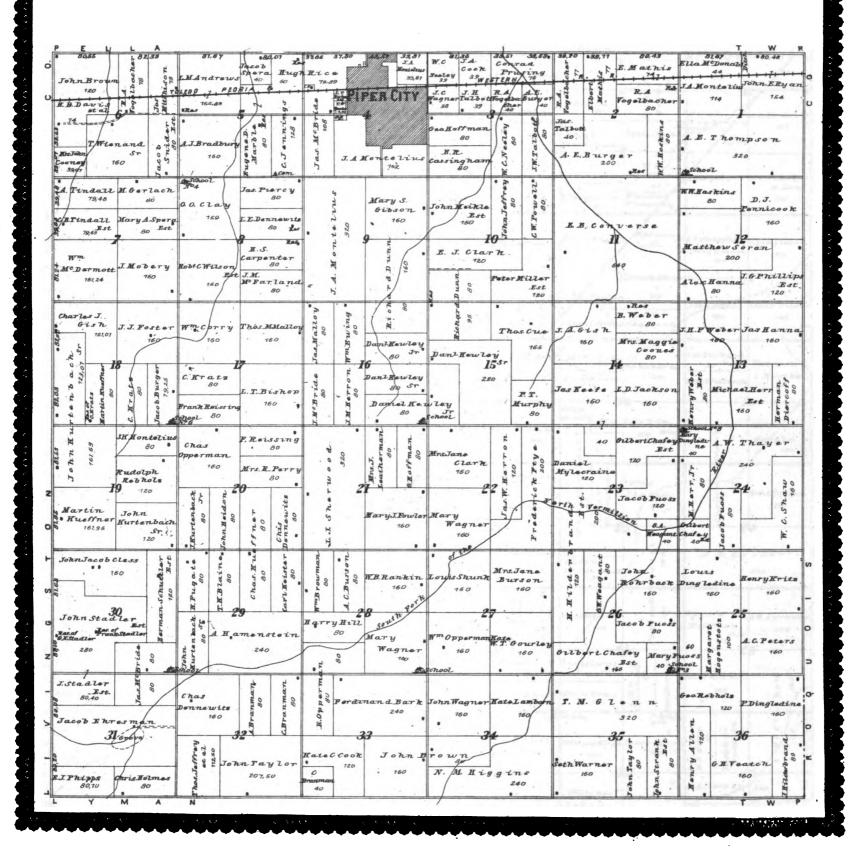


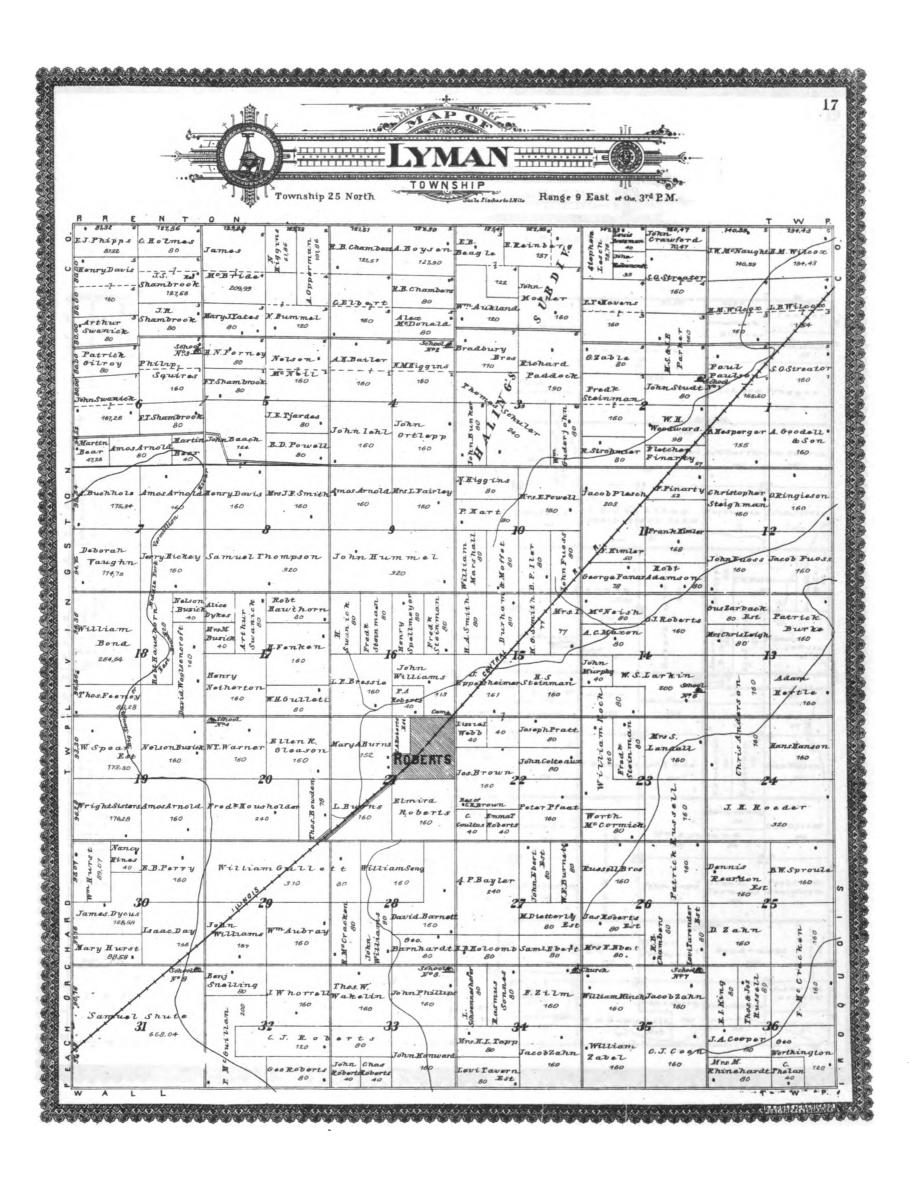
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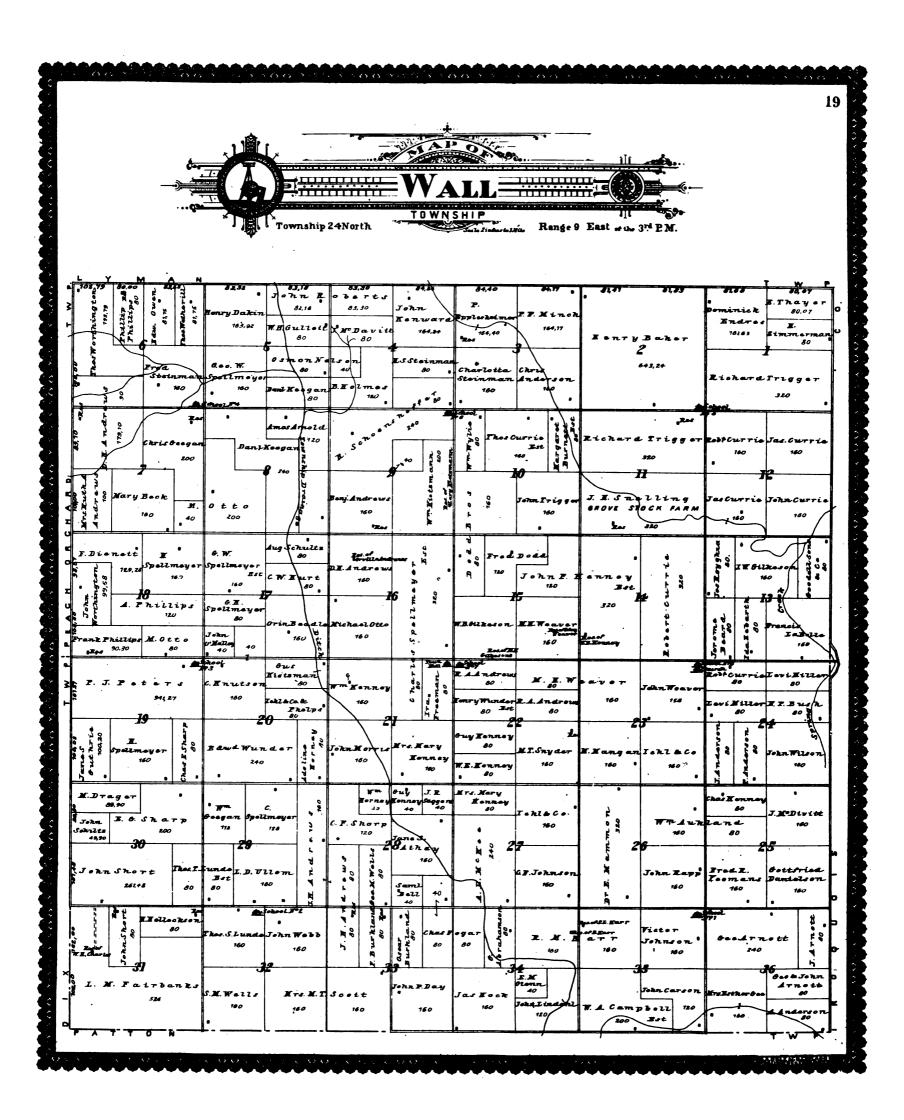


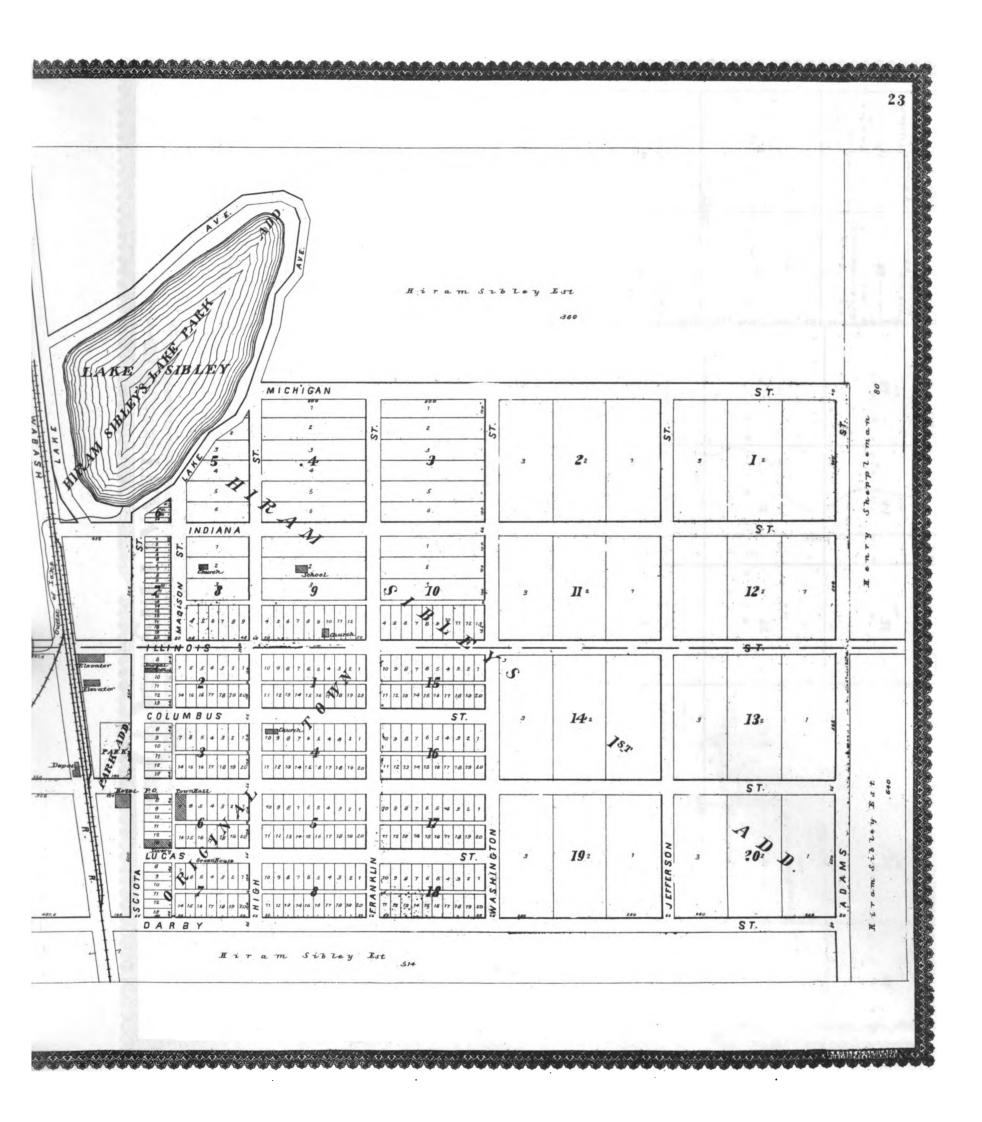


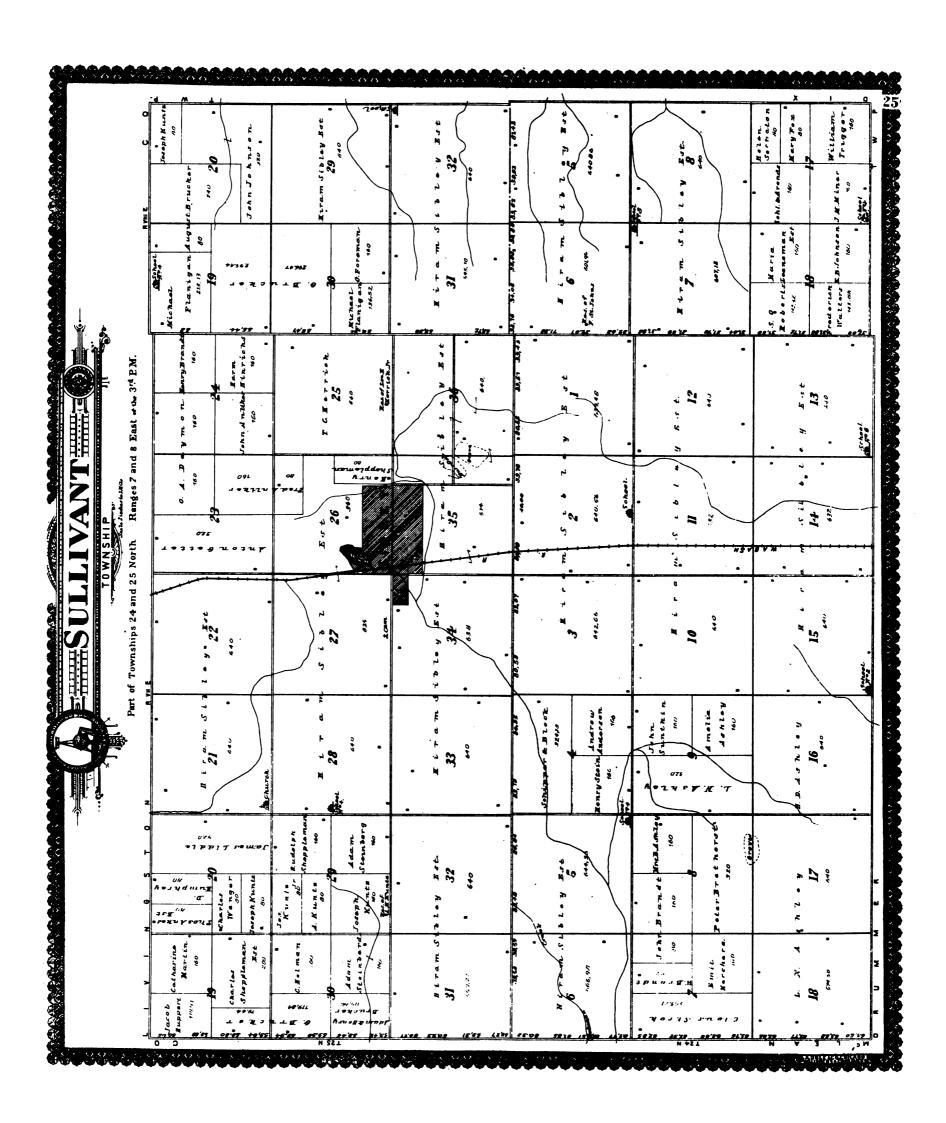


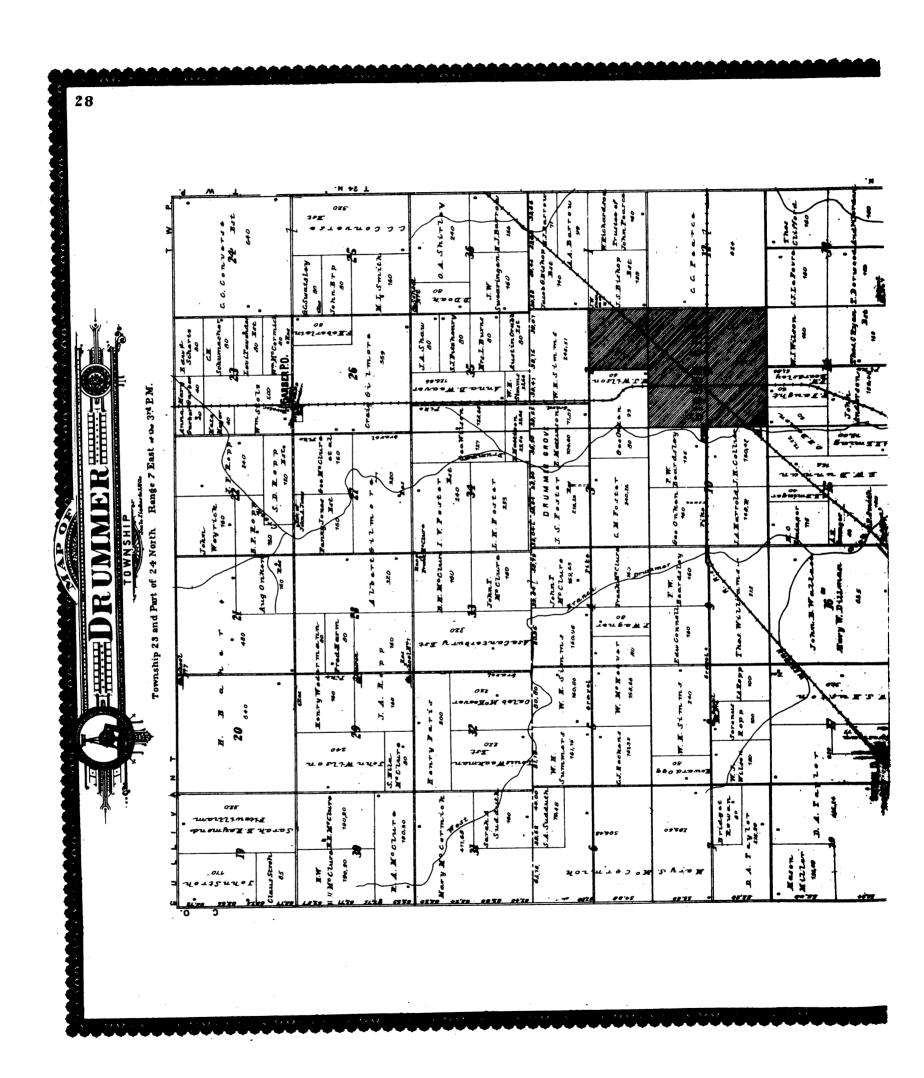


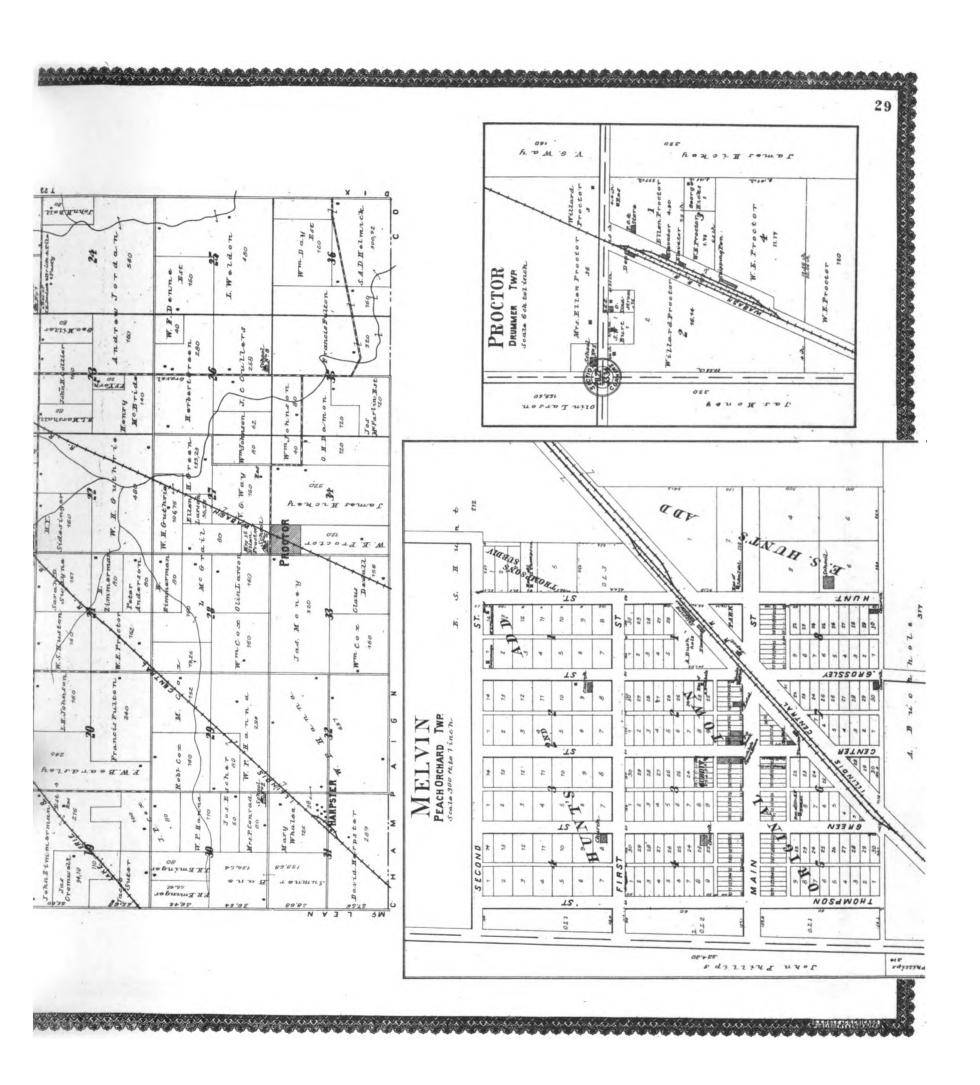


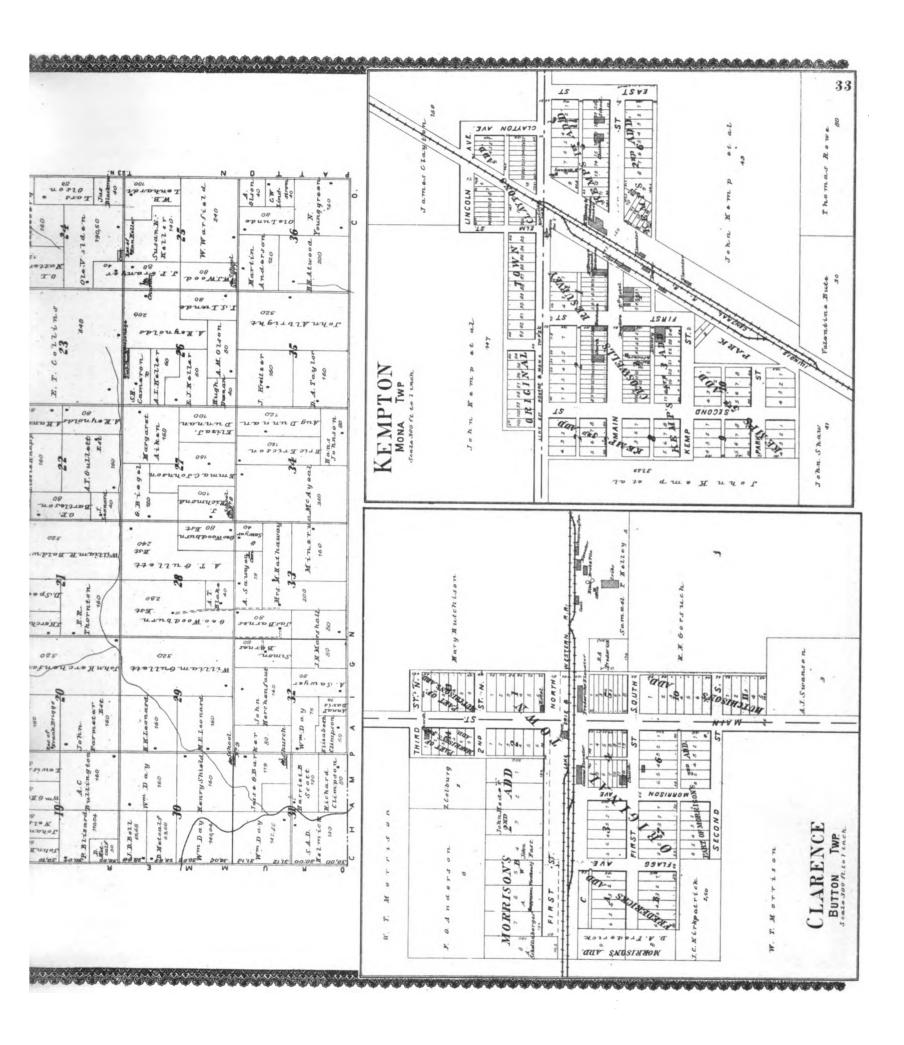








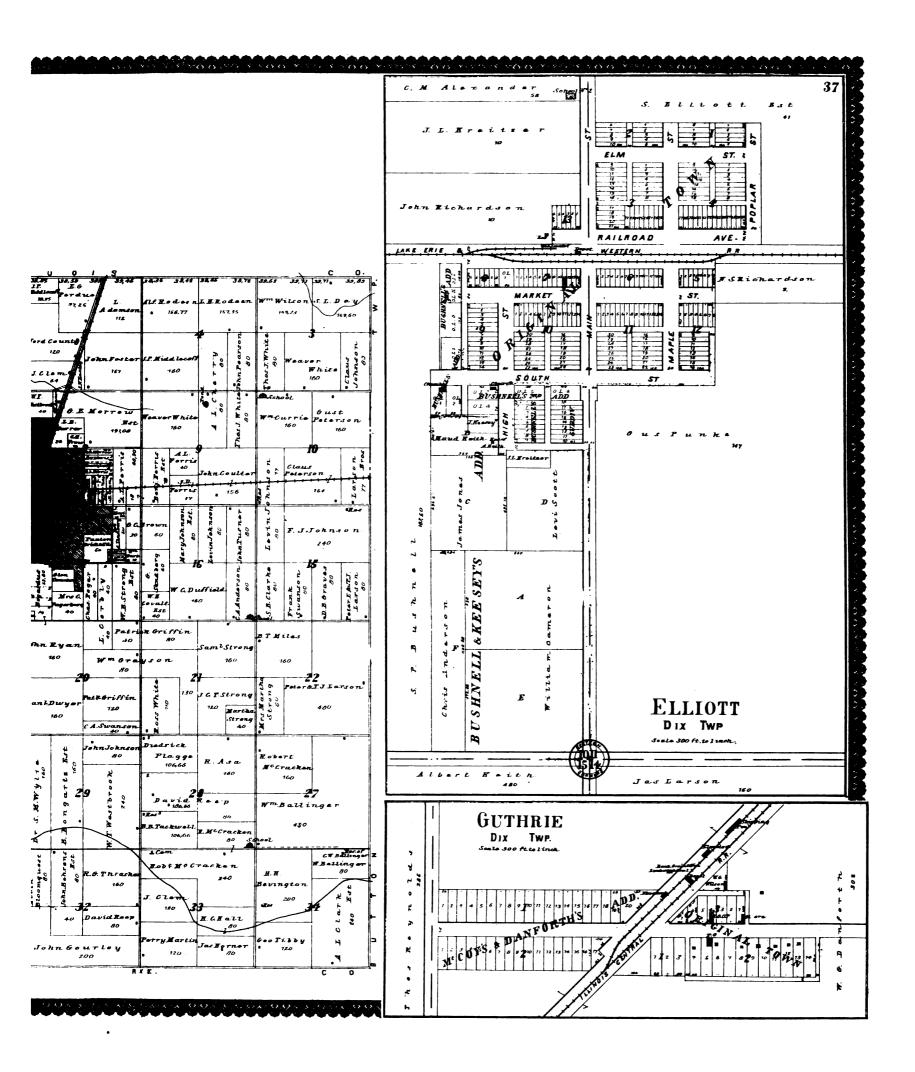


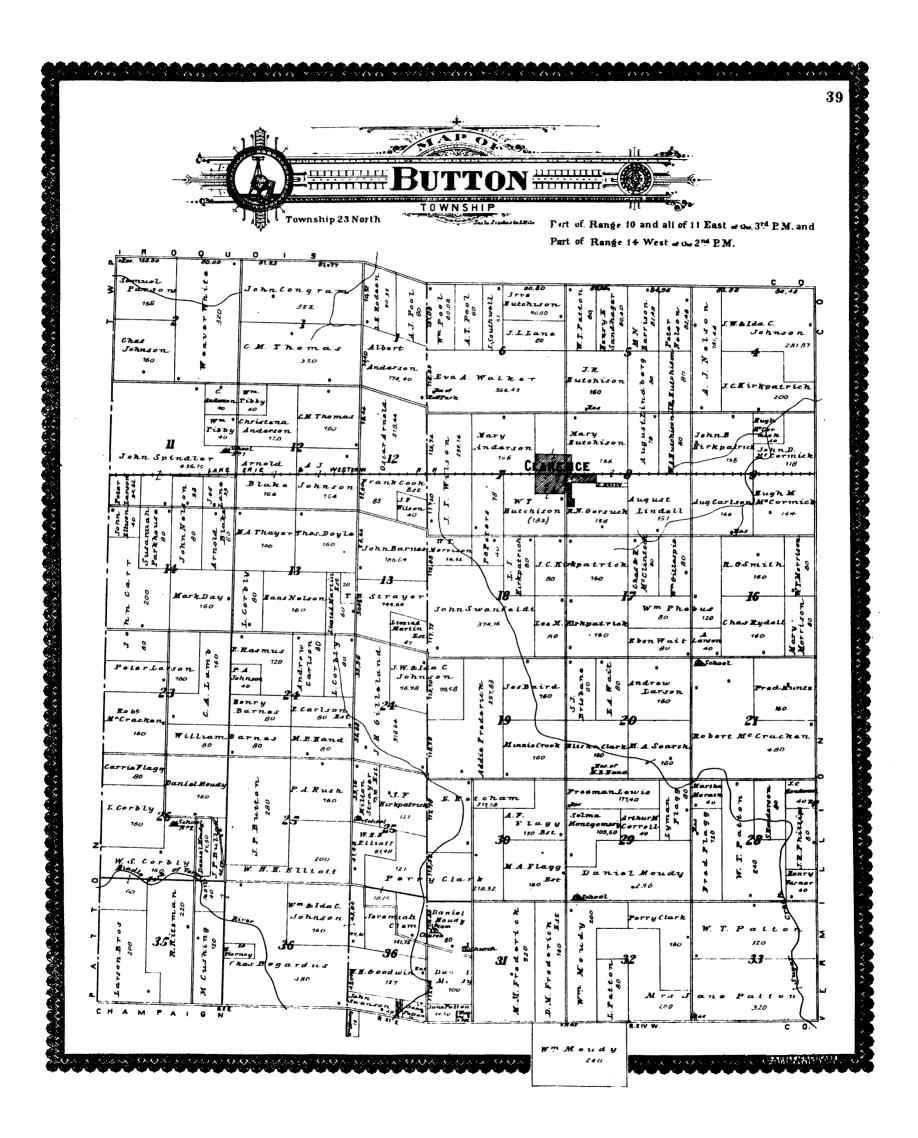


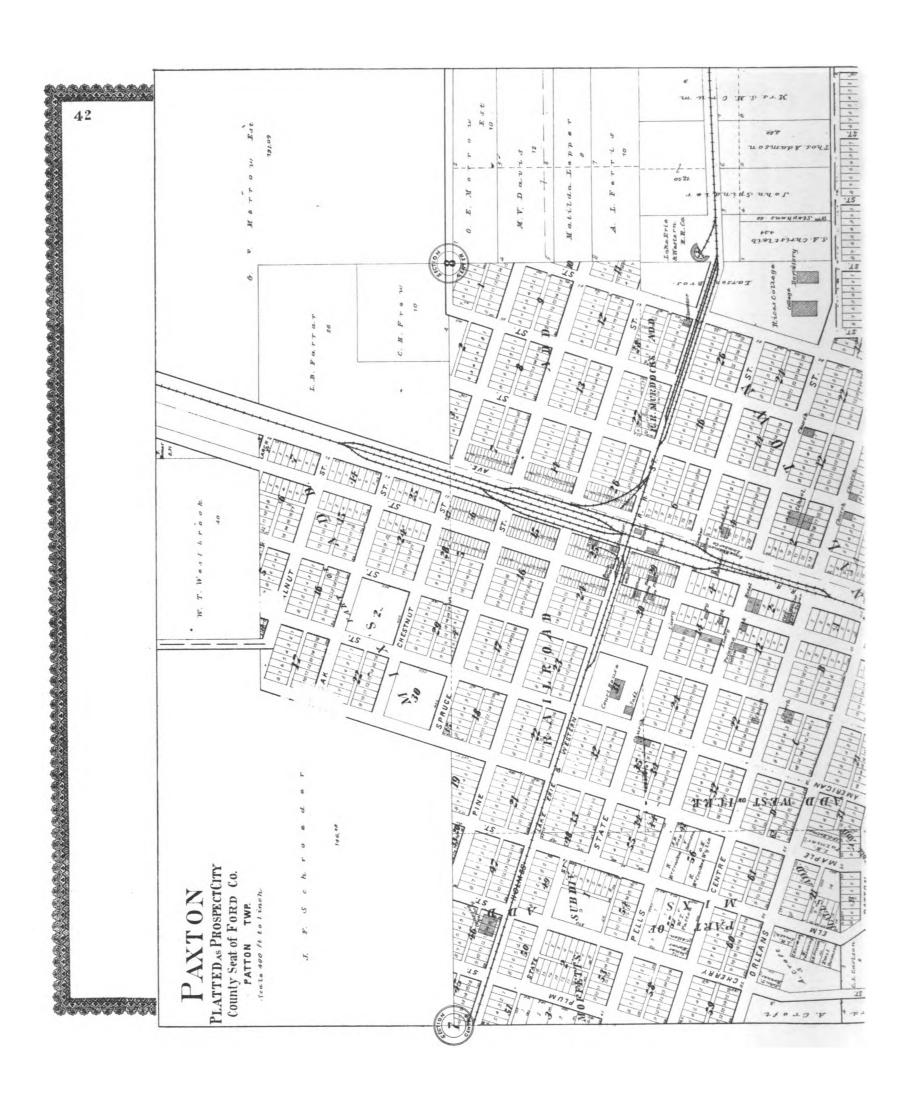


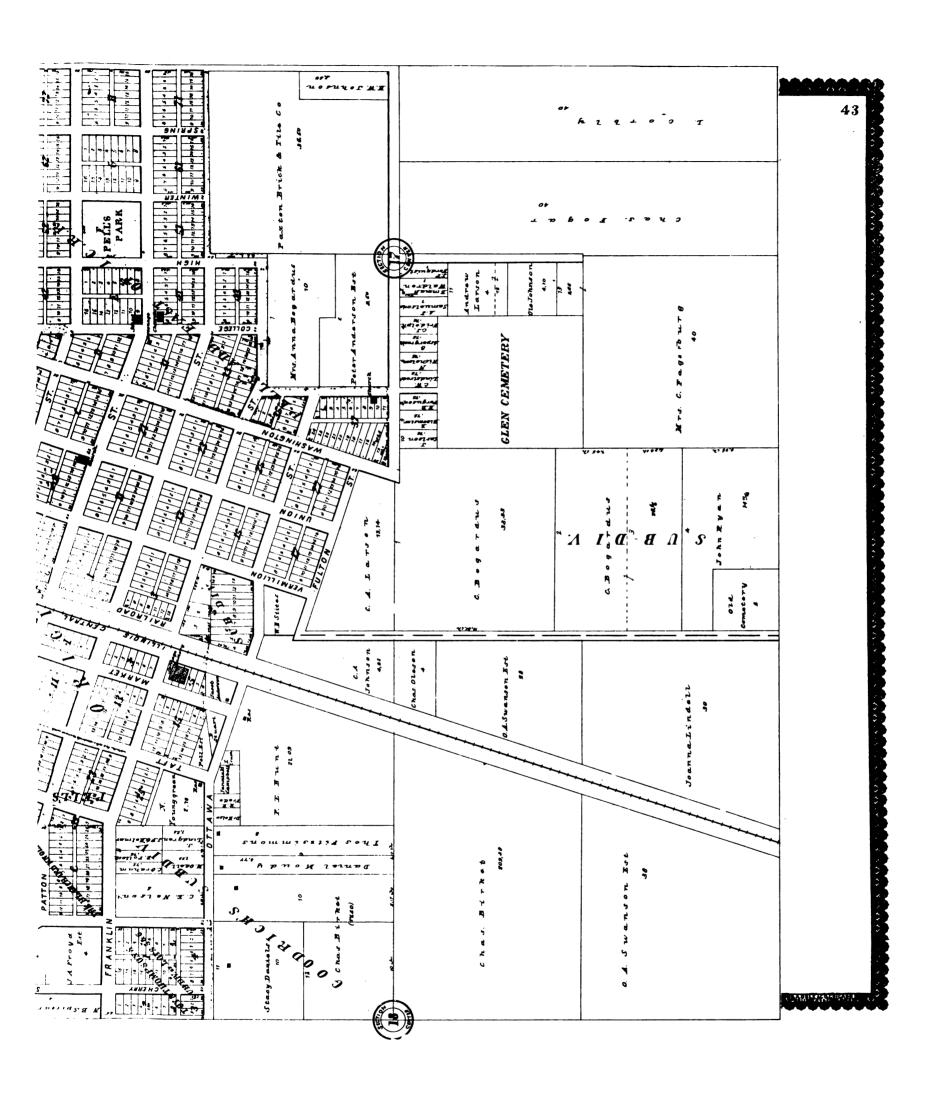
Township 2.3 North Range 9 and Part of 10 East of the 3rd P.M.

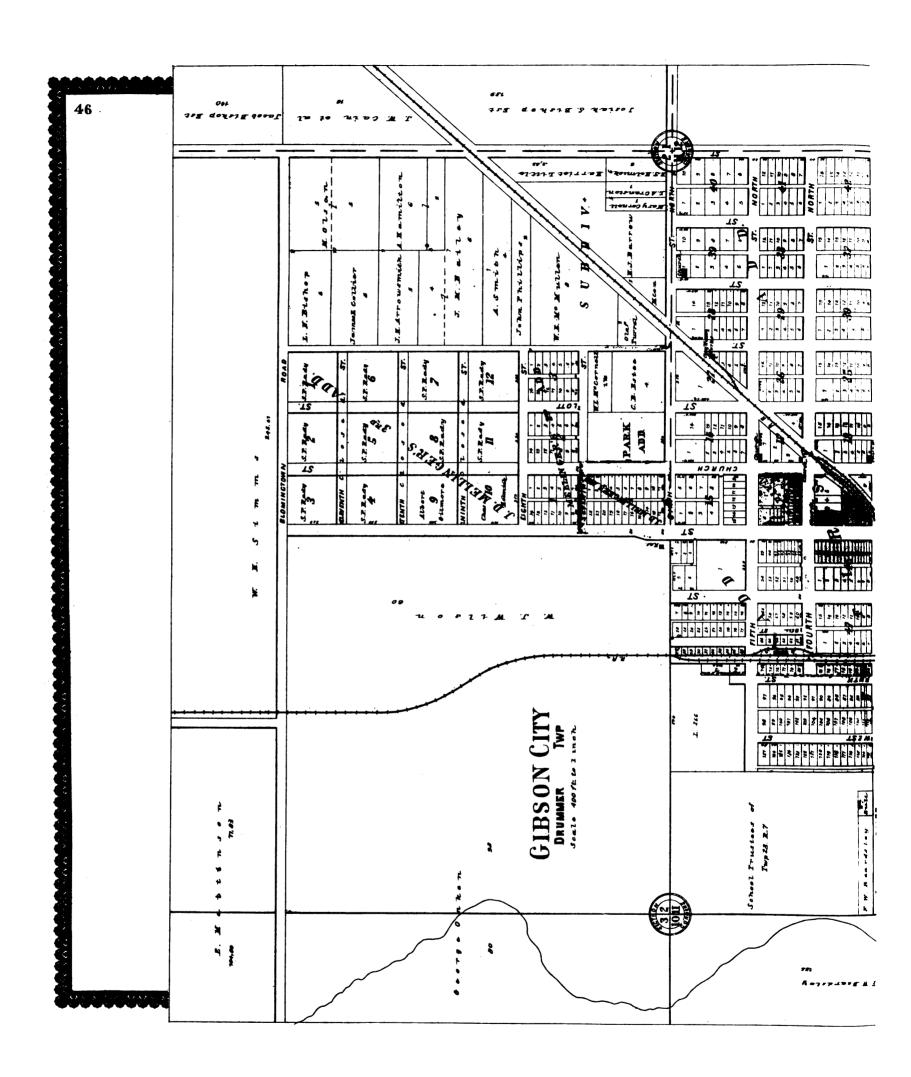
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	ohn Skog	ETic Grunstead 80	0. Tho	A.D.Ander		Lars Natterstadt Est	Ole Fratte	John S. John son		. 2	Ty ors	E Pen	LA. illips
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Keller 100	Lindahl 160	6.E.Nelson 3	WmBoya 80	CW.Parker	J.P.Swanson Est. 160	Prof. C. W.	Rolf &	These Pitasim 80	hos. Assima Bo 6. Deu	H.N Eiggin	botham	Cleary 160	Fi

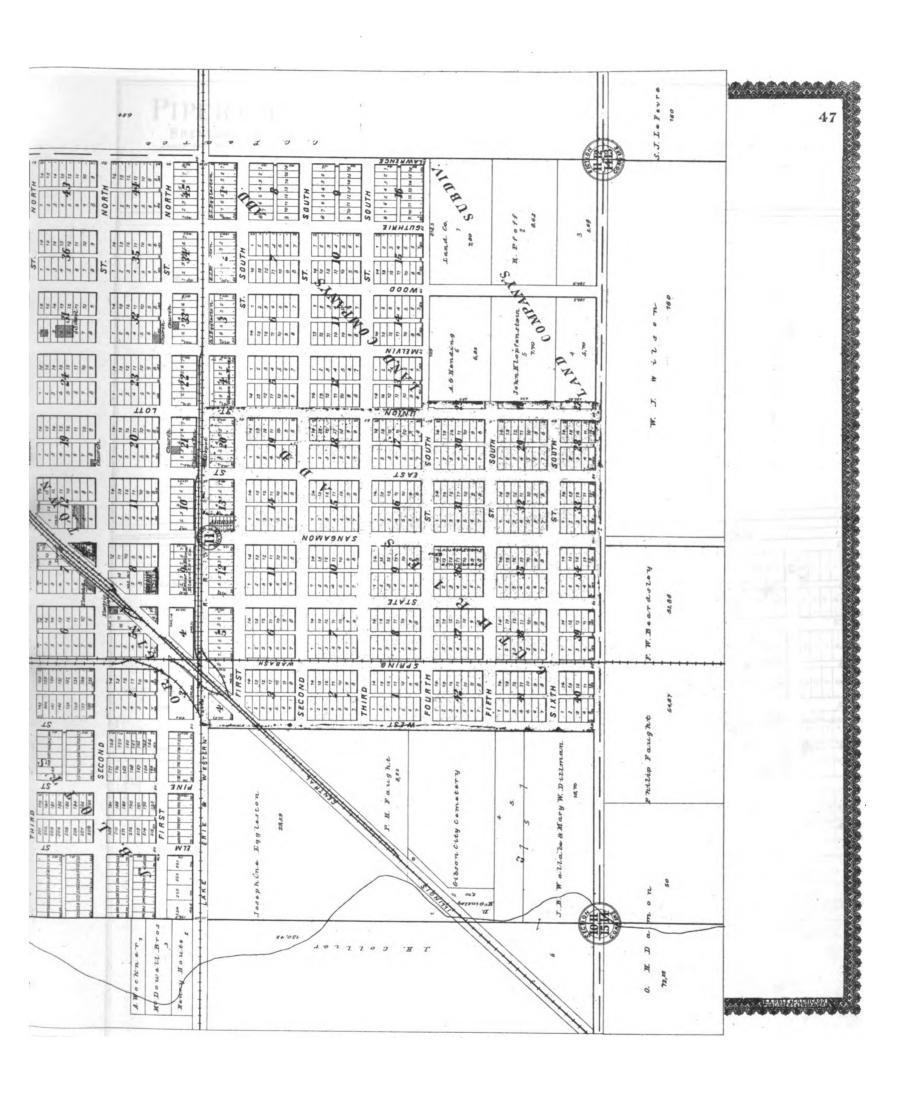


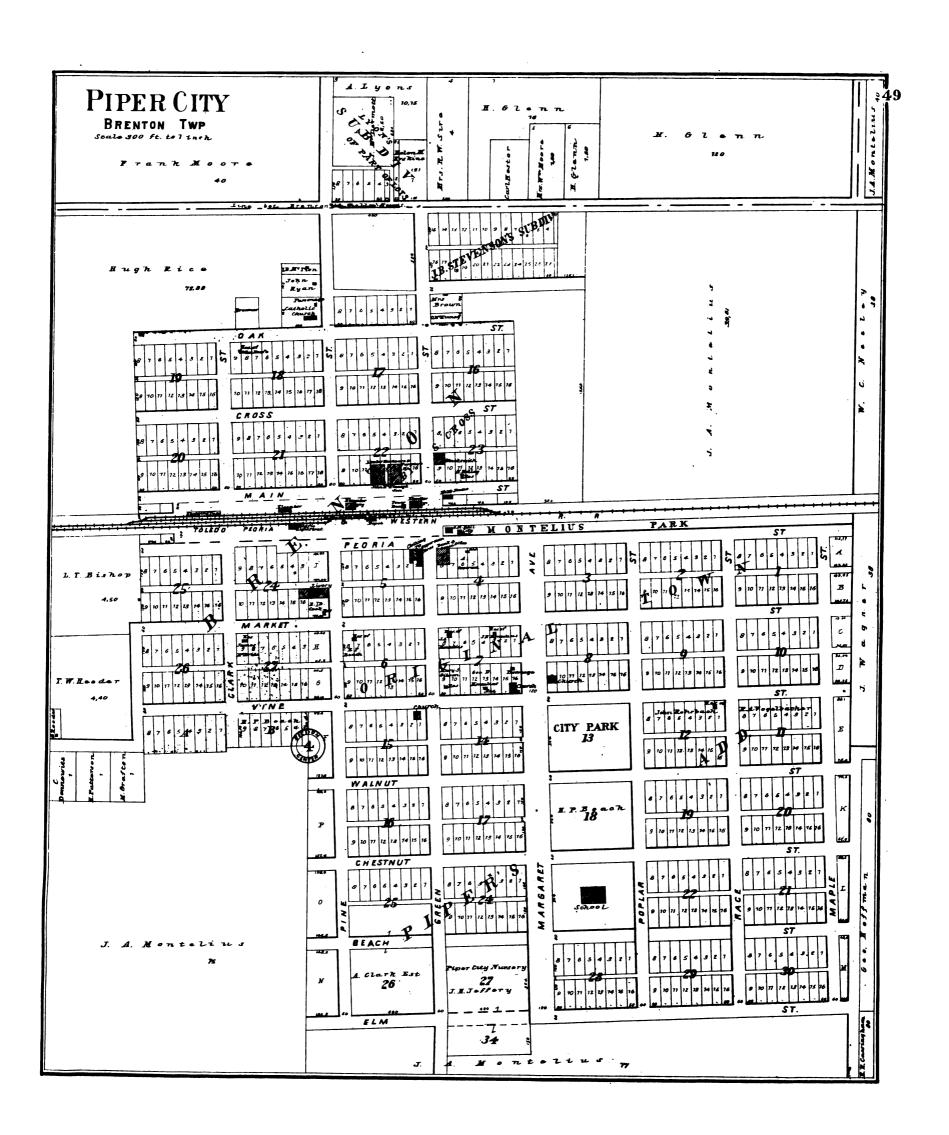


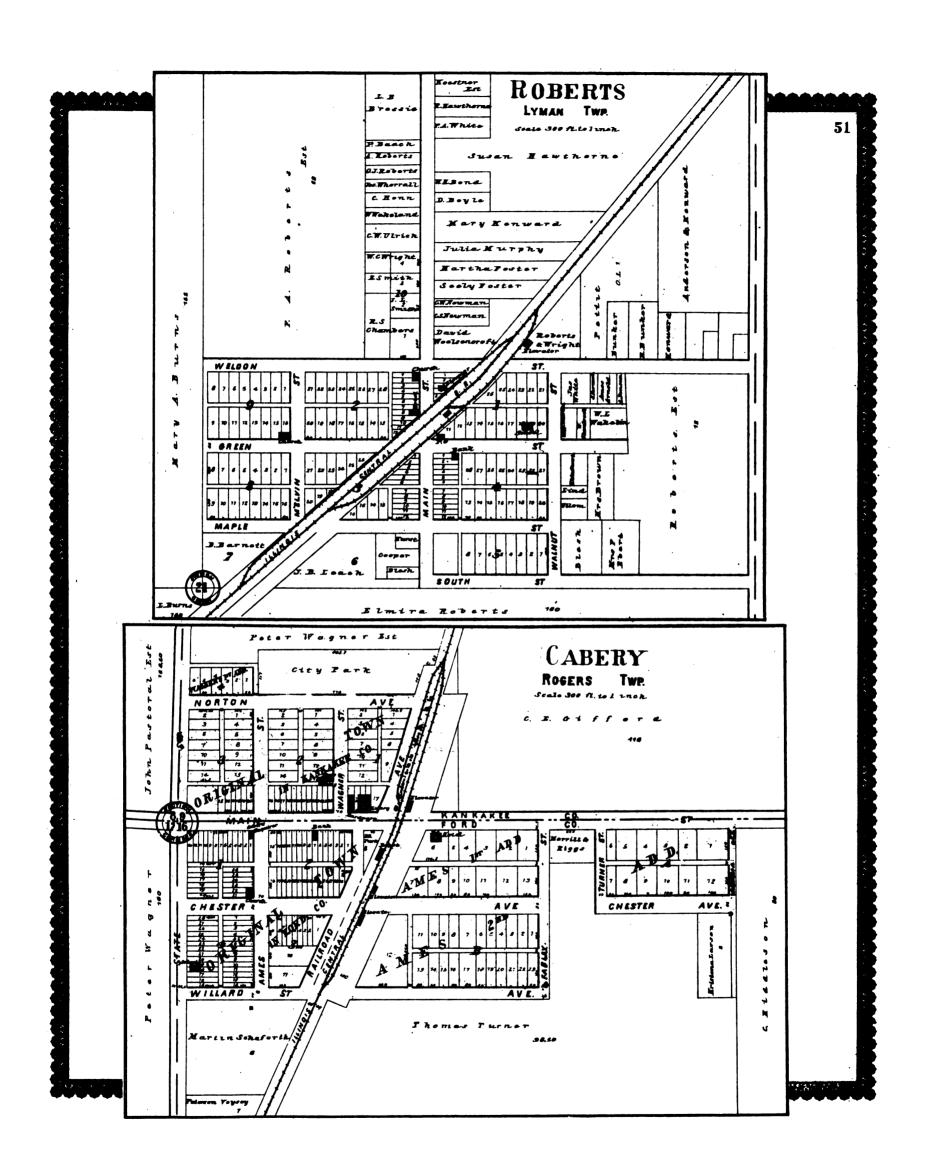


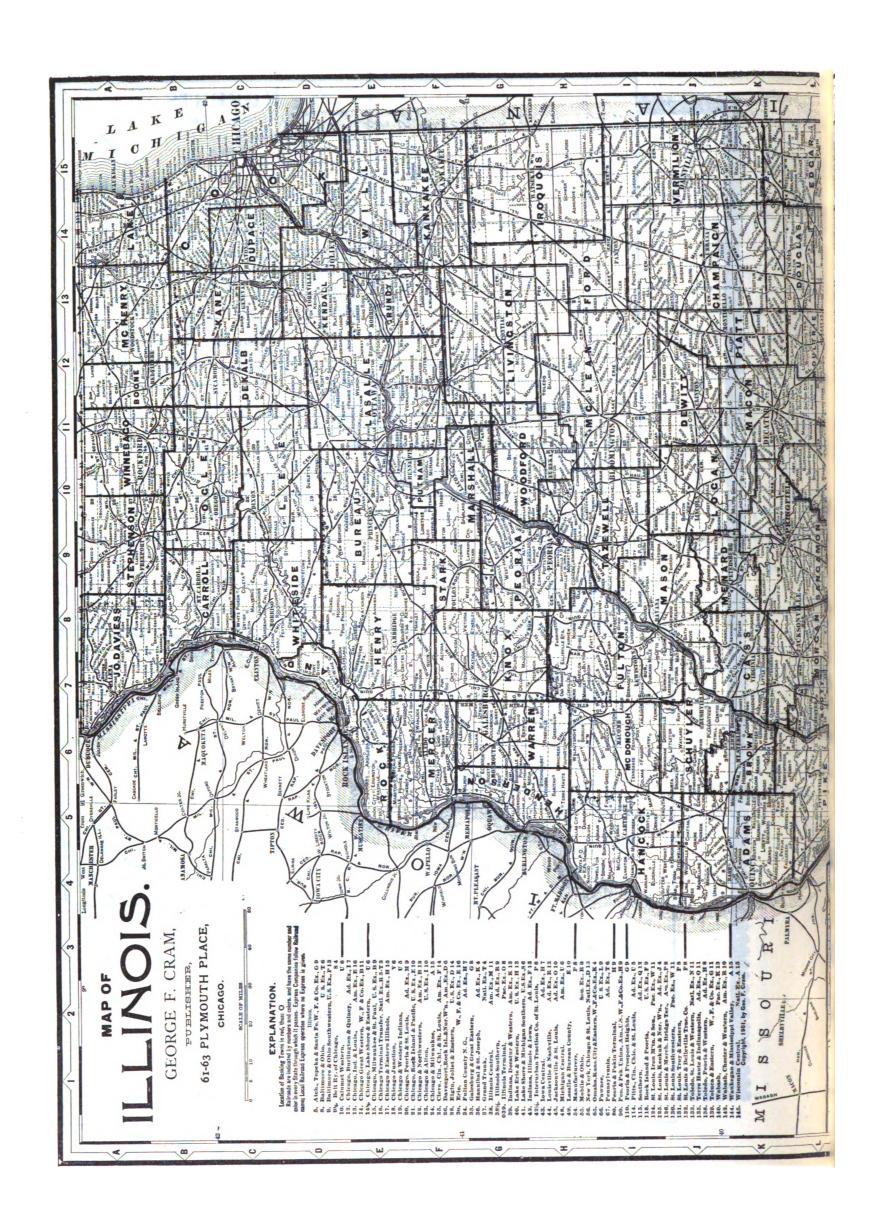


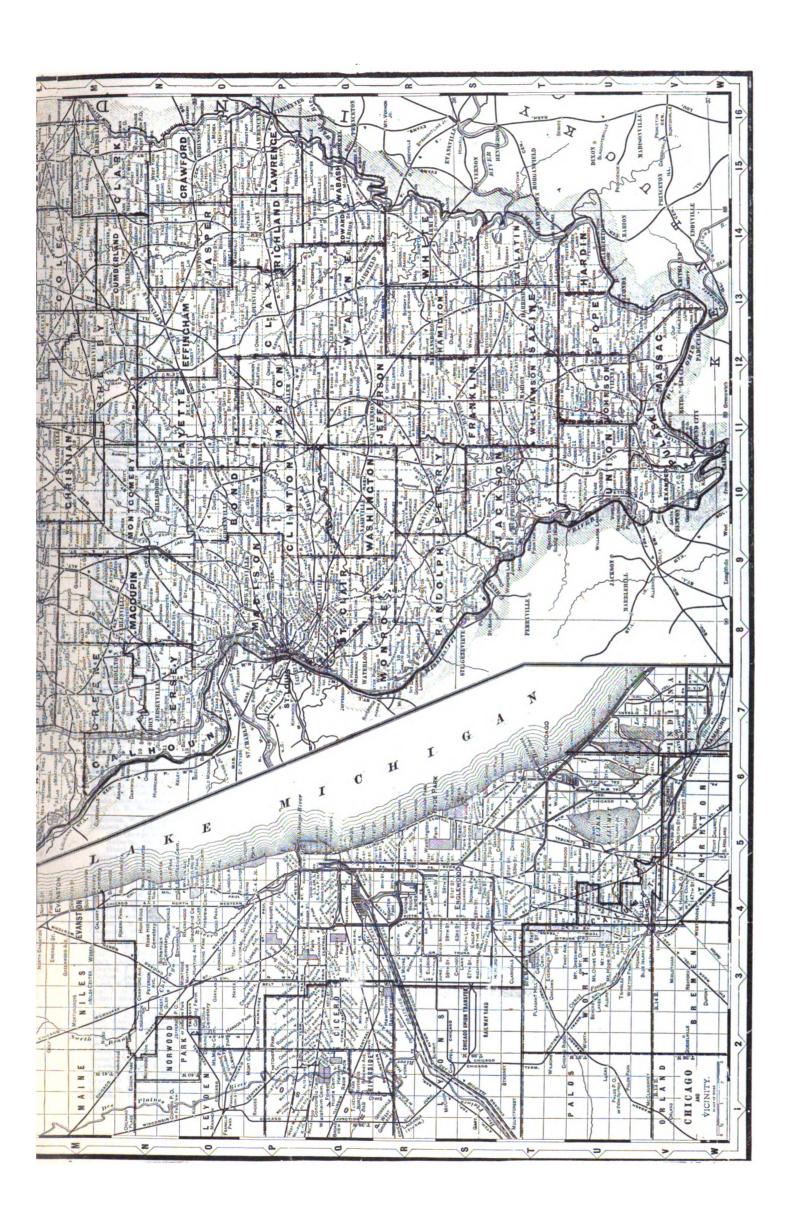












PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

FORD GOUNTY, ILLINOIS.

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident of the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Anderson, Andrew, Farmer and Assessor, S. 8, T. Mona, P.O. Kempton, 1875. Anderson, Swen, Postmaster, Lumber and Coal, Sibley, 1868. Anderson, John, Farmer, S. 14, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, 1870. Anderson, Martin, Brick and Tile Mfg, Paxton, 1870.
Andrewa, J. H., Farmer, S. 33, T. Wall, P. O. Perdue, 1881. Arends, John, Farmer, S. 4, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1870. Arends, Theodore, Farmer, S. 9, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1870. Arends, Henry, Farmer, S. 35, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1870. Arends, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Sullivant, P. O. Garber, 1882. Aspergren, Charles, Groceries, Hardware, etc., Paxton, 1868. Atwood, Henry, Farmer, S. 22, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City, 1857. Atwood & Co., Purniture and Undertaking, Paxton. Ayresman, S. A. D., Farmer and Grain and Coal Dealer, Gibson City, 1870. Ayresman, W. H., Parmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 17, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, 1873. Ayresman, W. H., Farmer and Grain and Coal Dealer, Gibson City, 1870.
Ayresman, W. H., Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 17, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, 1873.

Baily & Richmond (R. R. Baily and H. H. Richmond), Real Ratate and Farm Loans, Gioson City, 1881.

Baily, J. M., Real Estate, Gibson City, 1874.

Ball, Amoa, Insurance and Assessor, Gibson City.

Ballinger, C. W., Farmer, S. 34, T. Fatton, P. O. Paxton, 1892.

Banta, J. D., Farmer, Paxton, 1892.

Bartow, M., Farmer, S. & T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1899.

Barrow, A. A., Farmer, S. & T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1867.

Barrow, A. W., Farmer, S. & T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1875.

Beach, H. P., Attorhey and Editor, Piper City, 1867.

Beach, H. P., Attorhey and Editor, Piper City, 1867.

Beach, H. Farmer, S. & T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1873.

Beagley, J. H., Publisher, Sibley, 1882.

Beck, August, Farmer, S. & T. Wall, P. O. Melvin, 1880.

Beck, Fred. Farmer and Dealer in Implements, S. 35, T. Peach Orchard, P.O. Melvin, 1869.

Bentley, Albert, Publisher "Roberts Herald," Roberts, 1900.

Bevington, H. H., Farmer, S. 34, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton, 1879.

Bloomster, Bmil, Insurance and Farm Loans, Paxton, 1880.

Blundy, George, Farmer, S. 27, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1870.

Bogardus, Chaa, Real Estate and Loans, Paxton, 1872.

Boshell, H. N., Physician and Surgeon, Melvin, 1887.

Boundy, John E., Farmer, S. 34, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1868.

Boundy, John E., Farmer, S. 30, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1800.

Breesies, D. M., Editor "Cabery Enquirer," Cabery, 1873.

Briggs, J. F., Farmer, S. 30, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1800.

Brown, J. R. Co. Banker and Dealer in Lumber, etc., Melvin, 1869.

Buchholz, August, Farmer, S. 20, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1800.

Buchholz, August, Farmer, S. 20, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1800.

Buchholz, August, Farmer, S. 31, T. Tyench Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1869.

Buchholz, August, Farmer, S. 31, T. Tyench Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1869.

Buckholz, August, Farmer, S. 31, T. Tyench, Melvin, 1869.

Buckholz, August, Farmer, S. Burkland, Frederick, Farmer, S. 33, T. Wall, P. O. Perdue, 1866.
Busic, Nelson, Farmer, S. 21, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1870.
Bute, C. E., Stock Auctioneer, S. 31, T. Rogers, P. O. Kempton, 1888.
Cameron, W. A., Banker and Postmaster, Elliott, 1869.
Cannon, Rev. John H., Pastor "Our Lady of Lourdes" Church, Gibson City;
"St. George's Church," Melvin; "Church of the Immaculate Conception,"
Roberts, "St. John'a Church," Belleflower; and "Church of the Sacred
Heart," Farmer City; P. O. Gibson City, 1898.
Carlson, C. A., Farmer, S. 9, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1864.
Carlson, H. F., Farmer, S. 16, T. Patton, P. O. Perdue, 1870.
Carlson, C. F., Retired Farmer, S. 18, T. Patton, P. O. Elliott, 1870.
Carlson, Albert T., Livery, Paxton, 1874.
Carroll, P. A., "Melvin Transcript."
Crandal, H. A., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 9, T. Pella, P. O. Piper
City, 1869.
Carpenter, H. S., Township Clerk, Farmer and Secretary Brenton and Pella
Insurance Co., S. 8, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City, 1867.
Carson, J. B., Grain Dealer and School Treasurer, Perdue, 1879.
Chapman, W. C., Dentist, Gibson City, 1891.
Charles, Wm. H., Foreman L. M. Fairbanks Farm, S. 31, T. Wall, P. O. Elliott, 1899.
Clark, C. O., Photographer, Caberry, 1877.
Clark, Perry, Farmer, Paxton, 1876.
Clayton, F. H., Livery and Dray, Caberry, 1871.
Clayton, James, Retiryd Farmer, S. 31, T. Rogers, P. O. Kempton, 186).
Cloud, Milton H., Attorney, Paxton, 1869.
Cool, I. M., Postmaster and Editor "Esterprise," Gibson City, 1877.
Coolier, Hon, J. H. (J. H. Collier & Son), Hardware and Farm Machinery,
Gibson City, 1870.
Cook, Chas. A., Farmer and Assessor, S. 30, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City, 1870.
Cook, R. D., Postmaster, Livery and Transfer, Piper City, 1870.
Cook, Chas. A., Farmer and Assessor, S. 30, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City, 1870.
Cook, Chas. A., Farmer, S. 28, T. Rogers, P. O. Cabery, 1866.
Cooper, James, Retired Farmer, S. 21, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1879.
Crawford, John Re., Farmer, S. 22, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1875.
Crawford, John R., Farme

Culter, F. O., Physician and Surgeon, Gibon City, 1809.

Dally, H. M., Physician and Surgeon, Kempton, 1882.

De Fries, Herman, Stockbuyer, Melvin, 1862.

De Fries, Geo., Farmer, S. 28, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1867.

Dehm, George, Farmer, S. 6, T. Pella, P. O. Cullom, 1869.

Demoure, J. W. F., Retired Farmer and Justice of the Peace, S. 4, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City, 1876.

Dennewitz, Wm., Farmer, S. 8, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City, 1876.

Devereaux, I. J., Livery and Stockdealer, Kempton, 1888.

Dillon, Mont., Pianoe, Organs and Sewing Machines, Paxton.

Down, E. W., Farmer and Breeder of Short Hora Cattle and Thoroughbred Horses, S. 26, T. Rogers, P. O. Cabery, 1867.

Downs, George V., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Mons, P. O. Kempton, 1872.

Drendel, Frank, Farmer, S. 21, T. Mons, P. O. Cullom, 1868.

Duninger, Mrs. Henry, Farmer, S. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Guthrie, 1868.

Dunnan, Richard, Farmer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, S. 15, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City, 1869.

Dunham, J. C., Editor and Publisher, Paxton, 1882.

Bhert, Samuel, Hardware, Furniture and Undartaking Roberts. Bbert, Samuel, Hardware, Purniture and Undertaking, Roberta, 1867. Biliott, W. H. H., Retired Parmer, S. 25, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1852. Rppleabemer, Phillip, Parmer, S. 3, T. Wall, P. O. Roberts, 1867. Peeney, Thomas, Farmer, S. 18, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1900.

Perris, A. L., Survey or and Farmer, S. 8, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton, 1857.

Plagg, F. B., Farmer, S. 28, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1862.

Plora, W. B., County Clerk, Paxton, 1868.

Portier, Wm. O., Parmer, S. 9, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City, 1884.

Poster, W., Farmer, S. 33, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1868.

Poster, John S. Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, 1894.

Predrickson, Gustaf, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Patton, P. O. Perdue. Gardner, R. A., County Superintendent of Schools, Paxton, 1832.
Gegan, Chris., Farmer, S. 7, T. Wall, P. O. Melvin, 1871.
Gibson, Mary S., Retired, Piper City, 1875.
Gilkeson, M. H., Farmer, S. 15, T. Wall, P. O. Loda, 1874.
Gilmore, Albert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Drummer, P. O. Gilson
City, 1870.
Gilpin, Chas. E., Editor "Piper City Journal," Piper City, 1900.
Glass, James P., Farmer, S. 35, T. Fells, P. O. Piper City, 1900.
Gleason, Rilen R., Farmer, S. 27, T. Jyman, P. O. Roberta, 1872.
Goodell Sons & Co., A., Investment Bankers, Loda.
Goodman, William (McKinney & Goodman), Lumber, Hardware and Furniture, Kempton, 1856.
Goodwin, W. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1862. 1862. Graham, Chas. F., Contractor and Builder, Paxton, 1881. Gullett, W. H., Farmer, S. 28, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1893. Hagin, J. B., Farmer, S. 28, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1893.

Hagin, J. B., Farmer, S. 13, T. Dix, P. O. Elliott, 1845.

Hall, L. Loyd, Photographer, Piper City, 1896.

Hall, L. Loyd, Photographer, Piper City, 1896.

Hand, M. E., Farmer, S. 20, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1878.

Hanson, Nekkolai, Prop. Commercial Hotel, Cabery, 1891.

Hanson, A. J., Farmer, S. 14, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton, 1895.

Happ, George, Proprietor New York Store, Gents' Furnishings and Clothing Paxton, 1895.

Harach, Geo. T., General Merchandise, Melvin, 1895.

Havener, Silas D., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 18, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City, 1868. Heavener, Silas D., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 18, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City, 1868.
Heavisides, Amos C., Farmer, S. 20, T. Mona, P. O. Kempton, 1878.
Helman, C. F., Civil Bugineer, Patton.
Helleckson, H., Farmer, S. 31, T. Wall, P. O. Elliott, 1883.
Henderson, J. C., Farmer, S. 23, T. Button, P. O. Rankin, 1871.
Hester, R. E., Physician, Clarence, 1899.
Hincke. Rev. Wm., Minuster, Sibley, 1895.
Holderman, L. S., Rettred, Pazton, 1893.
Holmea, Christian, Farmer, S. 31, T. Brenton, P. O. Roberts, 1875.
Holmes, J. W., Farmer, S. 31, T. Pesch Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1856.
Huey, H. B., Farmer, S. 18, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1892.
Hug, Wm G., Retired Farmer, S. 18, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1892.
Hughes, Thos. C., Farmer and Breeder of Red Folled Cattle, Poland China
Hogs and Shropahiredown Sheep, S. 24, T. Rogers, P. O. Cabery, 1870.
Hunt, Y. J., Retired Farmer, Melvin, 1867.
Hunt, F., Veterinary Surgeon, Gibson City, 1874.
Hutchison, J. R., Farmer, S. 5, T. Batton, P. O. Clarence, 1868. Iehl, John (Iehl & Co.), Banker, Melvin, 1869. Jeffrey, J. H., Nurseryman, Piper City. Johnson, James M., Farmer, S. 28, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1871. Johnson, C. E., Contractor and Builder, Paxton, 1867. Jones, J. K., Mayor, Gibson City, 1860.

Croft, A., Retired, Paxton, 1877.
Crow, Thou, Farmer and Township Supervisor, S. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Elliott, 1877.
Cubertson, J. C. Banker and Druggist, Piper City, Ill., 1869.
Culter, F. O., Physician and Surgeon, Gibson City, 1888. Jones, John A., Farmer, S. 27, T. Drummer, P. O. Garber, 1889. Jordan, J. H., Manufacturer of Brick and Tile, Gibson City, 1855. Jordan, J. H., Manufacturer of Brick and Tile, Gibson City, 1865.

Karr, Edward, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Wall, P. O. Paxton.

Kaufman, B. F., Photographer and Barber, Melvin, 1894.

Keefe, John, Retired Farmer, S. 4, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City, 1869.

Keighin, D. B., Lumber, Hardware and Coal, Cabery, 1809.

Keiler, R., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 25, T. Dix, P. O. Elliott, 1870
Keiler, Samuel P. Mig. Brick and Tile and Dealer in Implementa, Grain,

Coal, Hay and Livestock, Clarence, 18-2.

Keith, Albert, Parmer, S. 10, T. Dix, P. O. Biliott, 1867.

Kemp, Mrs. N. M., Farmer, S. 11. T. Patton, P. O. Paxton, 1876.

Kerrick, Lon H. Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Sullivant, P. O. Sibley,

1899.

Kerns, R., Grain Buver, Sibley, 1868. 1899.

Keras, B., Grain Buyer, Sibley, 1885.

Kietzmann, Wm., Retired Farmer, S. 9, T. Wall. P. O. Melvin, 1875.

Kietzmann, Lary. Farmer, S. 9, T. Wall. P. O. Melvin, 1875.

Kietzmann, Lary. Farmer, S. 9, T. Wall. P. O. Melvin, 1875.

Kloethe, D. A., Piper City Clothing and Shoe House, Piper City, 1398.

Kjellstrand, C. G., Grocer, Paxton, 1870.

Knapp, C. W., Dentist, Gibson Gity, 1900.

Kratz, Christian, Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 18, T. Brenton, 18

Krone, Christian, Cold Storage, Piper City, 1892.

Kuntz, A. M., Farmer, S. 29, T. Sullivant, P. O. Cropsey, 1886. Kunta, A. M., Farmer, S. 29, T. Sullivani, P. O. Cropsey, 1886.

Langford, C. H., M inager Paxton Electric Light Co., Paxton, 1881.

Larson, T. J. (Larson Bros.), Farmishing Goods, Hats, Caps, etc., Paxton, 1865.

Larson, C. A. (Larson Bros.), Parmishing Goods, Paxton, 1865.

Larson, C. A. (Larson Bros.), Parmishing Goods, Paxton, 1865.

Larson, C. A. (Larson Bros.), Parmishing Goods, Paxton, 1865.

Larson, C. A. (Larson Bros.), Parmishing Goods, Paxton, 1865.

Lawrence, A. J., Dry Goods, Carpets, etc., Paxton, 1869.

Lewis, Albert W., Real Estate and Insurance, Piper City, 1857.

Lewis, Albert W., Real Estate and Insurance, Piper City, 1857.

Lewis, John R., Civil Engineer and Proof Solicitor of Swamp Lands of Illinois, Piper City, 1856.

Lindberg, C. T., Farmer, S. 8, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1878.

Lindberg, C. T., Farmer, S. 8, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1878.

Lindberg, August, Retired Farmer, Paxton, 1869.

Lindberg, August, Retired Farmer, Paxton, 1869.

Lindberg, Frank (Kerr & Lindbey), Attorney, Paxton, 1879.

Lowey Sons, B., Pablishers of "Courier," Gibson City.

Luck, Wm. L., Minister, Paxton, 1898.

Ludlow, S. (Phillips & Ludlow), Attorney, Paxton, 1887.

Lundberg, Swan, Cold Storage, Paxton, 1896.

McBeth, W. F., Attorney, Paxton, 1898. Lundberg, Swan, Cold Storage, Paxton, 1865.

McBeth, W. F., Attorney, Paxton, 1898.

McBride, James, Retired Farmer, Piper City, 1868.

McCacker, Col. D. P., Livestock Auctioneer, Paxton, 1861.

McCacker, Col. D. P., Livestock Auctioneer, Paxton, 1861.

McCormick, P. A., Attorney, Paxton, 1865.

McCormick, Wm., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 23, T. Drummer, P. O. Garber, 1883.

McCormick, N. K., Physician, Normal.

McElroy, A., County Judge, Paxton, 1859.

McLaughlin, W. E., Farmer, S. 36, M. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin.

McKinney, John John McKinney, Son & Co.), Hardware, Purniture, Lumber, Piper City, 1856.

McQuillen, P., Retired Farmer, S. 1, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1868.

McQuillen, P., Retired Farmer, S. 17, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1868.

McQuillen, P., Retired Farmer, S. 17, T. Patton, P. O. Perdue.

Marbia, Ragene, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Breaton, P. O. Piper City, 1869.

Mattione, Wilson & Co., Rankers, Gibson City. Marble, Bagene, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Breston, P. O. Pi 1869.
Mattison, Wilson & Co., Bankers, Gibson City.
May, Peter, Farmer, S. 16, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Guthrie, 1886.
Meyer, John C., Postmaster and General Merchandise, Garber, 1890.
Middlecoff, J. P., Manufacturer of Brick and Tile, Paxton, 1857.
Miller, T. L., Retired, Paxton, 1857. Miller, T. L., Retired, Paxton, 1857.

Millford, Harry R., Photographer, Paxton, 1899.

Miner, H. M., Farm Machinery, Gibson City, 1870.

Mohr, Fred, Farmer, S. 9, T. Feach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1871.

Moffett, Robert, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Paxton, 1869.

Moffett, Hon. John H., Circuit Judge, Paxton, 1865.

Moffett, Wm. S. (Cloud & Moffett), Attorney, Paxton, 1864.

Montelius, Hon. John A., Banker, Grain and Implements, Piper City, 1866.

Montelius, Geo. D., Implement Dealer, Piper City, 1872.

Montelius, Jone A. Jr., Implement Dealer, Piper City, 1874.

Montelius, Jone A. Jr., Implement Dealer, Piper City, 1876.

Mottier, W. C., Breeder of White and Buff Rock Chickens, Pekin Dacks, White Holland Turkeya and Belgian Hares, S. 6, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1880.

Mottier, W. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1880.

Moudy, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, Champaign County, P., O. Clarence.

Munro, A. C., Farmer, S. 28, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City, 1899.

Newman, C. W. Butcher, Roberts, 1871.

Newman, C. W., Butcher, Roberts, 1871.
Newman & Peterson, Furniture and Undertaking, Paxton.
Nielsen, N. P., Contractor and Builder, Paxton, 1882.
Nordgren, C. A., Hardware, Plambing, Heating, etc., Paxton, 1831.
Nutt, Ziden, B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Mona, P.O. Kempton, 1875.

Ogilvie, James, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Rogers, P. O. Cabery, 1866. Ogilvie, Harry A (Merrill, Riggs & Ugilvie), General Mdse., Caberry, 1866. Olsson, Rev. R, P., Pastor Lutheran Church, Paxton, 1888. Onken, L. B. & J. A., Farmers, S. 21, T. Drummer, P. O. Garber, 1876-8. Onken, August, Retired Farmer, S. 21, T. Drummer, P. O. Oarber, 1873. Opperman Bros, (A. Opperman, E. Opperman and Chas. Opperman), General Merchandise, Piper City, 1872.

Merchandise, Piper City, 1872.

Parks, R. C., Farmer, S. 6, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1882.

Parsons, Samuel, Farmer, S. 2, T. Button, P. O. Loda, 1868.

Patton, Mr. Jane, Parmer, S. 33, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1858.

Patton, W. T., Parmer and Surveyor and Dealer in Real Retate, Paxton, 1860.

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Peterson, Andrew, Florist, Paxton, 1881.

Perry, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, Melvin, 1880.

Pettit, James A., Stockdealer, Roberta, 1878.

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Phipps, Ed., Farmer, S. 6, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1877.

Powell, L. M., Farmer and Bandmaster, S. 3, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1898.

1898.
Porterfield, S. J., Editor "Chronicle," Cullom.
Preston & Gilmore (J. W. Preston and Ira Gilmore), Real Estate, Gibeo City, 1871.

Rady, Samuel P., Lawyer and Real Estate Dealer, Gibson City, 1881.
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Russell, John, Farmer, S. 26, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, 1864.
Ryan, Rev. Michael, Pastor St. Peter's Church, Piper City, 1900.
Sandy, John F., Grocer, Paxton, 1887.
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Vogelbacher, Aug., Farmer, S. 2, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City, 1884.

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Way, V. G., Parmer and Road Commissioner, S. 27, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, 1881.

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Wedenmann, B. Henry, Farmer, S. 29, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, 1874.

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Westbrook, W. H., Grain and Coal, Paxton, 1871.

Wesalund, Chua, Parmer, S. 21, T. Patton, P. O. Perdue, 1869.

Wilkison, B. D., Photographer, Gibson City, 1895.

Wilkison, B. D., Photographer, Gibson City, 1895.

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Worthington, Ellis, Livery, Melvin, 1880.

Wylie, S. M., Physician and Surgeon, Paxton, 1868.

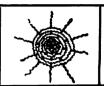
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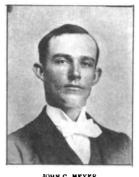
































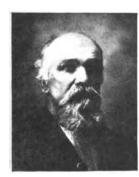
















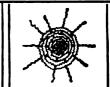








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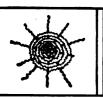






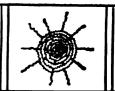






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WILLIAM GOODMAN.



THOMAS REED



BALTE WERE



H. R. CARPEN



JOHN MCKINNE



MR. AND MRS. THEO AREND



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT KEITH.



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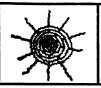
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MR. JOHN SKO

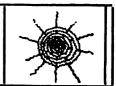


G. W. McCABI



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ANDREW ANDERSON



I O ANDRHEON



MRS. S. ANDER



MRS. JANE PATTO



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A. W. BARBOW AND PAMILY



MR. AND MRS. FRANK STADLES



BAMUEL N. STADLER AND FAMILY.



ALBERT W. BENTLEY AND FAMILY.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN TAYLOR.



MR. AND MRS. J. P. GLASS



WILLIAM DENEWITZ AND FAMILY.



MRS. MARY S. GIBSON.



H. M. MINER.



C. E. BUTE.



HON. JOHN H. MOFFET



LORENZO ROCK WELL.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS OFTHE

KAND SURVEYS IARD ZAHARZ

METES AND BOUNDS.

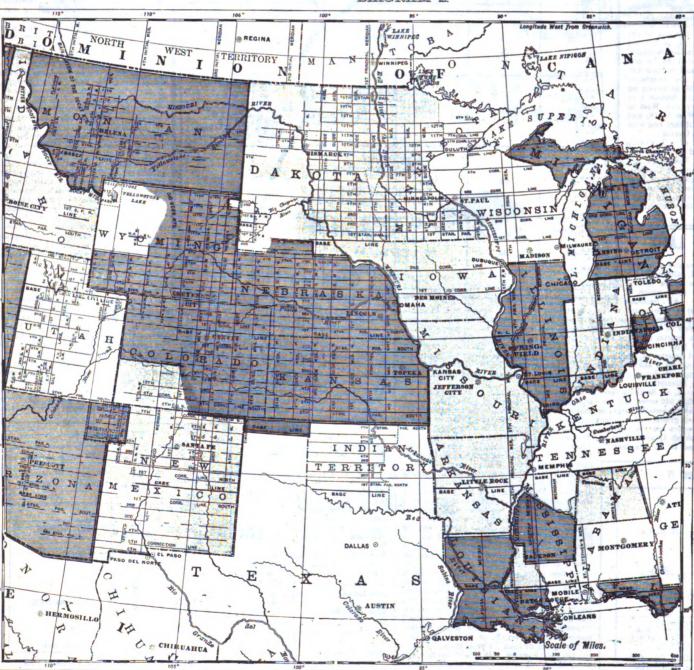
P to the time of the R volutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Boands," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due Esst 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of Esst 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 300 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderare description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES.

DIAGRAM 2



HE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.;—These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines, which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridians and Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the central portion of the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name, as are also the Standard Parallels and guide (or auxiliary) Meridians.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) represents the Principal Meridian, at heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run Northand South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is fellowed both East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run Northand South, parallel to the Meridia

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, comm cing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Rauge III., IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Rangas East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division arouth of the Base Line is the Township 1 North; then comes Township 2. A, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is v

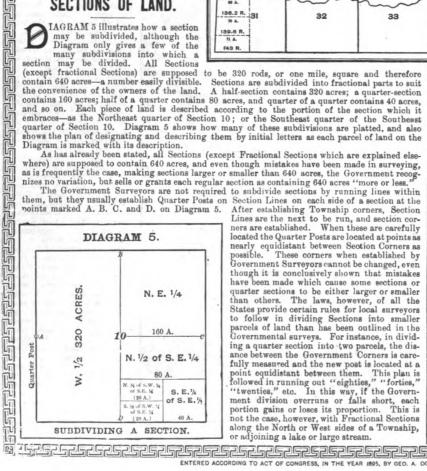


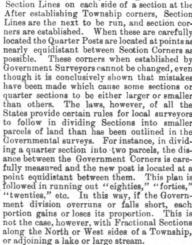
OWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the
Governmental Surveyors. In the
Governmental Surveys Township
Lines are the first to be run, and a Township
Corner is established every six miles and
marked. This is called "Township lines and
marked. This is called "Township or a fully located, the Section and Quarter Section
Corners are established. Each Township is
six miles square and contains 23,040 acres,
or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible
to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by
State boundaries not falling exactly on
Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence
of Meridians or curvature of the earth's
surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.
Each Township, unless it is one of the
exceptional cases referred to, is divided
into 36 squares, which are called Sections.
These Sections are intended to be one
mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640
acres of land. Sections are numbered
consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on
Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in
the Northeast Corner, they run West to
6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and
so on, back and forth, until they end with
Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

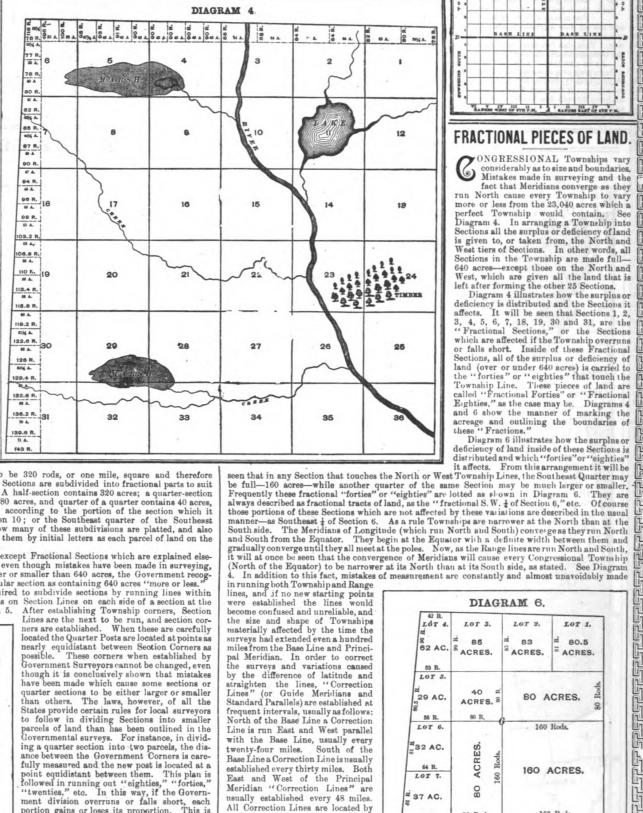
Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township
sait is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are
called Government Townships or Congressional Townships or organized Townships,
as frequently the lines of organized Townships,
as frequently the lines of organized Townships,
as frequently the lines of organized Townships,

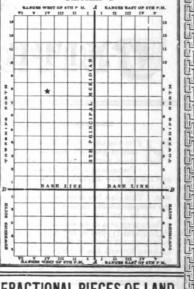
SECTIONS OF LAND.

IAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section



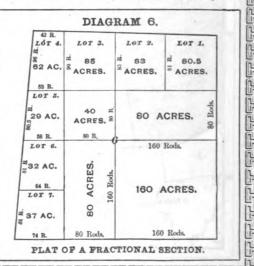






FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.



ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACC



LLINOIS THE TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE P

INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD:

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE

SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.



Ompiled and Published



PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

CHICAGO.

1916

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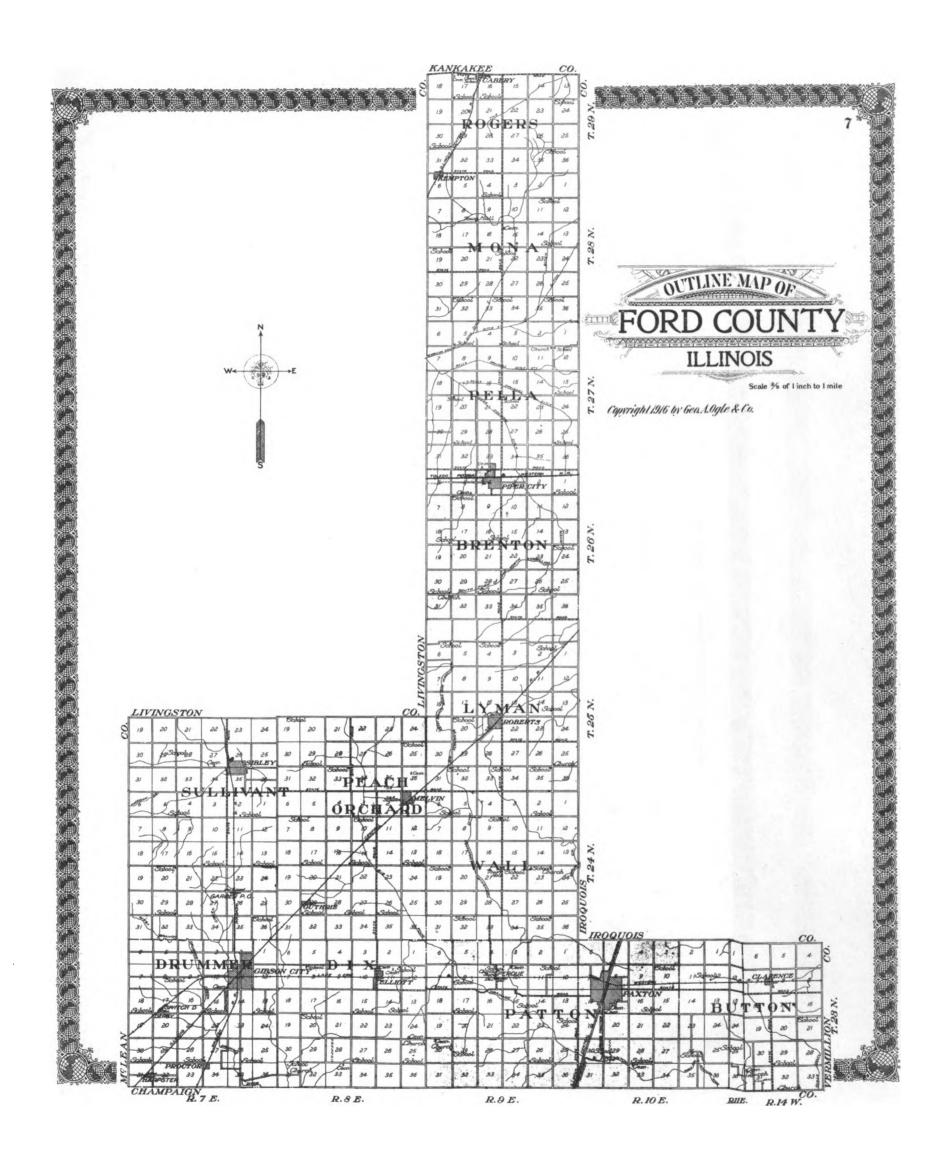
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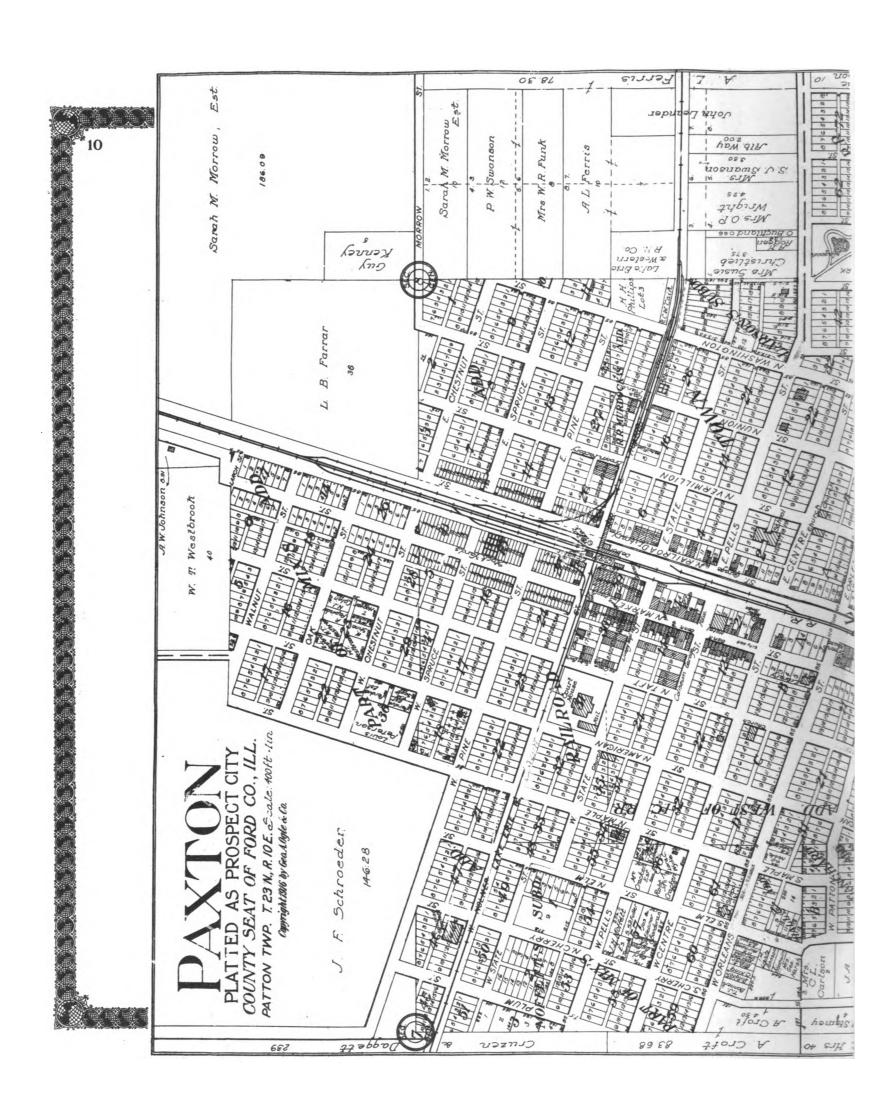
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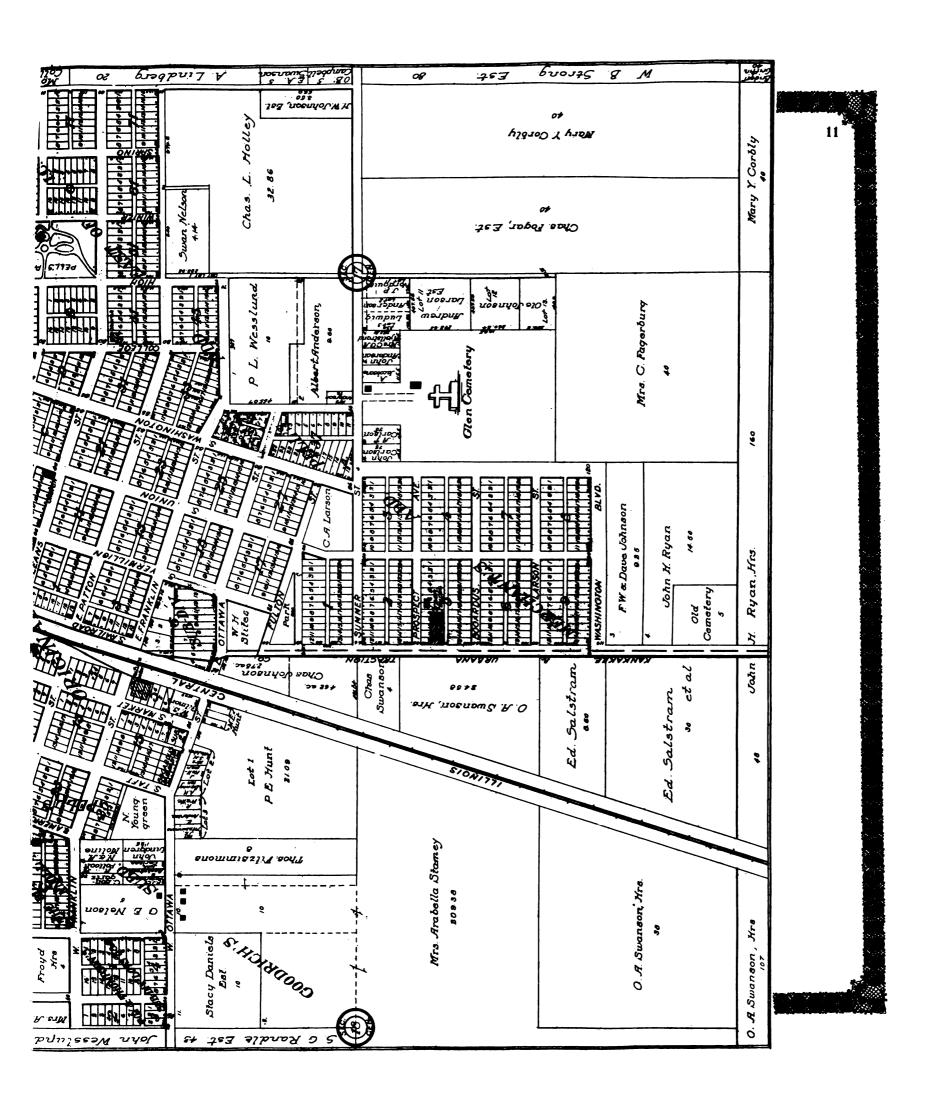
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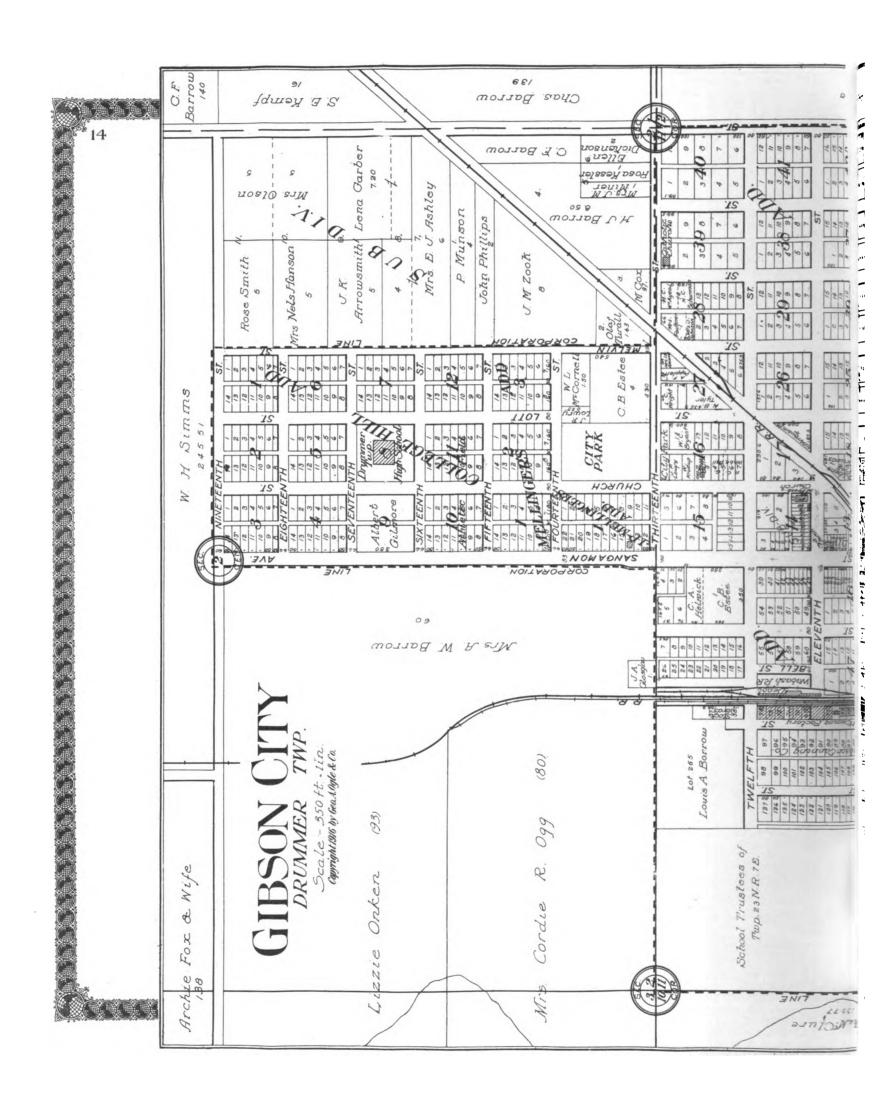
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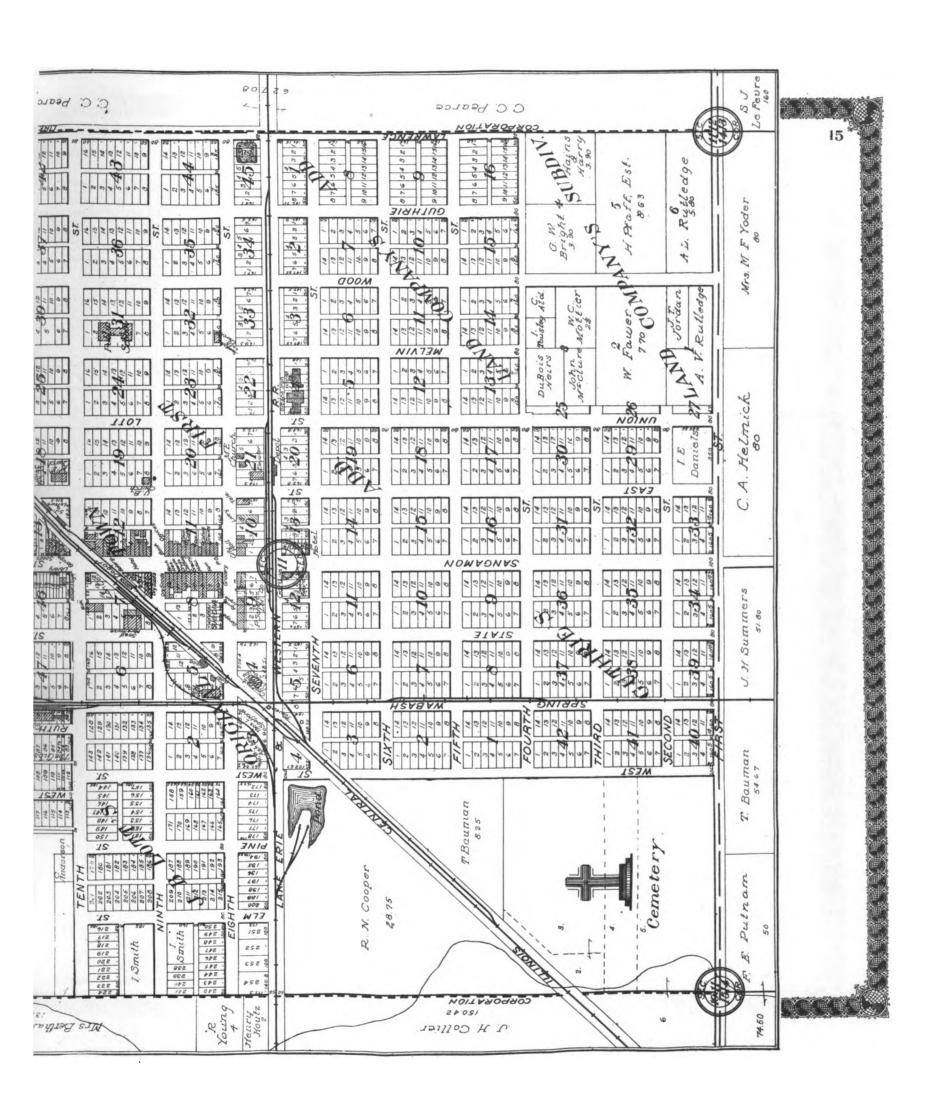


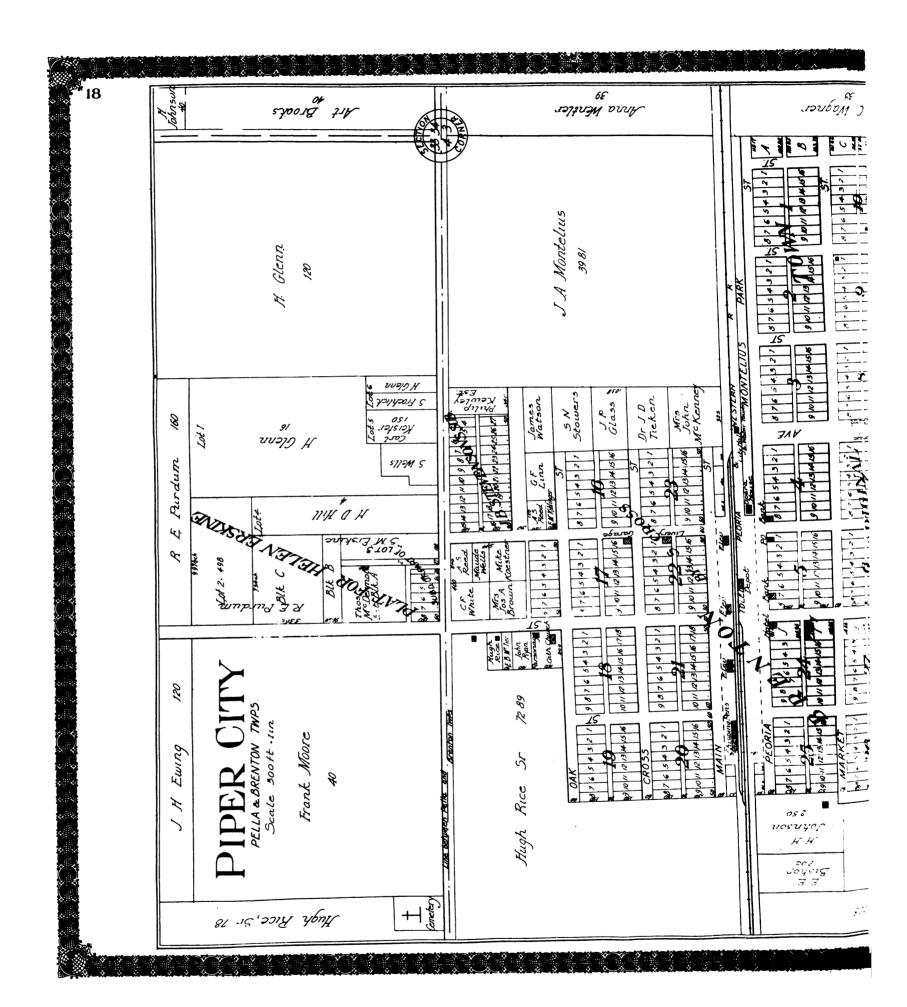


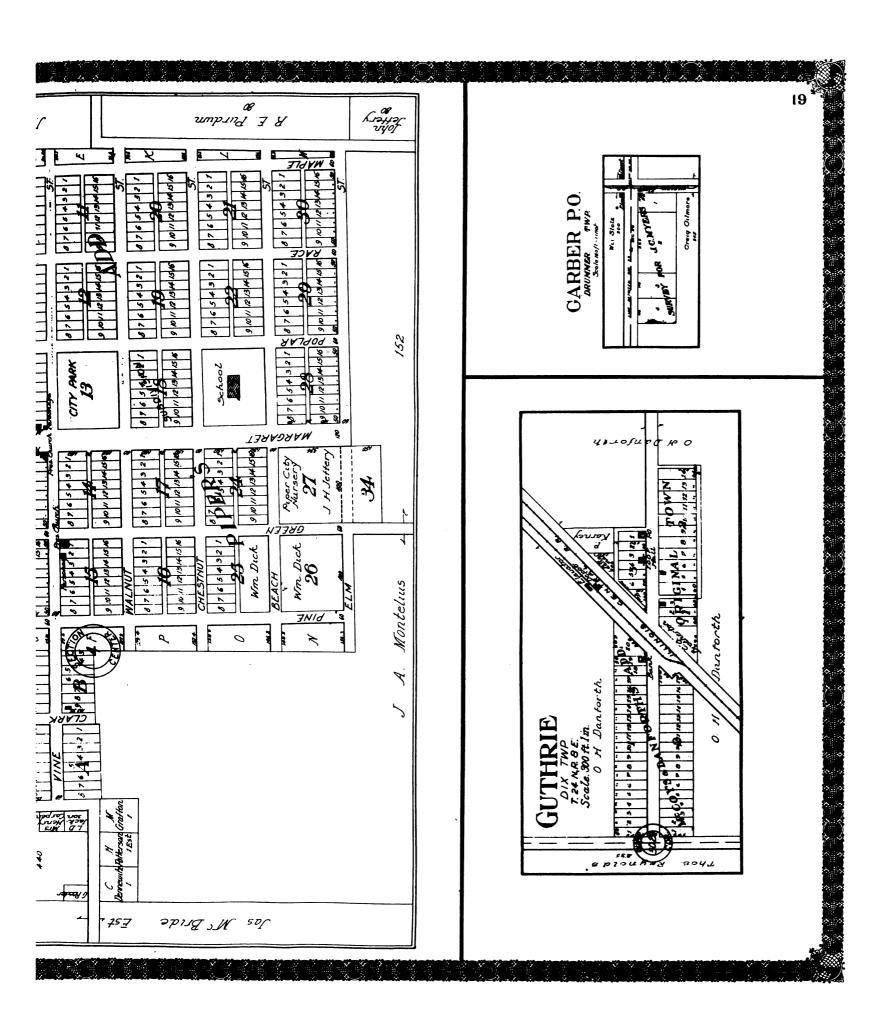


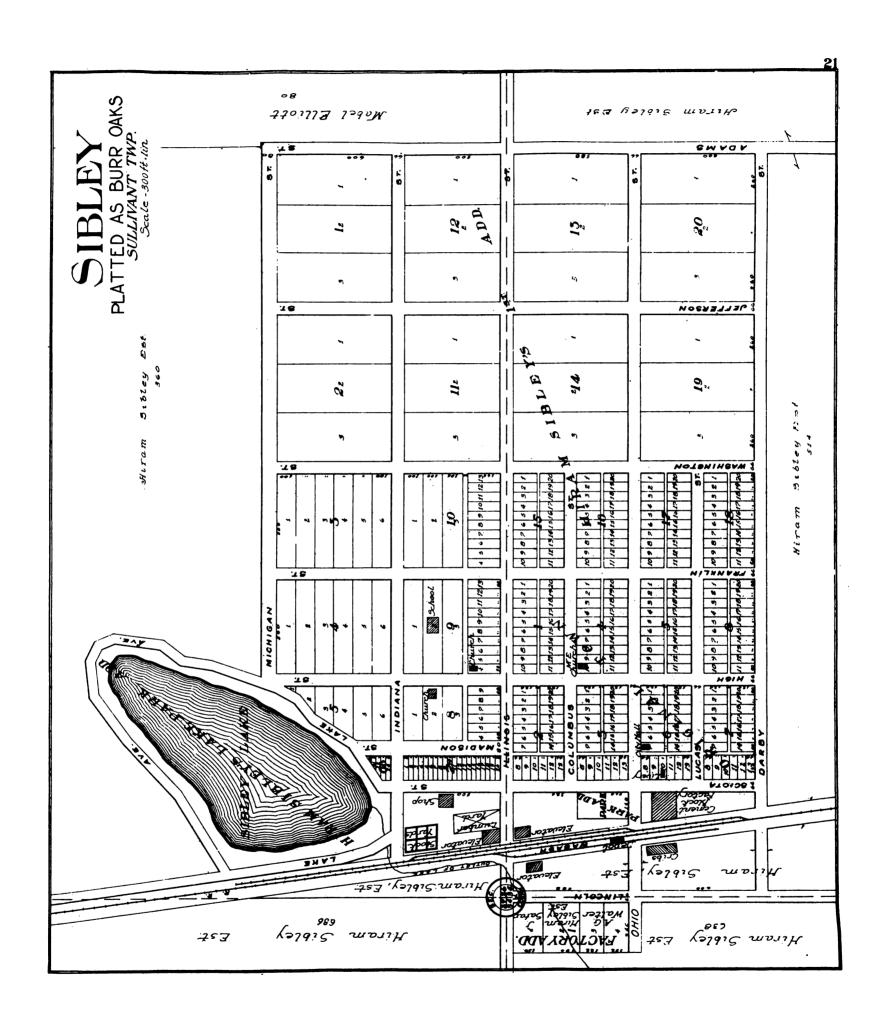


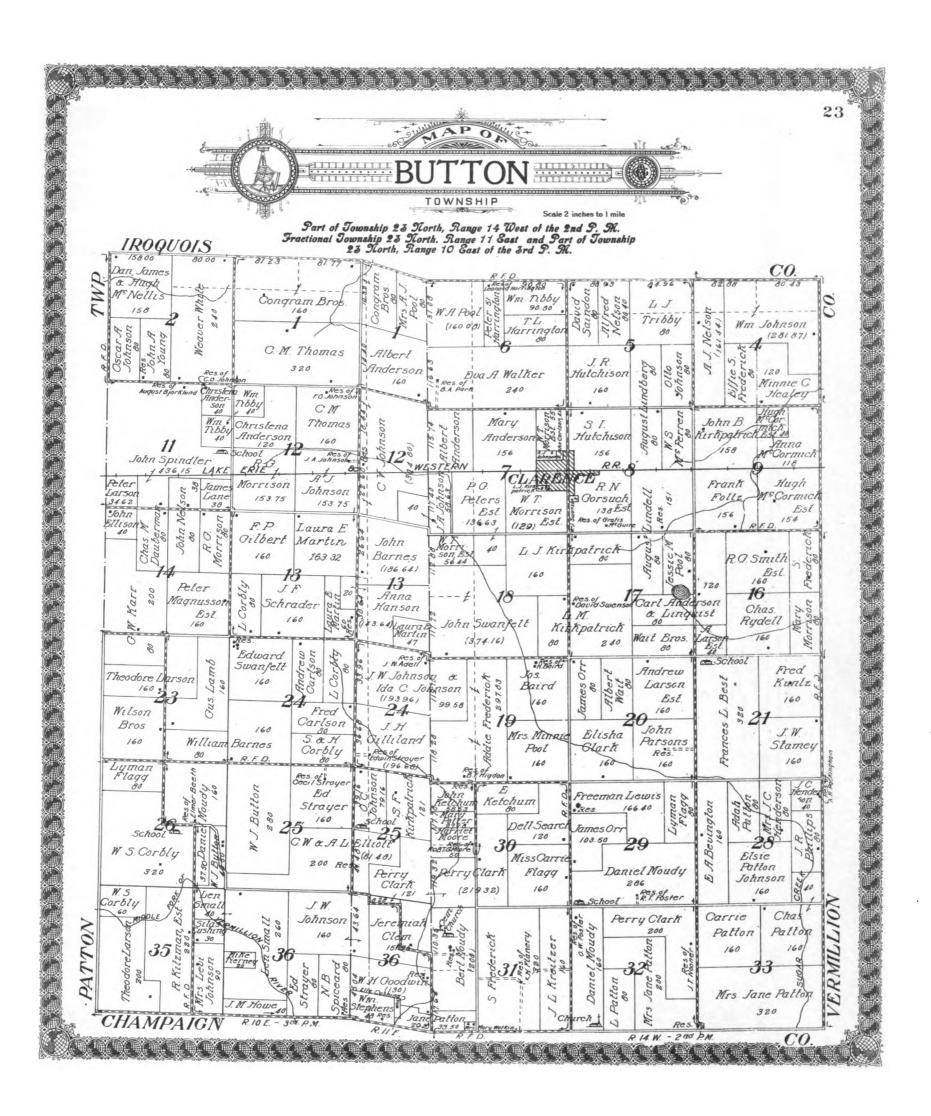


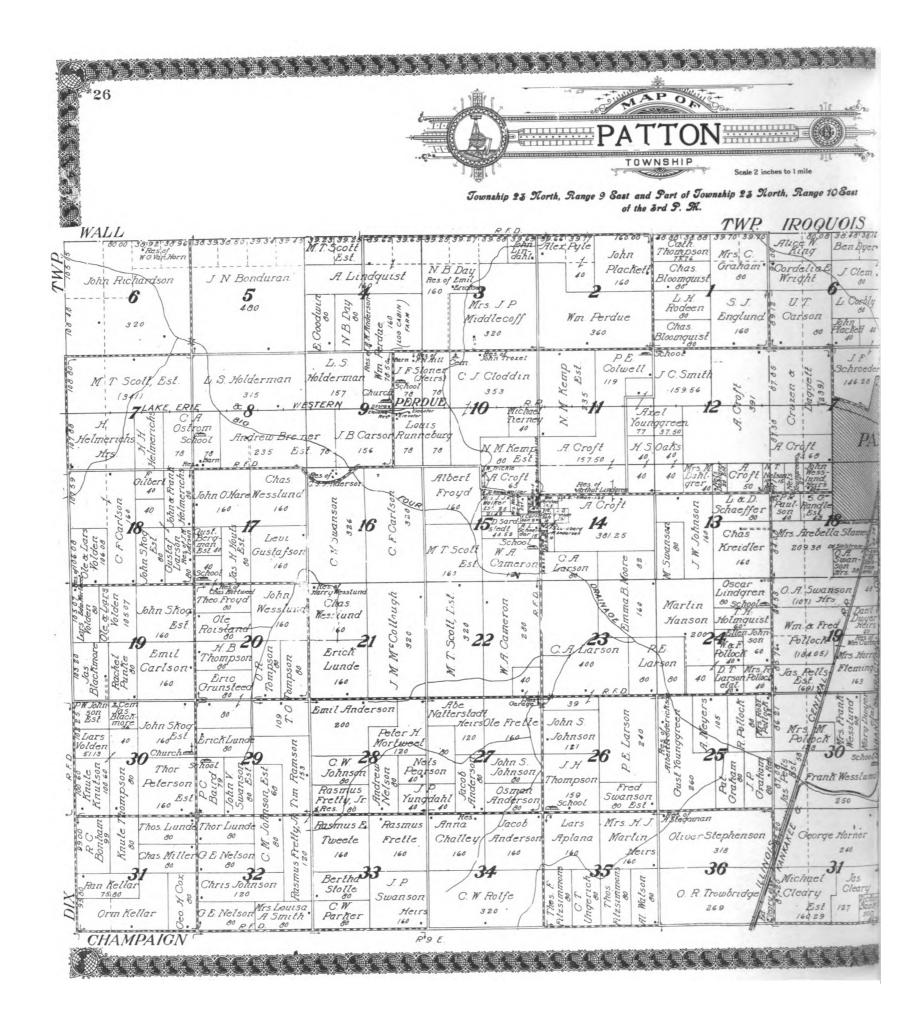


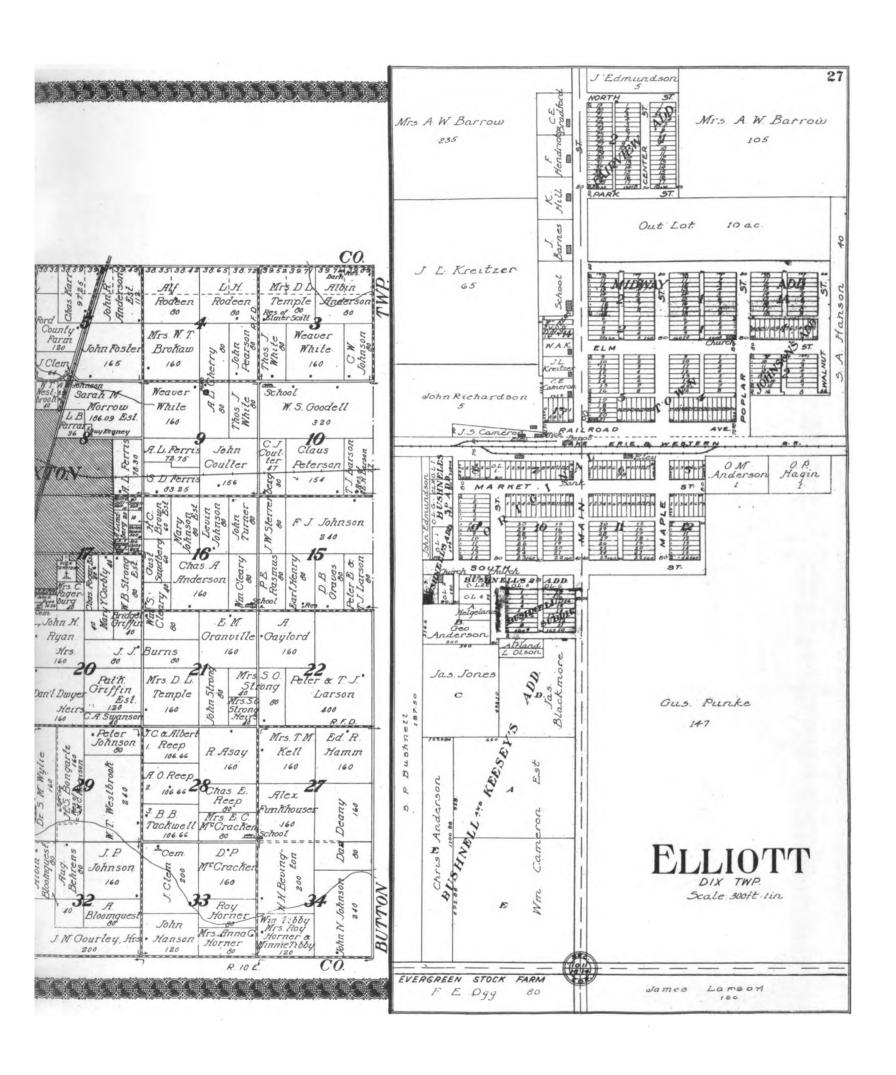


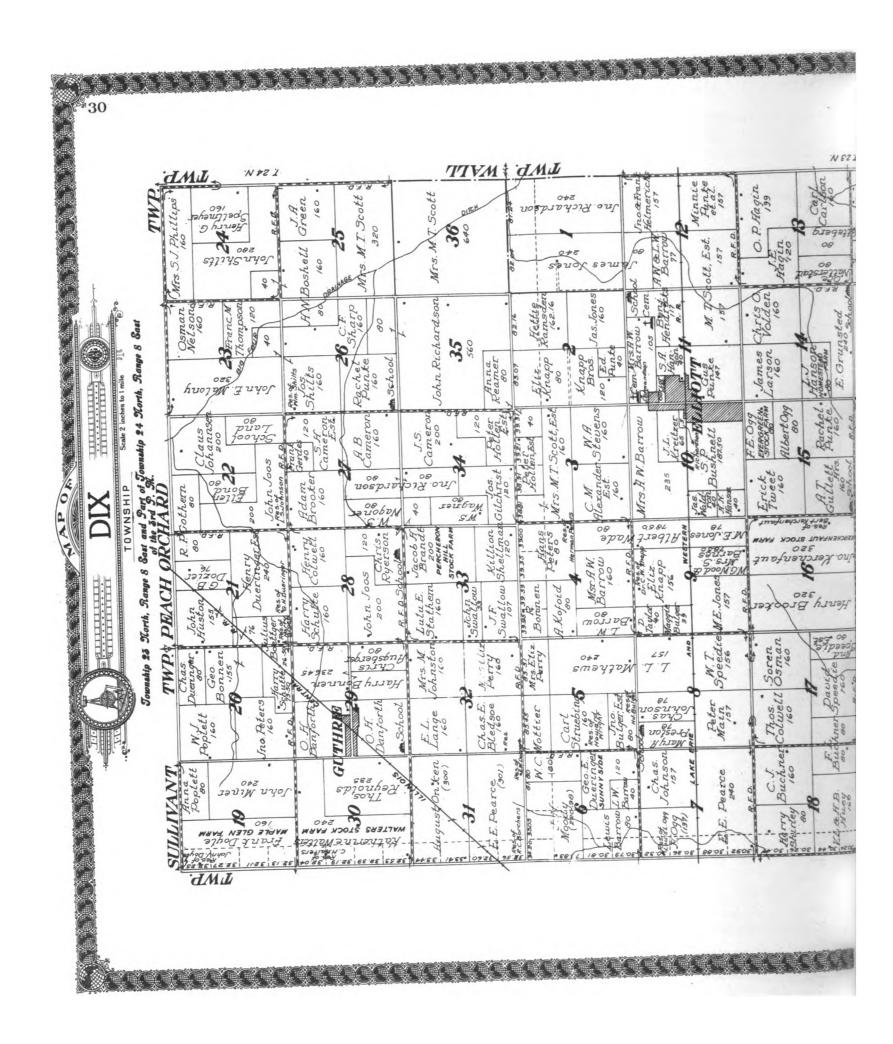


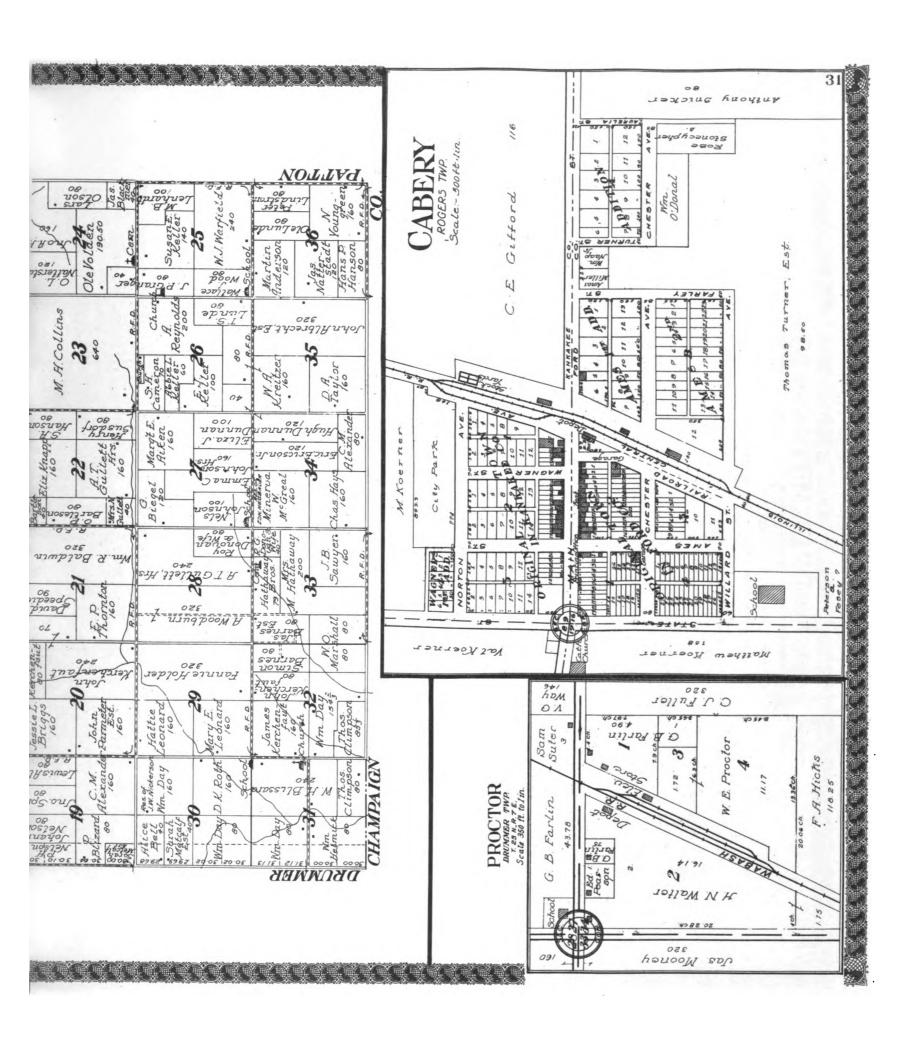


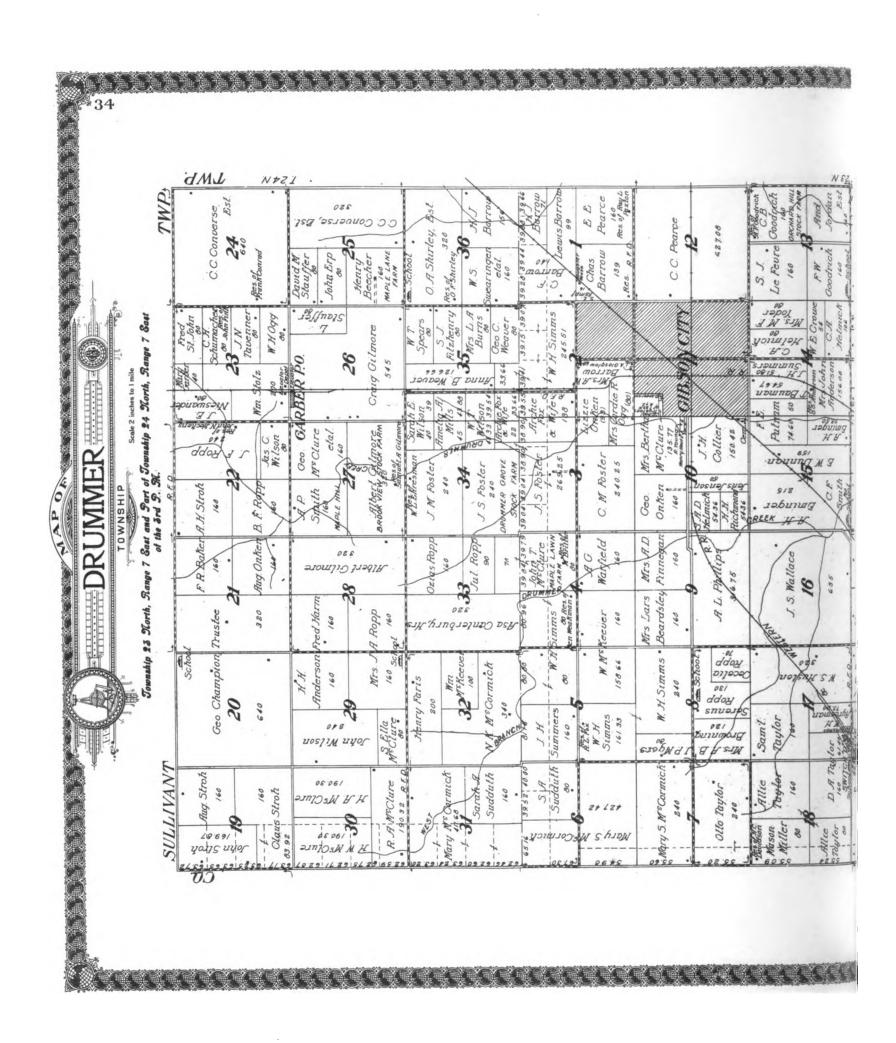


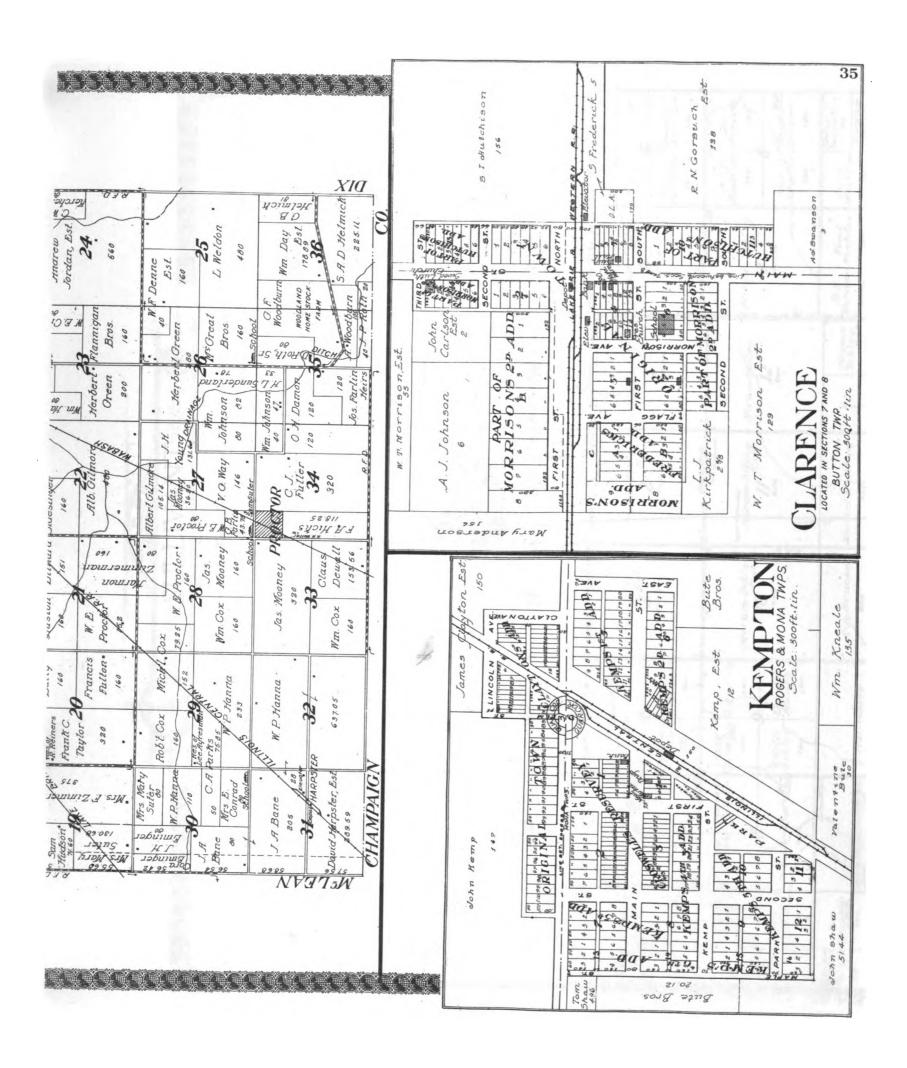


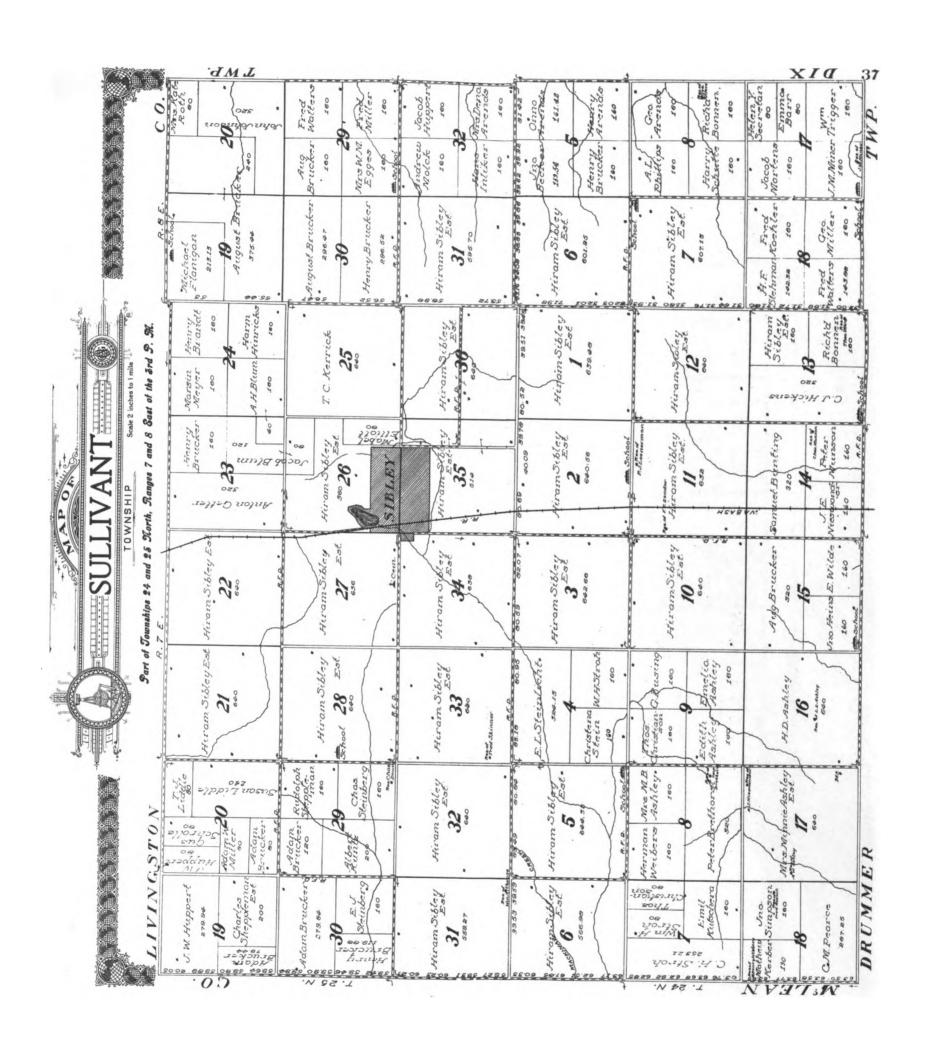


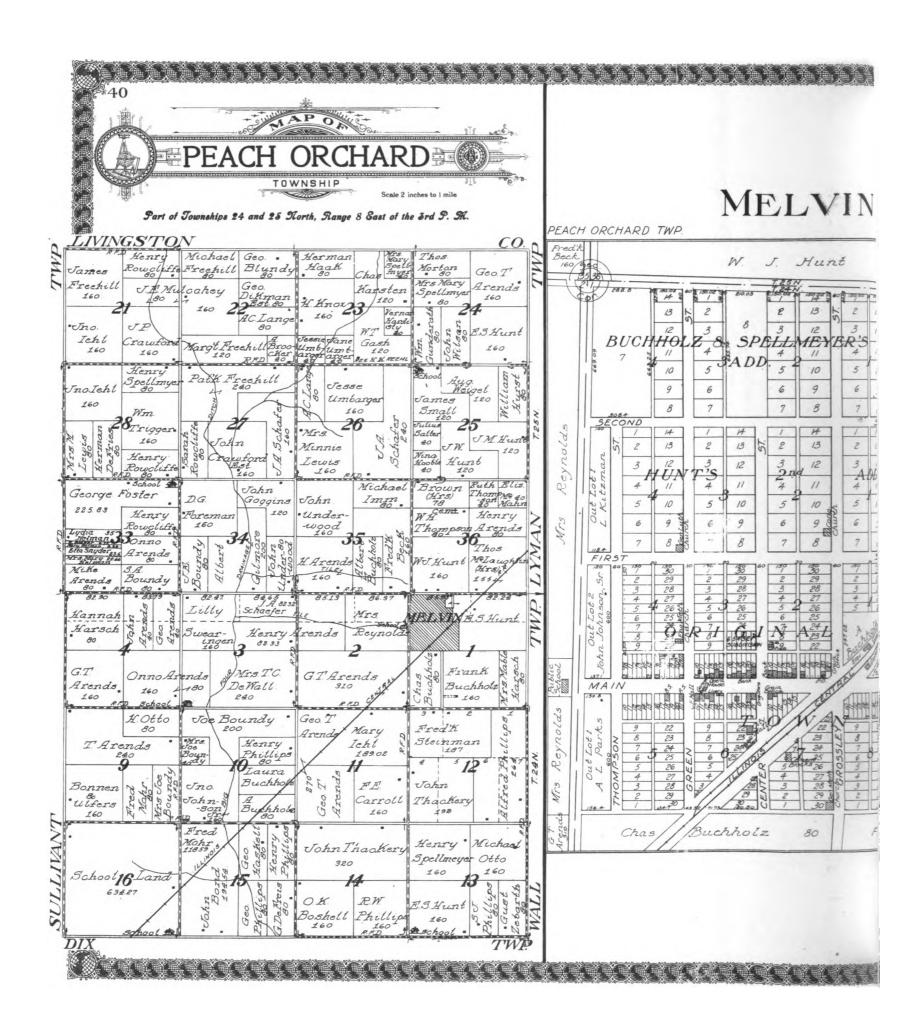


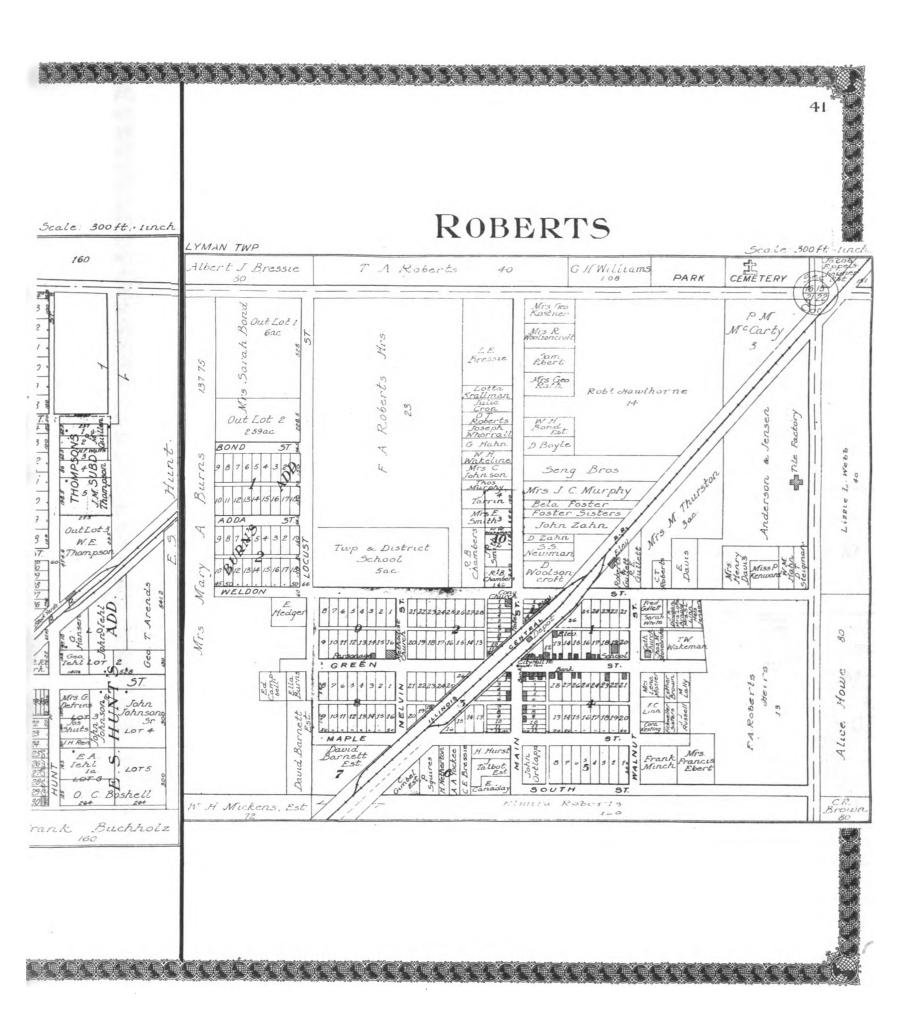


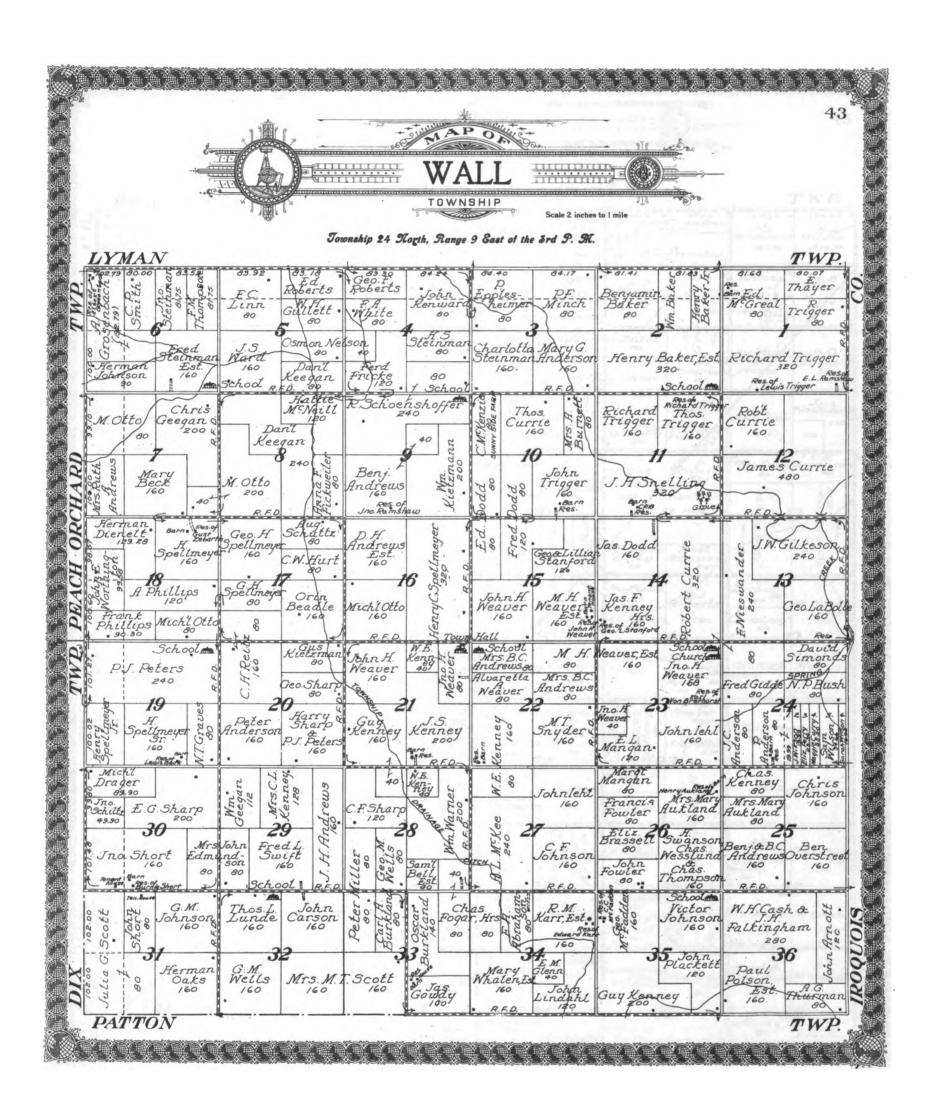


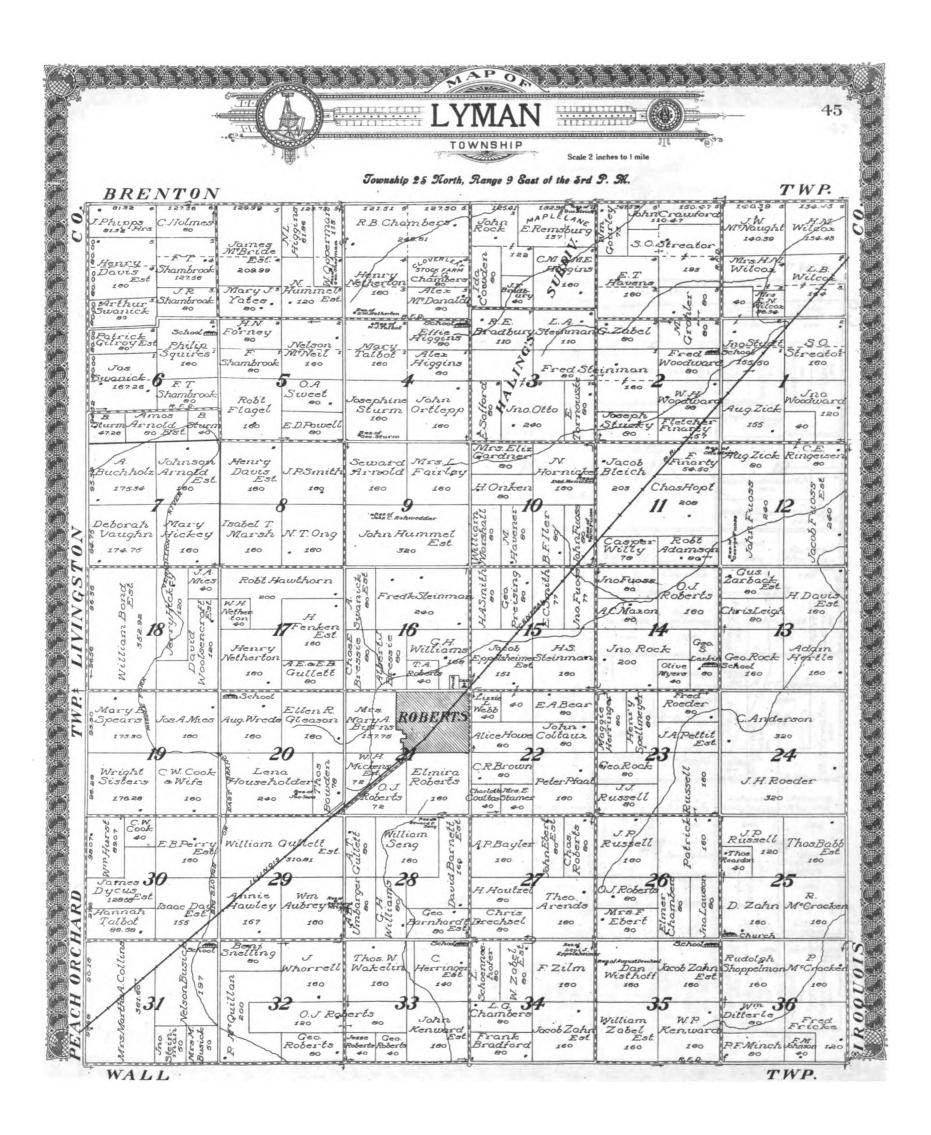


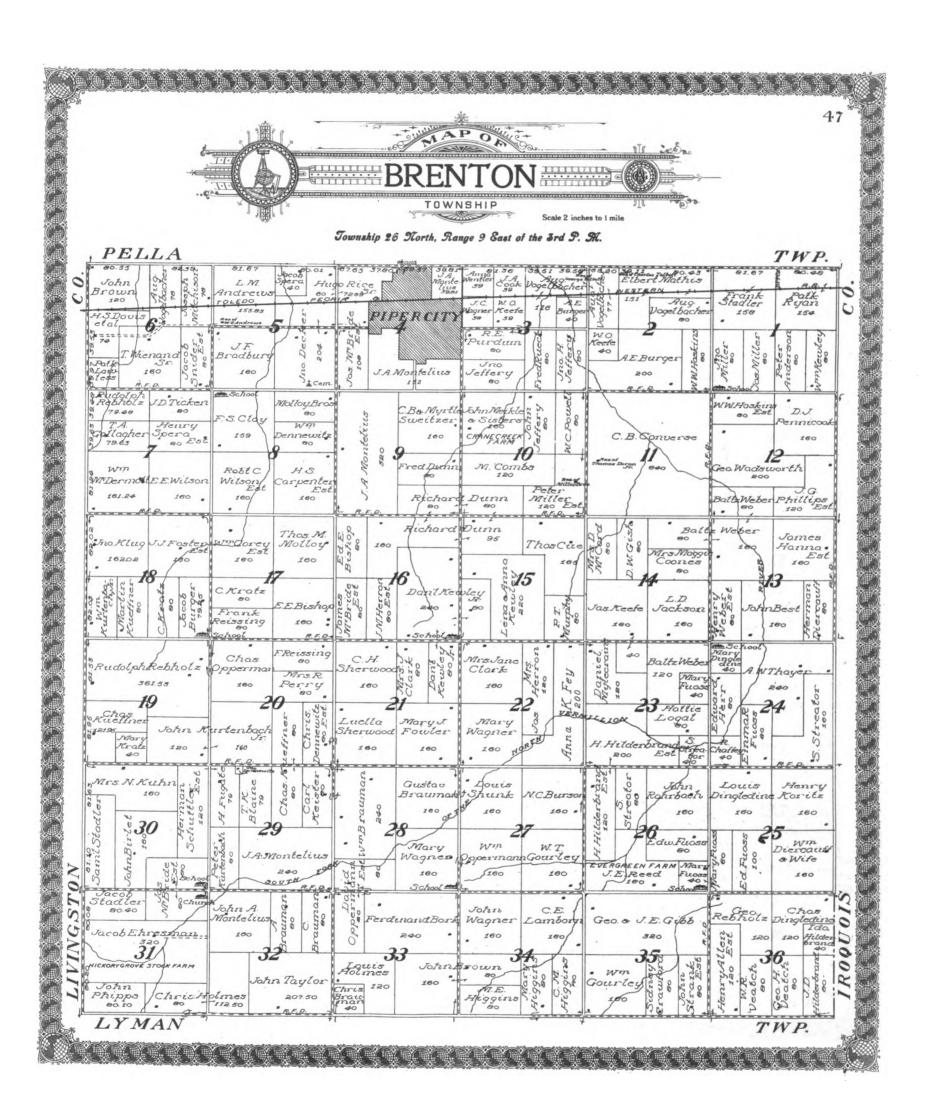


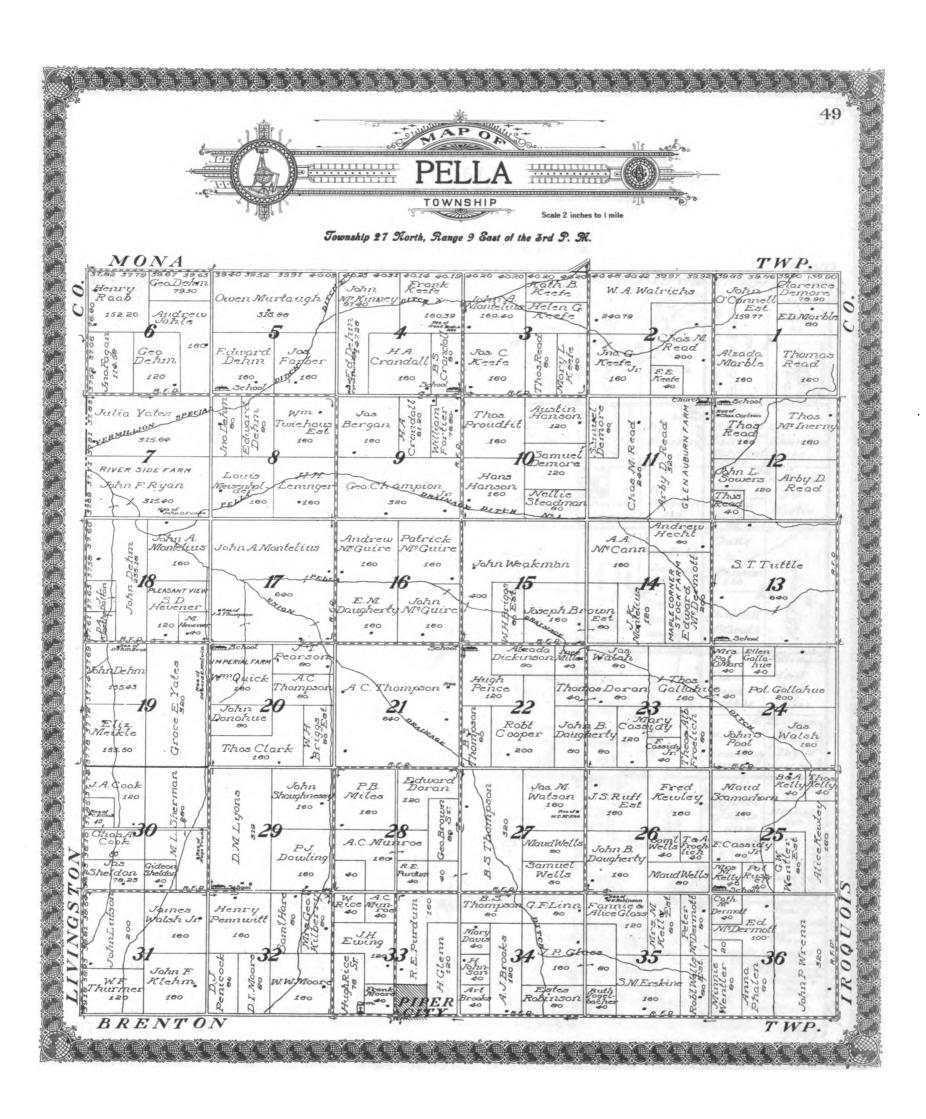


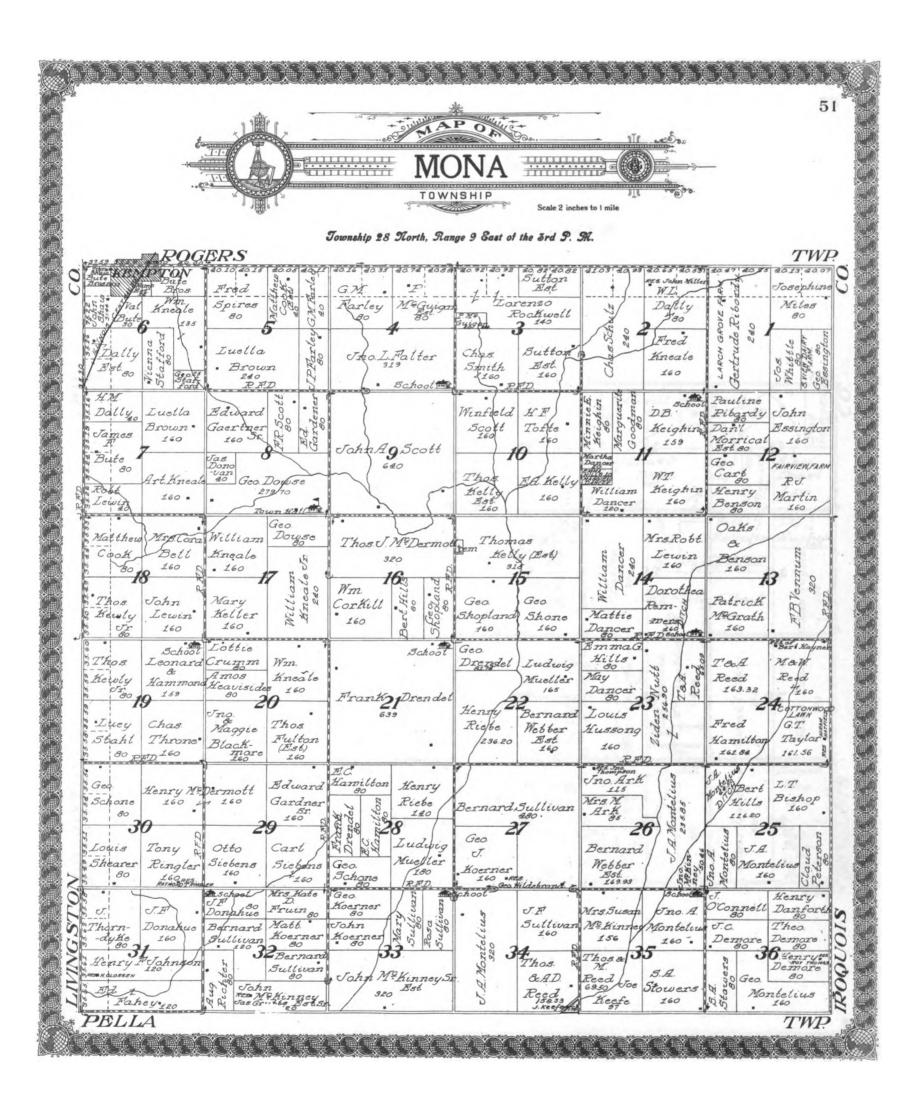






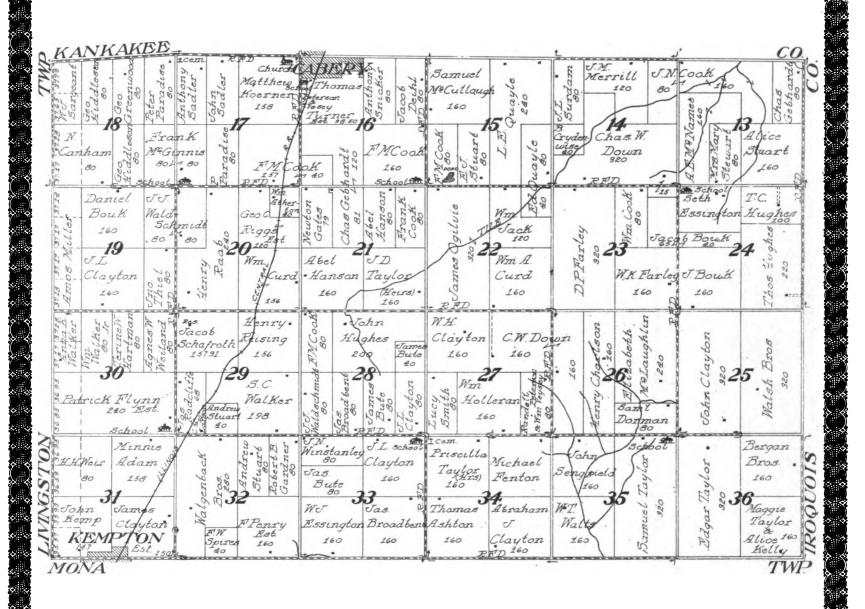


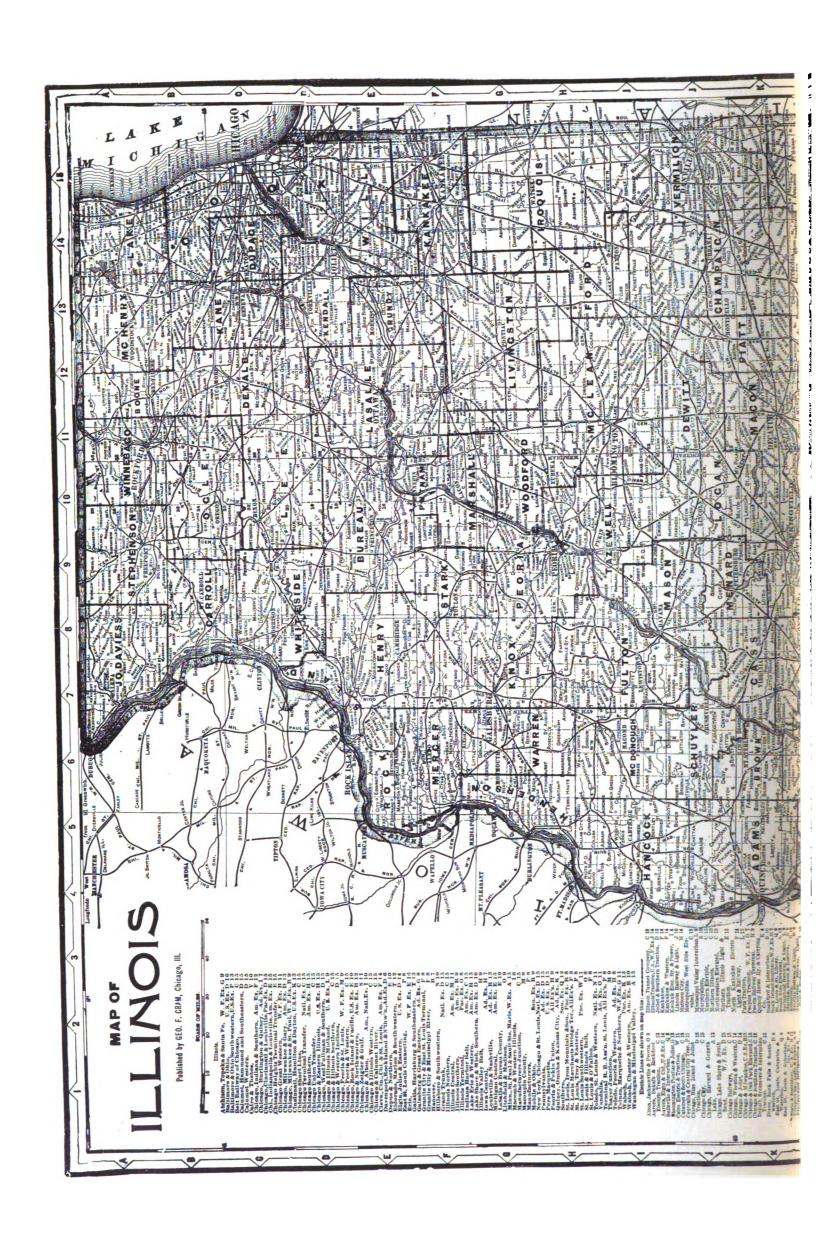






Part of Township 29 North, Range 9 East of the 3rd P. M.







PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Ford County, Illinois

OF-

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Addems, Morgan & Co., C. J. Addems, W. J. West and E. B. Morgan, Wholesale and Retail Florists, Seeds, Balbs and Nursery Stock, Paxton. Established 1905.

Adell, J. W., Farmer, S. 24, T. Button, P. O. Civrence. 1856.

Adell, J. W., Farmer, S. 24, T. Button, P. O. Civrence. 1856.

Althonee, Wm., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 31, T. Saillivant, P. O. Sibley. 1851.

Anderson, A. M., Farmer, S. 3, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1862.

Anderson, A. M., Farmer, S. 16, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1863.

Anderson, C. J., Farmer, S. 16, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1863.

Anderson, D. Fetter, Farmer, Gloson City. Mr. Anderson was born in Ford County in 1876.

Anderson was born in Ford County in 1876.

Anderson, P. C., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 24, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1892.

Anderson, P. C., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 3, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City, Mr. Andrews was born in Ford County in 1885.

Arends, O., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 4, T. Pacch Orchard, P. O. Metvin, 1867.

Arnold, Thomas, Livery, Feed Barn and Sales Stable, Automobile Livery in Connection, Paxton. 1913.

Ashley, A. W., Farmer and Breeder, S. 17, T. Sailivant, P. O. Sibley, Mr. Ashley was born in Ford County in 1996.

Ashley, M. S., Farmer, S. 17, T. Sailivant, P. O. Sibley, 1887.

Anklend, Henry, Farmer, S. 26, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1885.

Ayresman, Elico E., Grain Suyer for Geo, W. Walker & Co., S. 17, T. Drammer, Derby, P. O. Gibson City, Mr. Ayresman was born in Ford County in 1897.

Ayresman, Lee, Farmer, S. 29, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, Mr. Ayresman was born in Ford County in 1897.

Baily, R. R., Auctioneer and Real Retate Dealer, Gibson City. 1881.
Baird, H., Parmer, S. 19, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1869.
Ball, Amon, Insurance, Gibson City. 1886. Mr. Ball has served as Assessor for twesty-loosy year Contractor, Bibley. Mr. Ballinger was born in Pord County in 1878.
Bank of Elliott, General Banking, Elliott.
Barrow, Chas., Stock Buyer and Farmer, S. 17. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1867.
Barrow, Chas., Stock Buyer and Farmer, S. 17. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1867.
Barrow, I. W., Farmer, B. 10, T. Dix, P. O. Billett. 1863.
Bacch, C. E., Attorney and Consessioner, Roberts. 1874.
Back, E. A., Farmer and Road Commissioner, Roberts. 1874.
Back, Lewis, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Wall, P. O. Melvin. 1866.
Baccher, Henry, Farmer, S. 25, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1914.
Beeth, Klimer, Farmer, S. 25, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1887.
Bengtson, C. E., Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Paxton. 1899.
Bengtson, C. E., Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Paxton. 1908.
Borchinad, August, Parmer, S. 3, T. Dutton, P. O. Paxton. 1999.
Bideck, Gen, Farmer, S. 3, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1881.
Bieck, Gen, Farmer, S. 3, T. Lyman, P. O. Thawville. 1877.
Beleich, Gto, Farmer, S. 11, T. Jyman, P. O. Thawville. 1995.
Blum, Jacob, Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 25, T. Sallivant, P. O. Sildey. 1903.
Boles, K. E., Farmer, Kempton. 1999.
Bonnen, Richerd, Farmer, S. 4, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1867.
Bundyn, R. K., Farmer and Bockraiser, S. 3, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1890.
Bredwar, R. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1909.
Bredwar, R. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1909.
Bredwar, R. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1909.
Bredwar, R. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, 1909.
Bredwar, R. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Drummer, P. O. Roberta

Cameron, R. D., Cashier Hibley Bank, Sibley. Mr. Cameron was bern in Ford County in 1885.

Cameron, W. A., President Benk of Elliott and Supervisor, Elliott. 1869.
Cardon, H., Blackamith, Roberts. 1915.
Carlose, Casa., Farmer, S. 12, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1867.
Chambers, L. G., Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 4, T. Lyman, P. O.
Thawville. Mr. Chambers was born in Ford County in 1883.
Chambers, R. B., Supervisor of Lyman Township and Dealer in General
Merchandise, Roberts. 1871.
City Garage, R. L. Callers, Proprietor, Sales Room, Sepptice and Auto
Hire, Gibson City. Established 1914.
Clark, R. L., Bucher, Gibson City. 1915.
Climpson, Thou, Retired Farmer, Gibson City. 1861.
Closea, H., Farmer, S. 31, T. Mona, P. O. Callom, Mr. Closean was
born in Ford County in 1890.
Cloud & Thompson, M. H. Cloud and F. M. Thompson, Attorneys and
Connectors at Law, Paxton. Established 1869.
Coldington, R. B., Retired Lumberman, Proprietor Coliseam Building,
Faxton. 1898.
Colteanx, Dr. John A., Physician and Surgson, Roberts. Dr. Colteanx
was born in Ford County in 1886.
Colwell, Henry, Farmer, S. 23, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1853.
Cosmed, Frank, Farmer, B. 24, T. Drammer, P. O. Gibson City. Mr.
Cosmed was born in Ford County in 1881.
Cosmed Supply Co., E. D. Given, J. E. Given and Robt. Adamson,
Dealers in Flour, Potatices, Salt, Feed, etc., Paxton. Retablished
1914.
Cosk, C. R., Parmer, S. 30, T. Pella, P. Chatsworth, Mr. Cook was born
in Ford County in 1879.
Cosk, C. W., Farmer, S. 19, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1833.
Conk, E. D., Real Estate, Piper City. 1861.
Crandall, H. A., Breeder and Farmer, S. 27, T. Pench Orchard, P. O.
Melvin. 1875.
Crame, Charles R., Freident Chamber of Commerce, Vice President and
Treasurer Paxton Canning Co., Paxton. 1870.
Crame, Charles R., President Chamber of Commerce, Vice President and
Treasurer Paxton Canning Co., Paxton. 1870.
Crame, Charles R., President Chamber of Commerce, Vice President and
Treasurer Paxton Canning Co., Paxton. 1870.
Crame, Charles R., President Chamber of Commerce, Vice President and
Treasurer Paxton Comming Co., Paxton. 1870.
Crame & Nelson Mercantile Co.

Davidson, H. C., Farmer, S. 18, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1913. Dahm Broo., Albert and Wm. Dehm. Parmers, S. 19, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. Albert Dehm was born in Ford County in 1883 and Wm. Dehm in 1885.

DaWali, Mrs. T. C., Farming, S. 3, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin. Mrs. DeWali was born in Ford County in 1889.

Diddy, L. C., M. D., Physician and Sargeon, Piper City. Dr. Diddy was born in Ford County.

Diddy E. C., M. D., Physician and Sargeon, Piper City. Dr. Diddy was born in Ford County.

Dener, B. W., Farmer, S. 31, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1903.

Donoran, Roy G., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 28, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1906.

Denan, Thomas, Jr., Farmer, S. 11, T. Breuton, P. O. Piper City. Mr. Dorns sens sorn in Ford County in 1876.

Downs, Chas, Farmer, S. 29, T. Sallivant, P. O. Sibley. 1911.

Doyle, John J., Farmer, S. 35, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1890.

Decinger, Geo. B., Farmer, S. 35, T. Lyman, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Desringer, Ceo. B., Farmer, S. 6, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Desringer, G. H., Farmer, S. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Desringer, G. H., Farmer, S. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Dueringer, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Dueringer, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Dueringer, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Dueringer, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Duerninger, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Duerninger, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Duerninger, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Duerninger, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Duerninger, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Duerninger, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Duerninger, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr. Duerninger, G. H., Farmer, B. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City.

Rastern Illinois Register, J. Wallace Dunnan, Editor and Publisher, Paxton. Ratabilished 1875.
Rdmundson, John, Retired Farmer, Elliott. 1905.
Rdmundson, John, Retired Farmer, Elliott. 1905.
Rivarnis, F. M., Singer Sewing Machine Salseman, Paxton. 1914.
Rhresman, Jacob, Farmer, Stockraiser and Road Commissioner, S. 31, T. Bretton, F. O. Roberts. 1897.
Rhresman, W. L., Farmer, S. 34, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1904.
Rilliott, A. L., Farmer, S. 25, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1876.
Rippelsheimer Levi J., Farmer, S. 34, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. Mr. Repelsheimer was born in Ford County in 1831.
Rrickson, Rmil, Farmer, S. 3, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1895.
Rriskine, S. M., Supervisor, S. 35, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1875.

Pagerburg, R. H., Real Retate, Loans and Insurance, Paxton. 1901.
Parita, G. B., Grain Bayer and Merchant, Proctor. Mr. Parlin was born in Ford Coastv in 1822.

Parmers & Merchante Bank, E. D. Given, President; Wm. Pwdue, Vice President; H. E. Duffield, Cushier; General Banking, Paxton. Retablished 1914.

Fink, John, Farmer, S. 23, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibeos City. 1915.

First National Bank of Gibson, Evan Mattineson, President; W. H. Sinn, Vice President; L. E. Rockwood, Cashier; General Banking, Gibson City. Established 1874.

First National Bank, J. E. Shaw, President; W. H. Hunter, Vice President; H. E. Shaw, Cashier; General Banking, Paxton. Established 1874.

First National Bank, J. E. Shaw, President; W. H. Hunter, Vice President; H. E. Shaw, Cashier; General Banking, Paxton. Established 1883.

FithHeary, L., Blacksmithing, Farm Implements and Buggies, Gibson City, 1900.

FRAHeary, H., Farmer, S. 31, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. Established 1985.

Flora, T. A., Sheriff, Paxton. 1872. Mr. Flora has served as Chief of Police, Paxton.

Ford County Abstract Co., Malcolm L. McQuiston, President; John T. Stewart, Secretary; Abstracts of Title, Paxton. Retablished 1987.

Ford County Officials:—M. I. McQuiston, County Judge; J. S. Thompson, County Clerk; Minnie Senth, Depaty County Clerk; T. A. Flora, Bheriff; T. M. Flora, Depaty Sheriff; C. L. King, Tressmer; M. E. Hissit, Depaty Trensarer; H. M. Radolph, Seperintendent of Schools; Carl R. Bengtson, Circuit Clerk; Ribel E. Kinniston, Depaty Circuit Clerk; O. H. Wylie, State's Attorney; S. R. Hannon, Coroser; R. L. Schneider, Master in Chancry; W. S. Glimere, Superintendent County Farm; Dr. I. D. Kelsheimer, County Farm Physician. Board of Sepervisors:—Feed Danielson, Chairman, Paxton; W. M. Miller, Cabry; Thos. Kweley, Cullon; A. C. Thompson, Piper City; J. K. Montelius, Fiper City; R. B. Chambers, Roberts; Feeter C. Anderson, Lodis; Omno Areada, Melvis, Wm. Althouse, Sibley; James A. Jordan, Gibson City; W. A. Cameron, Elliott; Jahret Proyd, Paxton; Sherman Frederick, Clarence.

toris, accords; Futer C. Absterosa, Long, Combo Areada, Salvin; Wim. Althouse, Sibley; James A. Jordan, Gibson City; W. A. Cameros, Elliott; Albert Proyd, Paxton; Sherman Frederick, Cameros, Elliott; Albert Proyd, Paxton; Sherman Frederick, Contender, Geo., Fermer, S. 33, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin, 1868.
Poster, O. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Drammer, P. O. Gibson City, 1995.
Poster, O. W., Farmer, S. 29, T. Betton, P. O. Clarence, 1903.
Poster, O. W., Farmer, S. 29, T. Betton, P. O. Clarence, 1903.
Pox, Archie Z., Fermer and St. ckraiser, S. 2, T. Drammer, P. O. Olacen City, 1913.
Pox, R. L., Farmer, S. 5, T. Drammer, P. O. Olacen City, 1904.
Prederick, S., President Bank of Clarence, Grain Dealer and Township, Supervisor, Clarence, 1869.
Prederickson, Albert, Parmer, S. 25, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton, 1890.
Prederickson, Albert, Parmer, S. 25, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton, 1880.
Pretty, R., Farmer, S. 27, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton, 1880.
Pretty, R., Farmer, S. 28, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton, Isson, Vehicles, Stoves and Ranges, Paxton, Established 1853.
Panke, John D., Farmer, S. 7, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City, 1904.
Pacos, Edw., Farmer and Road Cosmissioner, S. 25, T. Sreuton, P. O. Thown, P. O. Thavville, Mr., Fooss was born in Ford County in 1872.
Pacos, George, Farmer, S. 12, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, Mr. Paces was born in Ford County in 1879.
Pacos, Wen, Farmer, S. 10, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts, Mr. Paces was born in Ford County in 1871.

Gibson, City of.
Gibson, City of.
Gibson City Enterprise, The, Woolley Bros., Publishers, Frank Woolley, Arthur Wooley and Geo. Woolley, Gibson City. Ratabilabed 1883.
Gibson City Blate Bank, John C. McClare, President; I. E. Merritt, Vice-President; Mark R. Koplin, Vice President; Gay Merritt, Cashier General Banking, Gibson City. Organizani 1885. Established as a State Bank 1914.
Gibson Coarier, The, R. Lowry's Sons, Publishers, C. R. and J. P. Lowry, Gibson City. Resablished 1873.
Gibson House Telephone Co., Amos Ball, President; C. M. Katterjohn, Vice President; Johns C. McClure, Secretary & Treasurer; J. F. Biephens, Local Manager, Gibson City.
Gibson Ico Cream Cream Co., A. Wakefield, Proprietor, Bulk and Brick Ice Cream, Ices and Sherbets, Gibson City. Hersand Poultry, Butter, Rges, etc., Iron and Junk, Gibson City. Hersand Poultry, Butter, Rges, etc., Iron and Junk, Gibson City. 1915.
Gibson, Samuel A., Proprietor Bruskius Steck Farm, S. J., T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, Mr. Gilmore was born in Ford County in 1881.
Gish, D. W., Farmer, S. 14, T. Reenton, P. O. Piper City, 1888.
Goodrich, A. F., Farmer and Suckraiser, S. 15, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City, 1903.
Goodwin, W. H., Parmer, S. 35, T. Button, P. O. Paxton, 1915.
Gendum, W. H., Parmer, S. 35, T. Button, P. O. Ludlow.
Grapson, R. M., City Clerk and Deputy Assessor, Paxton, 1876.
Gerayon, R. C., Veterianian, Paxton, 1871.
Geroen, Harry, Farmer, S. 21, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City, Mr. Green was born in Ford County in 1883.

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Grosenbach, Alb., Farmer, S. 6, T. Wall, P. O. Melvin. 1911.
Grubbs, Jas., Farmer, S. 32, T. Mons, P. O. Piper City. 1897.
Grunsted, E., Farmer, S. 14, T. Diz, P. O. Elliott. 1878.
Gullett, A. E., Breeder of Pure Bred Percheron Horses, Roberts. 1893.
Gullett, A. T., Farmer, S. 28, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1894.
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Hanson, L. J., Farmer, S. 14, T. Dix, P. O. Elliott. 1872.
Harrington, Leonard, Parmer, S. 6, T. Button, P. O. Parton,
Hatfield, Hiram, Farmer, S. 24, T. Mona, P. O. Ashkum. 1910.
Hatfieldy, Backlel, Farmer, S. 33, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson. Mr. Hathaway
was born in Ford County is 1884.
Havener, Matt, Farmer, S. 10, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1890.
Hayner, Bert, Farmer, S. 24, T. Mona, P. O. Rempton. 1911.
Heavisides, Amos, Insurance and Retired Farmer, Kempton. Mr. Heavisides was born in 1878.
Heckens, C. J., School Treasurer and Road Commissioner, Garber. 1872.
Heckens, C. J., School Treasurer and Road Commissioner, Garber. 1872.
Heckens, C. J., School Treasurer and Road Commissioner, Garber. 1872.
Helman, C. F., Saperintendent Highways, County Surveyor and City
Engineer, Paxton. 1895.
Heimericks, F., Township Assessor, Elliott. 1868.
Heavill, Ratl, Farmer, S. 15, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1877.
Hervener, S. D., Farmer and Township Assessor, S. 18, T. Pella, P. O.
Fiper City, 1868.
Higdon, B. F., Farmer, S. 19, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1870.
Hildebrand, Geo., Farmer, S. 17, T. Mona, P. O. Kempton. 1913.
Hill, F. H., Farmer, S. 9, T. Patton, P. O. Laxton. 1875.
Hornickel, Edd, Farmer, S. 10, T. Lyman F. O. Roberts. 1904.
Hootstel, John, Agent Challenge Wind Muli and Well Driller, Roberts.
Mr. Houtzle was born in Ford County in 1876.
Howk, G. F., Publisher The Melvin Motor, Melvin. 1909.
Hwey, V. L., Farmer S. 18, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1892.
Hunt, M. E., Deputy County Treasurer, Paxton. 1873.

Iehl, J. & Sons, General Banking, Melvin.
Iler, B. P., Farmer, S. 10, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1872.
Illinois Marble & Granite Works. J. W. Stevens, Proprietor, Monuments,
Gibson City. Ratablished 1888.

Jennings, C. F., Stock Dealer, Gibson City. 1898

Johnson, Mrs. Berths, Farming, S. 15, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1897.

Johnson, C. A., Farmer, S. 8, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1902.

Johnson, C. O., Farmer, S. 11, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1868.

Johnson, C. V., Farmer, S. 12, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1870.

Johnson, F. O., Farmer, S. 12, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1899.

Johnson, F. O., Farmer, S. 12, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1894. Mr.

Johnson, John. Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Paxton. 1894. Mr.

Johnson, John. Farmer and Chairman of Commissioners, S. 10, T. Peach.

Orchard, P. O. Melvin. Mr. Johnson was born in Ford County.

Johnson, J. A., Parmer, S. 12, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1876.

Johnson, Jno. W., Retired Farmer, Paxton. 1887.

Johnson, L. S., Farmer, S. 22, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1888.

Johnson, R. R., Veterinarian, Gibson City. Mr. Jordan was born in Ford

County in 1854.

Karr, Rdward, Farmer, S. 34, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1869.
Kenney, J. S., Farmer, S. 21, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1874.
Kerchenfaut, Bert, Parmer, S. 22, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1881.
Kerchenfaut J. D., Parmer, S. 32, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. Mr.
Kerchenfaut was born in Ford County in 1875.
Kerr's Livery, R. M. Kerr, Proprietor, Auto and Horse Livery, Gibson
City. 1889.
Kerr & Lindley, H. H. Kerr and Frank Lindley, Lawyers, Paxton. Ratabilshed 1888.
Ketchun, J. D., Parmer, S. 30, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1876.
Kirkpatrick, L. J., Township Clerk and Dealer in Hardware, P. O.
Clarence. 1871.
Kapp, Dr. C. W., Parmer, S. 9, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1900.
Koebler, Fred, Farmer and Breeder, S. 18, T. Sullivant, P. O. Sibley.

LaBolle, Geo., Farmer, S. 13, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1878.
Lamborn, C. E., Farmer, S. 34, T. Brenton, P. O. Thawville. Mr. Lamborn was born in Ford County in 1878.
Lange, A. C., Farmer, S. 26, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin. 1902.
Larson, B. H., Farmer, S. 10, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1877.
Larson, J. M. Farmer, S. 18, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1881.
Larson, P. Co, V. L. Pearson, Manager, Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
Paxton. Established 1865.
Larson, P. Clothing Co., C. A. Larson, President; T. J. Larson, Vice
President; J. T. Swanson, Secretary and Treasurer; Clothing, Shoes
and Tranks, Gibson City. Established 1865.
Leenerman, P. J. Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 11, T. Sullivant,
P. O. Sibley. Mr. Leenerman was born in Ford County in 1874.
Lemna, W. F., Real Retate and Auto Hire, Piper City. 1902.
Lewis, Freeman, Farmer, S. 29, T. Button, P. O. Clarence.
Léndgren, Arthur, Farmer, S. 14, T. Patton, P. O. Clarence.
Léndgren, Arthur, Farmer, S. 14, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1869.
Ledlow, Samuel, Attorney at Law, Paxton. 1886.

McDermott, Edward, Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 14, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1868.
McFedden, C. C., Farmer, S. 35, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1904.
McGreal, Ed., Parmer and Stock Buyer, S. 1, T. Wall, P. O. Roberts.

McGreal, Rd, Farmer and Stock Buyer, S. 1, T. Wall, P. O. Roberts, 1909.

McGreal, Rd, Farmer and Stock Buyer, S. 1, T. Wall, P. O. Roberts, 1909.

McGuire, Gratis, Farmer, S. 8, T. Button, P. O. Clarence.

McKenzie, Colin, Farmer, S. 10, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1894.

McGuire, Colin, Farmer, S. 10, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1894.

McGuiaton, Malcolm L., County Judge, Attorney at Law, Paxton. 1871.

Martin, Laura E., Farmer, S. 13, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1895.

Matritzen, John, Meat Market, Kempton. 1915.

Mairitzen, John, Farmer and Breeder, S. 10, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City.

Mr. Meikle was born in Ford County in 1872.

Melvin, Edward E., Farmer, S. 19, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1915.

Melvin State Bank, General Banking, Melvin. Organized 1915.

Midleton, O. R., Attorney at Law, City Attorney, Gibson City. 1913.

Miller Bros., Irving and Peter Miller, Farmers, S. 10, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City.

Miller, Irving, Farmer, S. 10, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. 1890.

Miller, John, Farmer, S. 10, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. 1887

Miller, John, Farmer, S. 10, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. 1887

Miller, John, Farmer, S. 10, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. 1887

Miller, John, Farmer, S. 10, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. 1887

Miller, John, Farmer, S. 10, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. 1887

Miller, John, Farmer and Breeder, S. 17, T. Sullivant, P. O. Sibley.

Mr. Miner was born in Ford County in 1874.

Molloy, Thos., Farmer, S. 17, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City; 1869.
Montelius Grain Co., J. K., Montelius, Grain, Piper City. Mr. Montelius
was born in Pord County.
Moody, J. N., Farmer, S. 6, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1912.
Moore, R. G., Farmer, S. 30, T. Button, P. O. Clarence, 1876.
Morrison, M. C., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 29, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton.

1887.

Mortweet, Chas., Farmer, S. 20, T. Patton, P. O. Pauton. 1879.

Mortweet, Edw., Farmer, S. 19, T. Patton, P. O. Pauton. 1887.

Moudy, Bert, Farmer, S. 31, T. Button, P. O. Pauton. 1881.

Moulcahey, J. E., Farmer and Auctionseer, S. 22, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Strawn. 1912.

Munono, Chas., Farmer, S. 14, T. Sullivant, P. O. Sibley. Mr. Munson was born in Ford County in 1884.

Murray, J. B., Solicitor and Collector Pauton Register, Roberts. 1914.

Myers, John A., Hotel, Kempton. 1913.

Nelson, J. H., Postmaster, Paxton. 1872. Mr. Nelson has served as Sheriff and County Treasurer.

Nelson, Nels T., Farmer, S. 13, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. Netherton, S. W., Farmer, S. 4, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1997. Netherton, Edw., Farmer, S. 4, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1996. Nickerson, J. W., Farmer, S. 30, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1996. Nickerson, J. W., Farmer, S. 30, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1996. Nickerson, J. W., Farmer, S. 17, T. Dallivant, P. O. Shiey. 1993. Noble Brothers, William and H. C. Noble, Proprietors, Wolcasele Seed Merchants, Gibson City. Retablished 1906.

Noble, Wulliam, (Firm of Noble Brothers,) Mayor of Gibson City, Gibson City. 1913.

Nooner, J. T., Farmer, S. 32, T. Button, P. O. Clarence.

Ogg. Cordie R., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, S. 3, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City.
Ogg. F. E., Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 15, T. Dix, P. O. Elliott.
1901.
Ogg. Louis L., Farmer, S. 7, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1909.
Ogg. W. H., Farmer, S. 23, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1903.
Ohrt, Martin, Garage, Gibson City. 1916.
Oppermann, Wm., Road Commissioner and Retired Farmer, Piper City. 1872.
Ostrom, Chas. A., Farmer, S. 8, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1867.
Oxley Seed Co., The, J. T. Oxley, Gibson Citv.

Packingham, A. M., Farmer, S. 28, T. Button, P. O. Rankin. 1903.

Park, B. A., Farmer, S. 6, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1899.

Parsons, J. R., Farmer, S. 20, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1900.

Patton, Mrs. Jane, Farming, S. 32, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1854.

Paxton, Ray L., Farmer, S. 1, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibsan City. 1909.

Paxton Caragite Library, Prof. O. J. Bainum, President; G. G. Eddy, Chairman Book Committee; Miss Emms Meharry, Librarian; Paxton. Batablished 1903.

Paxton Dry Goods Co., The. Adolph Fager, Manager, Dry Goods, Notions, etc., Paxton. Batablished 1905.

Paxton Granite Co., Chas. Shelby and D. L. Van Treese, Proprietors, Monuments, Paxton.

Paxton Seed Co., The, E. D. Risser, B. M. Rollins and W. H. Westbrook, Field Seeds, Feed, Paxton. Batablished 1914.

Paxton State Bank, W. J. Lateer, President; W. D. Rankin, Vice President; O. J. Bgnell, Cashier; General Banking, Paxton. Established 1894.

Peach Orchard, Township of, G. F. Howk, Town Clerk, Melvin.

Pearson, J. T., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 20, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1888.

Peters, Herman, Farmer, S. 4, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1893.

Phillips & Swanson, A. L. Phillips and C. M. Swanson, Attorneys, Gibson City. Batablished 1914.

Phillips, A. L., (Law Firm of Phillips & Swanson) Attorney, Gibson City. 1869.

Mr. Phillips has served as State's Attorney and Member of Legislature.

Pierson, Fred, Merchant Tailor, Gibson City. 1915.

Pierpont, John Dealer in Coal, Assessor Drummer Township and Gibson City, Gibson City, Larles B. Gilpin, Publisher, Piper City. 1899.

Poplett, W. J., Farmer, S. 20, T. Dix, P. O. Guthrie. 1899.

Potter, Paul O., Photographer, Gibson City. 1904.

Preston & Yoder, S. H. Preston and M. F. Yoder, Real Retate, Gibson City. Rstablished 1910.

Quick, Wm., Farmer, S. 20, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. Mr. Quick was born in Ford County in 1875.

Ramshaw, E. L., Farmer, S. 1, T. Wall, P. O. Buckley. 1884.
Ramshaw, John, Farmer, S. 9, T. Wall, P. O. Melvin. Mr. Ramshaw was born in Ford County in 1882.
Rasmus, P. A., Proprietor Rasmas Studio, Paxton. 1867.
Rasmussen, Lars, Mason and Cement Contractor, Paxton. 1905.
Read, Arby D., Farmer, S. 11, T. Pells, P. O. Piper City. 1872.
Reed, J. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Brenton, P. O. Thawville.
Reehl, H. E., Farmer and Road Commissioner, E. 23, T. Peach Orchard,
P. O. Melvin. Mr. Reehl was born in Ford County in 1882.
Reiners, R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson
City, 1897.
Reising, A. G., Garage and Auto Livery, Piper City. Mr. Reising was
born in Ford County.
Rhodes, J. W., House Mover, Raiser and Contractor, Gibson City, 1890.
Ribardy, Mrs. Gertrude, Farming, S. 1, T. Mons, P. O. Kempton. 1901.
Ringler, Raymond T., Farmer, S. 30, T. Mons, P. O. Cullom. 1913.
Risser & Rollins, E. D. Risser and B. M. Rollins, Grain, Coal, Feed and
Seeds, Paxton. Retablished 1913.
Robinson, W. R., Farmer, S. 35, T. Pells, P. O. Piper City. 1903.
Rosech, Fred, Farmer, S. 18, T. Sallivant, P. O. Anchor. 1892.
Robrbach, John, Farmer, S. 26, T. Brenton, P. O. Thawville. 1860.
Robwedder, John C., Parmer, S. 9, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1887.
Roth, D. K., Proprietor Woodland Home Stock Farm. Breeder of Percheron and Belgian Horses, S. 35, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1905.
Rotramel, D. W., Breeder, Sibley. 1903.
Russell, J. P., Farmer, S. 26, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. Mr. Russell
was born in Ford County in 1865.

Sanders, W. O., Publisher The Roberts Herald, Roberts. 1897, Sans, Joe, Farmer, S. 20, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. 1903.

Sawyer, J. B., Manager Telephone Co., Roberts. 1900.
Schaub, C. H., Livery and Undertaking, Kempton. 1891.
Schett, P. & Co., P. S. and J. V. Schettz, Dealers in Lumber and Building Material, Gibson City. Established 1907.
Schneider & Schueider, C. S. and R. L. Schneider, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Paxton. Established 1996.
Scott, Elmer, Parmer, S. 3, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1887.
Scott, M. H., Attorney, Piper City. Mr. Scott was born in Ford County.
Schafroth, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Rogers, P. O. Cabery.
Mr. Schafroth was born in Germany in 1853 and settled in Ford
County in 1831.
Seng, Edward F., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 23, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts.
Mr. Seng was born in Ford County in 1885.
Shellman, K., Farmer, S. 33, T. Dix, F. O. Gibson City, 1888.
Sherman, George, Farmer, S. 37, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts.
Mr. Seng was born in Ford County in 1885.
Shilts, Wm., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 26, T. Dix, P. O.
Gibson City, Mr. Shilts was born in Ford County in 1880.
Shirley, O. F., Farmer and Agont Massachusetts Life Insurance Co., S.
36, T. Drammer, P. O. Gibson City. 1883.
Short, Barnie, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Wall, P. O. Melvin.
1878.
Sibley Bank, General Banking, Sibley.
Sibley Journal, Newspaper, Sibley.
Sibley Journal, Newspaper, Sibley.
Sibley Journal, Newspaper, Sibley.
Sibley Mr. Stinner was born in Ford County in 1866.
Smith, A. P., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 33, T. Sullivant, P. O.
Shibey, Mr. Skinner was born in Ford County in 1868.
Smith, C. M., Proprietor Smith's Cleaning Works, Gibson City. 1868.
Smith, C. M., Proprietor Smith's Cleaning Works, Gibson City. 1868.
Smith, A. P., Farmer, S. 27, T. Drummer, P. O. Cibson City. 1869.
Spiceard, N. B., Farmer, S. 36, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1853.
Stadler, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Wall, P. O. Loda.
1970.
State Bank of Piper City, General Banking, Piper City.
Steinberg, E., Farmer and Breeder, S. 40, T. Sallivant, P. O. Cropsey.
1887.

Steinberg, E., Farmer and Breeder, S. 30, T. Sallivant, P. O. Cropsey. 1887.

Steinberg, E., Farmer and Breeder, S. 30, T. Sullivant, P. O. Cropsey. 1837.

Stephens, W. H., Farmer, S. 36, T. Button, P. O. Paxton.

Stevens, H. A., Bditor, Paxton.

Stevens, H. A., Bditor, Paxton.

Stevens, W. Proprietor Illinois Marble and Granite Works, Gibson City.

Stevens, N. E., Printing Co., H. A. Stevens, Manager, Daily and Weekly Record, Paxton. Batablished 1865.

Strayer, Cecil, Farmer, S. 24, T. Button, P. O. Paxton. 1890.

Strayer, Gedwin, Farmer, S. 24, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1860.

Strayer, Gedwin, Farmer, S. 24, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. Mr. Strum was born in Ford County in 1874.

Suntken, John R., Sibley Garage, Sibley. 1906.

Stater, Sam, Road Commissioner and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 27, T. Drummer, P. O. Proctor. 1897.

Swanick, J. B., Auto Livery, Roberts. 1831.

Swearingen, Robt., Farmer, S. 36, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1896.

Swearingen, W. S., Farmer, S. 36, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. Swearingen, W. S., Farmer, S. 17, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1885.

Sweason, David, Farmer, S. 17, T. Button, P. O. Clarence. 1885.

Talbott, Charles, Farmer, S. 2, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. Mr. Talbott was born in Ford County in 1881.

Talbott, George, Farmer, S. 3, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. Mr. Talbott was born in Ford County in 1883.

Talbot, W. J., Farmer, S. 4, T. Lyman, P. O. Roberts. Mr. Talbot was born in Ford County in 1888.

Tanlay, L. S., Horse Buyer and Livery, Melvin. 1895.

Tavenuer, J. N., Farmer, S. 23, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1892.

Taylor, Otto, Farmer, S. 7, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1873.

Thomas, Roy, Farmer, S. 35, T. Mona, P. O. Ashkum. 1904.

Thompson, A. C., Farmer and Breeder, S. 21, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1902.

Thompson, B. S., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 27, T. Pella, P. O. Thompson, A. C., Farmer and Breeder, S. 21, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1902.
Thompson, B. S., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 27, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1887.
Thompson, J. A., Farmer, S. 17, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1906.
Thompson, J. A., Parmer, S. 26, T. Mona, P. O. Kempton. 1911.
Thompson, J. S., County Clerk, Paxton and Melvin. 1869. Mr. Thompson has served as Postmaster at Melvin.
Thorndyke, Cyrus, Parmer, S. 4, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1883.
Tornowske, Ernest, Farmer, S. 3, T. Lyman, P. O. Thawville, 1883.
Trigger, L. C., Farmer, S. 11, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1869.
Trigger, Richard, Farmer, S. 11, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1869.
Trigger has served as School Disactor for several years, also as Commissioner, Assessor and Supervisor.
Troxel, John M., Farmer, S. 10, T. Patton, P. O. Paxton. 1915.
Trunk, Hugo, Farmer, S. 30, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. 1914.
Turner, Geo, M., General Mason Contractor, Paxton. 1297.

Ulfers, Geo., Farmer and Breeder, S. S. T. Sallivant, P. O. Gibson City, 1907.
Ulfers, Theo., Farmer and Breeder, S. 13, T. Sullivant, P. O. Sibley, 1910. Umbarger, Jesse, Farmer, S. 26, T. Peach Orchard, P. O. Melvin. Mr. Umbarger was born in Ford County in 1868.

Van Horn, W. G., Farmer, S. 6. T. Patton, P. O. Paxton.
Vogelbacher, Aug., Farmer, S. 2, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. 1884.
Von Brethorst, Karl, Farmer, S. 23, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1836.
Wade, A., Farmer, S. 9, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1872.
Wakefield, A., Proprietor Gibson Ice Cream Co., Gibson City.
Wakefield, M., Assistant State Veterinarian, Melvin. Mr. Wakelin was
born in Ford County in 1890.
Walters, Katherine, Farming and Stockraising, S. 30, T. Dix, P. O.
Gibson City.
Warffeld, A. G., Farmer, S. 4, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1883.
Watts, W. R., Bditor of Cabery Enquirer, Cabery.
Weakman, Ben, Farmer, S. 4, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. Mr.
Weakman was born in Ford County in 1873.
Weakman, Frank, Farmer, S. 4, T. Pella, P. O. Piper City. Mr. Weakman was born in Ford County in 1887.
Weakman, John, Farmer, S. 4, T. Pella, P. O. Piper
City. 1865.

Weaver, John H., Parmer, Breeder of Cattie and Sheep, S. 15, T. Wall, P. O. Loda. 1970.
Weber, Waltz, Pyrmer and Stockruiser, S. 14, T. Brenton, P. O. Piper City. 1877.
Wessland, Harry, Farmer, S. 21, T. Patten, P. O. Paxton. 1883.
Westbrook, W. H., Mayor of Paxton, Paxton. 1971.
Whorrall, H. L., Garege and Repair Work, Roberts. Mr. Whorrall was born in Ford County in 1973.
Wiebern, Henry, Farmer, S. 18, T. Sallivant, P. O. Anchor. 1912.

Wilson, W. H., Central Hotel, Gibson City. 1880.
Wood, W. G., Fermer and Road Commissioner, S. 9, T. Dix, P. O.
Gibson City. Mr. Wood was born in Ford County in 1870.
Woodbourn, G. F., Farmer, S. 15, T. Drummer, P. O. Gibson City. 1878.
Woodsoncort Bros., Garage, Auto Livery and Repair Work, Roberta.
Retablished 1916.
Wright, Bernhard, Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 29, T. Lyman,
P. O. Roberta. 1890.
Wright, Howard, Farmer, S. 5, T. Dix, P. O. Gibson City. 1916.

Fylic, Occur H., State's Attorney, Panton. 1867. Mr. Wylie has served as Circuit Clerk and Recorder.

ackse, A. A. & Soue, Blacksmithing and Garage, Reberts. 1867.

oung, John A., Farmer, S. Z. T. Button, P. O. Panton. 1896.

abel, Gen. Farmer, S. Z. T. Lyman, P. O. Theuville, 1873.

abel, Gen. Farmer, S. 18. T. Wall, P. O. Melvin.

ander, F. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Sallivant, P. O. Sibley.

Mr. Zander was here in Excel Country in 1809.

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I. R. Merritt, Vice President Mark R. Koplin, Vice President Control of Control	O. J. Egnell, Cashier	Evan Mattinson, - President W. H. Stams, - Vice President L. R. Rockwood, - Cashier Bryson Strauss, - Ase't Cashier M. C. Mattinson, - Ase't Caskier	Grand Leader	Gibson Produce Co. J. B. HUDSON, MARAGER	ROBERTS, - ILL.
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Jodelet 71671 (85501)

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Jack 68478

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Jno. C. McClure, - Sec'y and Treas

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Goods and Toys

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H. H. Kerr

KERR & LINDLEY Lawyers

Commandery Building PAXTON, - - ILL

N. E. Stevens Printing Co.

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MELVIN	, <u> </u>	M. H. SCOTT	! •	Roberts Herald	Malcolm McQuiston, - President Juo T. Stewart, - Secretary
STATE BANK General Banking	C 1 . I	1	General Banking	W. O. SANDERS, Publisher	Ford County Abstract Co.
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MELVIN MOTOR	W. F. LEMNA	G. J. Johnson	C. E. Beach	S. H. Preston & Yoder Preston & Yoder	P. A. RASMUS
Advertising Medium	Real Estate and Insurance	and Insurance	Counsellor at Law	}	Kasmus Studio
	PIPER CITY, - ILL.		PAXTON, - ILL.	GIBSON CITY, - ILL.	
V. K. MIDDLEIUN	SAMUEL LUDLOW	Phillips & Swanson	F. C. GRAYSON	H. M. Wakelin	Risser & Rollins
Atturney	用ttorney at Law	Lawyers	VETERINARIAN Office Phone No. 26	VETERINARIAN PHONES:	Grain and Coal
at Law gibson city, - ill.	1	_ ,	Residence Phone No. 221	Office 42 R2	Feed and Seeds
	Montehus Grain Co.	GIBSON CITY, - ILL.			PAXTON, - ILL.
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	Gibson Ice Cream				
Ready Made Clothing,		T	E. L. CULLERS, Proprietor	DEALER IN	11 D 1
Furnishing Goods Hats and Shoes	Bulk and Brick Ice Cream, Ices and Sherbets	inourunce	Sales Room, Supplies and Auto Hire	Coal	Livery
PAXTON, ILL.	Bell Phone 50 Giboon Gity, III.			GIBSON CITY, - ILL.	MELVIN, - ILL.
Maiserhot Hotel	R. B. CHAMBERS	Woolsoncroft Bros.	R.R.BAILY	A. W. Potts	тне
J. A. MEYERS, Prop.	Dry Goods, Groceries, General Merchandise	Garage, Auto Livery and Repair Work	Auctioneer and Real Estate Dealer	Plumbing, Heating and Tinwork	Paxton Dry Goods Company
KEMPTON, - ILL.	ROBERTS, ILL.	ROBERTS, - ILL.		GIBSON CITY, - ILL.	ADOLPH FAGER, Manager PAXTON, - ILL.
KEMPTON	KERR'S LIVERY	THOMAS ARNOLD	J. C. Ballinger	C. H. Schaub	
MEAT MARKET	E. M. KERR. Proprietor Auto and Team Livery	Livery, Feed Barn and Sales Stable	Livery	Livery and	
JOHN MAURITZEN, Prop.	Service Brick Barn, Eighth Street	Automobile Livery in Connection	_	Undertaking	Auto Livery and Repairing
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M. F. YODER,



ALBERT FREDRICKSON, Assessor of Patton Township, PARTON, ILL.



OSCAR H. WYLIB, States Attorney for Pord County as President of Illinois State's Attorney's Association,



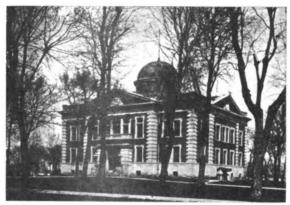
C. S. SCHNEIDER, PARTON, ILL.



R. L. SCHNEIDER, PARTON, ILL.



J. R. PARSONS, CLARENCE, ILL.



FORD COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PAXTON, ILL.



IR, AND MRS. HIRAI HATFIELD, R. F. D. No. 2,



S. H. PRESTON



EDWIN STRAYER, CLARENCE, ILL.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE LABOLLE, R. F. D. No. 1, LODA, ILL.



MRS. JANE PATTON, CLARENCE, ILL.



JOHN LEWIS ANDREWS,
The Junior Member at Ellyn Glen
Farm, Photograph from W. G.
Andrews,
PIPER CITY, ILL.



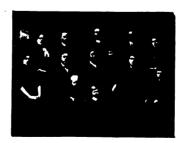
F. M. THOMPSON, PAXTON, ILL.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES A. JORDAN, GIBSON CITY, ILL.



FAMILY GROUP,
Photograph from R. G. Moore,
CLARRICE, ILL.



FAMILY GROUP, Photograph from Laura E. Martin, PARTON, ILL.



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD McDERMOTT R. F. D. No. 2, PIPER CITY, ILL.



ILLUSTRATIONS

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ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE



MOYER LIBRARY



RAST SIDE SCHOOL, PARTON, ILL.



PAXTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY,
PAXTON ILL.



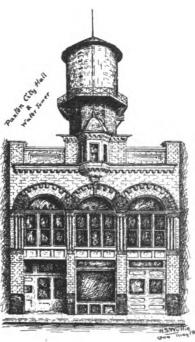
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CLARENCE, ILL.



COLOSSRUM PARTON, ILL.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, PAXTON, ILL.



CITY HALL AND WATER TOWER, PARTON, ILL.



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PAXTON, ILL.



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GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOL, GIBSON CITY, ILL.



M. E. CHURCH, GIRSON CITY, ILL.

‡

ILLUSTRATIONS

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4



PAXTON CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS, PAXTON, ILL.



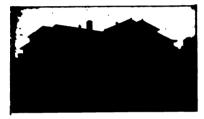
SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, PAXTON, ILL.



NELS T. NELSON, West Side Fruit Farm,



PUBLIC SCHOOL, PARTON, ILL.



COUNTY FARM BUILDING, PARTON, ILL.



CITY HALL, GIBSON CITY, ILL.



ROBERTS EXCHANGE BANK, ROBERTS, ILL.



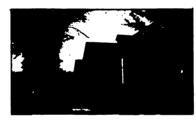
HOTEL MIDDLECOFF, PARTON, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF J. P. SMITH, ROBERTS, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF S. D. HEVENER, FIFER CITY, H.L.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. CRUZEN, PARTON, ILL.



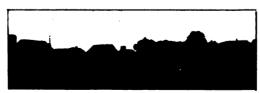
RESIDENCE OF MRS. R. CRUZEN, PAXTON, ILL.



FORD COUNTY JAIL, PAXTON, ILL.



SCENE ON FARM OF JOHN FOWLER, R. F. D. No. 1, LODA, ILL.



HOME OF M. S. ASHLEY, SIBLEY, ILL.



INTERIOR VIEW OF M. E. CHURCH,
PAXTON, ILL.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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RESIDENCE OF JAS. GOWDY, R. F. D. No. 4, PAXTON, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF ADAM BRUCKER, CROPSEY, ILL.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF J. E. REED,
THAWVILLE, ILL.



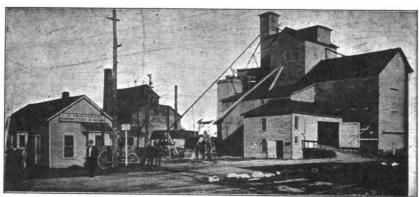
RESIDENCE OF JOHN MEIKLE, PIPER CITY, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF R. FRETTY, JR., PAXTON, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF S. LUDLOW,





PHOTOGRAPH FROM R. FRETTY, JR., PARTON, ILL.



RESIDENCE AND BARNS OF ONNO T. ARENDS, MELVIN, ILL.







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E. H. STAFFORD FURNITURE CO., PAXTON, ILL.





ADDEMS-MORGAN AND COMPANY, Plant No. 1, PAXTON, ILL.



BUSINESS SECTION AT ROBERTS, ILL.



ELLYN GLEN FARM, W. G. Andrews, Proprietor, FIPER CITY, ILL.



ADDEMS-MORGAN AND COMPANY PLANT NO. 2, PARTON, ILL.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

United States Land Surveys

METES AND BOUNDS

Sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvanis, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient high-way. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 8 highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 46° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of so the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:+ . These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily

distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name.

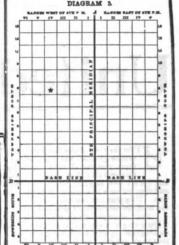
Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1909, by Geo. A. Ogle & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington D. C.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strlps or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, comme cing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., V., VI., VII., and s., on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division worth of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and P



TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS of LAND.

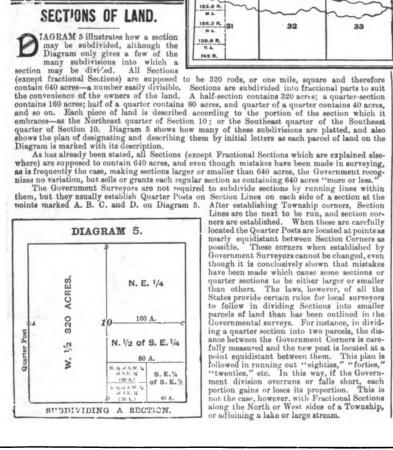
OWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshiping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

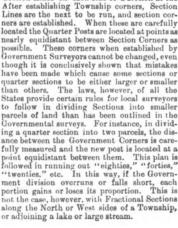
Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

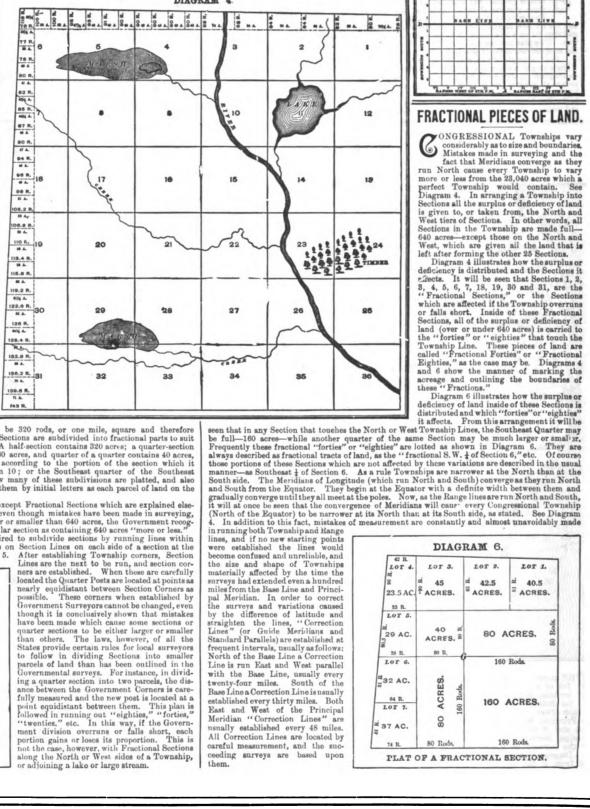
Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4. Beginning so Tompships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships as frequently the lines of organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships are called Government townships to distinguish them from Civil Townships content to the Government Township in the force of the cast to the Government T

SECTIONS OF LAND.







FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

	DIAG	RAM 6.		
42 R. LOT 4. # 8 23.5 AC.	LOT 3.	LOT 2.	LOT 1.	
53 R. LOT 5. 40 # 29 AC. ACRES. 8		80 ACRES.		
58 R. LOT G.	80 R,	160 Rods.		
32 AC. 64 R.	ACRES.	160 ACRES.		
37 AC.	80 4	1 -1		
74 R.	80 Rods.	160 Rods.		